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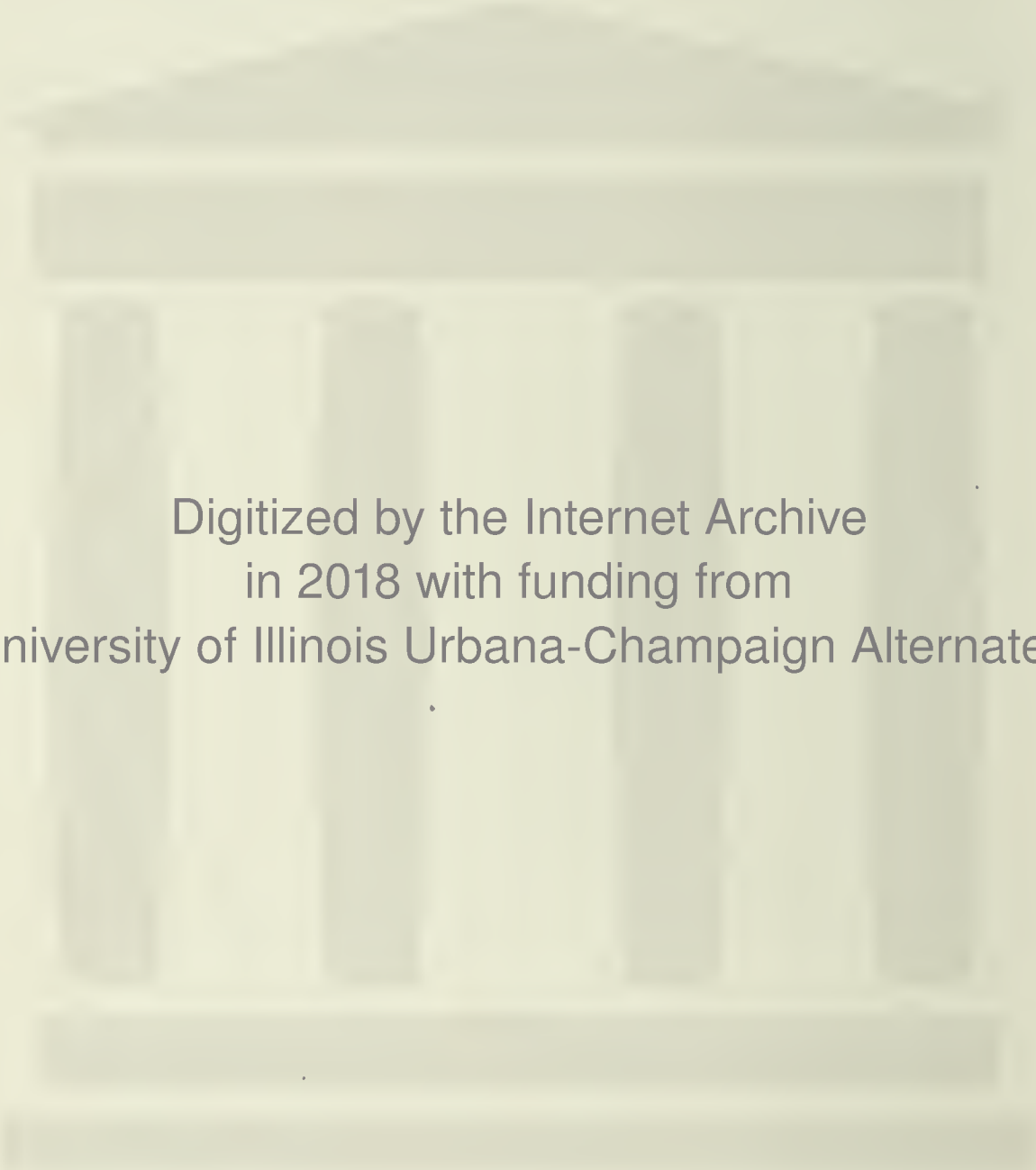
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N48

1901<sup>2</sup>







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DOCUMENTS  
OF THE  
ASSEMBLY

OF THE  
STATE OF NEW YORK.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION.

1901.

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VOL. II.—Nos. 7 TO 21, INCLUSIVE.

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ALBANY:  
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.

1901.



328,7474  
N48  
1901<sup>2</sup>  
STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 7.

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IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 2, 1901.

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PETITION CONTESTING SEAT—ISIDOR COHN, CONTESTANT, AND CHARLES S. ADLER, CONTESTEE.

*To the County Canvassers of the County of New York:*

Sirs.—You will please take notice that I, Isidor Cohn, the candidate for member of the Assembly on the Democratic ticket at the last election, do hereby protest against the returns made by the inspectors of election of the various election districts comprising the Eighth Assembly district; and that I further protest against the counting of certain ballots in favor of Charles S. Adler, the Republican candidate of member of Assembly, as well as the refusal on the part of the said inspectors to count certain ballots for me which ought to have been counted.

I hereby request that I be given a hearing before your board; that the envelopes containing void and blank ballots be opened, and that a recount thereof be had.

Dated New York, November 14, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,

ISIDOR COHN.

By GUSTAVUS A. ROGERS, Attorney, No. 62 Park Row, N. Y.

273589



In the matter of the contest in the Assembly of the State of New York from the Eighth Assembly district of New York county (Borough of Manhattan) between Isidor Cohn, contestant, and Charles S. Adler, contestee.

*To the Assembly of the State of New York:*

Your petitioner, Isidor Cohn, respectfully petitions of this honorable body and alleges:

First. That your petitioner resides at No. 75 Orchard street in the borough of Manhattan, New York city, county of New York, and that at the time of the last general election, held on November 6, 1900, in the borough, city and county of New York aforesaid, he was a resident of the place above mentioned.

Second. That prior to the said 6th day of November, 1900, your petitioner was duly nominated as the candidate of the Democratic party for member of Assembly from the Eighth Assembly district, New York county (borough of Manhattan), and that he complied with all the requirements of law appertaining to nominees for said office. That on the 6th day of November, 1900, a general election was held at the place aforesaid for the purpose of electing a member to the Assembly of the State of New York from the district aforesaid.

Third. That upon the face of the return made by the inspectors of election, one Charles S. Adler claims to have received two thousand three hundred and seventy-five (2,375) votes, and alleges that your petitioner received two thousand three hundred and eighteen (2,318) votes for the said office, and that the aforesaid figures, or numbers, represent and are the returns made by the inspectors for the two candidates that received the highest number of votes for said office:

Fourth. That the returns made by the said inspectors of election in the various election districts comprising the said Assembly district, known by their numerical designation as the "first," "second," "third," "fourth," "fifth," "sixth," "seventh," "eighth," "ninth," "tenth," "eleventh," "twelfth," "thirteenth," "fourteenth," "fifteenth," and "sixteenth," are erroneous, incorrect and false upon the face thereof; that the said returns are not properly signed and incorrectly attested; that the said returns do not correctly state the count of the ballots as had at said general election.

Fifth. Your petitioner further alleges, upon information and belief, that in the first election district the board of inspectors rejected and refused to count seven (7) ballots which ought to have been counted for your petitioner; that in the second election district of the said Assembly district the board of inspectors refused to count and rejected eighteen (18) ballots which ought to have been counted for your petitioner; that in the third election district of said Assembly district the board of inspectors refused to count and rejected nine (9) ballots which ought to have been counted for your petitioner; that in the fourth election district the board of inspectors refused to count and rejected three (3) ballots cast for your petitioner; that in the fifth election district the board of inspectors refused to count and rejected nine (9) ballots cast for your petitioner; that in the sixth election district the board of inspectors refused to count and rejected three (3) ballots cast for your petitioner; that in the seventh election district the board of inspectors refused to count and rejected twelve (12) ballots cast for your petitioner; that in the eighth election district the board of inspectors refused to count and rejected two (2) ballots cast for your petitioner; that in the ninth

election district of said Assembly district the board of inspectors refused to count and rejected twelve (12) ballots cast for your petitioner; that in the tenth election district the board of inspectors refused to count and rejected four (4) ballots which ought to have been counted for your petitioner; that in the eleventh election district of said Assembly district the board of inspectors refused to count and rejected six (6) ballots which ought to have been counted for your petitioner; that in the twelfth district the board of inspectors refused to count and rejected one (1) ballot which ought to have been counted for your petitioner; that in the thirteenth election district of the said Assembly district the board of inspectors refused to count and rejected five (5) ballots which ought to have been counted for your petitioner; that in the fourteenth election district of the said Assembly district the board of inspectors refused to count and rejected four (4) ballots which ought to have been counted for your petitioner; that in the fifteenth election district the board of inspectors refused to count and rejected thirteen (13) ballots which ought to have been counted for your petitioner.

Sixth. That by reason of the above, inspectors in the various election districts refused and failed to count one hundred and eight (108) ballots in all for your petitioner which ought to have been counted for him; and that upon the face of the ballots, as made, the plurality of Charles S. Adler, to whom a certificate of election has been issued, is but fifty-seven (57). Therefore, if the said one hundred and eight ballots had been counted for your deponent he would have been elected on the face of the returns by fifty-one (51) plurality, and by reason thereof entitled to the certificate of election.



Seventh. And as your petitioner is informed, and verily believes, that the board of county canvassers of the county of New York have, on or about the 5th day of December, 1900, issued a certificate of election to the aforesaid Charles S. Adler, declaring him to be elected as a member of the Assembly of the State of New York from the eighth district, New York county, borough of Manhattan.

Eighth. That prior to the issuance of said certificate and on or about the 16th day of November, 1900, your petitioner, by his attorney, Gustavus A. Rogers, filed a notice of protest with the said county canvassers, protesting against the issuance of the said certificate to the aforesaid Charles S. Adler, a copy of which is hereto annexed and marked "A."

Ninth. Your petitioner further alleges on information and belief that in the various election districts comprising said Assembly districts there were two hundred (200) ballots or more counted for the aforesaid Charles S. Adler which ought to have been counted for him, and which were void and invalid, and which ought to have been rejected by the board of inspectors of the various election districts.

Tenth. That the returns of the inspectors of election are defective and invalid in the second election district upon the ground that the returns of the board of inspectors do not show the number of votes cast for the office of Member of Assembly in the said election district, whereas the inspectors counted one hundred and eighty-one (181) votes for the aforesaid Charles S. Adler.

Eleventh. That in the various election districts comprising the said Assembly district, and more particularly the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth and fifteenth, the board of inspectors committed numerical errors of

various kinds, acts and descriptions by reason of which the aforesaid Charles S. Adler was given credit or accredited with more than fifty-seven (57) ballots, the number by which he claims to have been elected, all of said numerical errors having been made against your petitioner.

Twelfth. That in the various election districts comprising the said Assembly district as aforesaid, and more particularly in the third, sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth, fourteenth and fifteenth election districts, a number of ballots, amounting in all to more than fifty-seven (57), were cast by illegally registered voters, whose ballots ought not to have been accepted, and as petitioner is informed and verily believes said ballots were cast and counted for the aforesaid Charles S. Adler.

Thirteenth. That the board of inspectors in the various election districts, and more particularly in the sixth election district, failed to make the return or account for seventeen (17) ballots, as well as in the ninth election district, five (5); in the tenth election district, four (4); in the third election district, six (6); in the fifth election district, ten (10); in the sixth election district, four (4), and in the fifteenth election district, two (2).

Fourteenth. In the various election districts as aforesaid the election inspectors failed to return and to properly enumerate the names of the electors who were challenged, and whose ballots were accepted and counted as well as those who received assistance by reason of illiteracy.

Fifteenth. That as to the ballots in the third election district returns thereof were fraudulently made, by reason of the fact that after the polls were closed, the ballots were illegally and fraudulently overturned and upset and co-mingled with other ballots that were upon the floor and table of the polling place of the



said election district aforesaid at No. 119 Division street, in the borough of Manhattan and the city aforesaid.

Sixteenth. That the boards of inspectors in the various election districts of the Assembly district aforesaid committed various and divers other frauds, errors and discrepancies which, if corrected, will give your petitioner a majority of the votes legally cast at the said election for the office above named.

Wherefore your petitioner respectfully submits this petition and prays that the seat of member of Assembly in the State of New York be declared to be legally the seat of your petitioner, and that the aforesaid Charles S. Adler, who claims to have been elected to the same be declared unseated, and so far as he is concerned that the seat be declared vacant until such time as this honorable body may seat the petitioner, if he be declared legally entitled to the same.

Dated New York, December 29, 1900.

ISIDOR COHN,

*Petitioner.*

City and County of New York, ss.:

Isidor Cohn, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the petitioner mentioned in the above entitled petition; that he has read the contents thereof and knows the same to be true of his own knowledge, except as to those matters therein alleged to be upon information and belief and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

ISIDOR COHN,

Sworn to before me this 31st }  
day of December, 1900. }

ISAAC MARKS,

*Notary Public New York County, 24.*



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# WYOMING BENEVOLENT INSTITUTE

FOR THE YEAR 1900.

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TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 10, 1901.

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ALBANY:

JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.

1901.



# STATE OF NEW YORK

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No. 8.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 10, 1901.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WYOMING BENEVOLENT INSTITUTE.

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BUFFALO, N. Y., *November 15, 1900.*

To the Hon. TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, *Lieutenant-Governor and  
President of the Senate:*

Sir.—By direction of the Board of Trustees of the Wyoming Benevolent Institute, I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Board to the Legislature for the year ending September 30, 1900.

I am, sir, yours, with great respect,

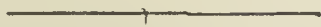
EDWIN P. SEARS,

*Secretary.*





# Officers of the Wyoming Benevolent Institute.



## TRUSTEES.

OGDEN P. LETCHWORTH .....	<i>President</i>
HENRY R. HOWLAND .....	<i>Treasurer</i>
EDWIN P. SEARS .....	<i>Secretary</i>
ISABEL HOWLAND,	HENRY A. PIERCE.

## *Superintendent.*

WM. PRYOR LETCHWORTH.

## *Librarians.*

Miss A. E. McCloud,	Mrs. A. J. CRAIG.
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# REPORT.

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*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:*

The undersigned trustees of the Wyoming Benevolent Institute in compliance with chapter 479, section 5, of the Laws of 1870, respectfully report on the affairs of the Institute and its management and submit a statement of the funds and property of the corporation in their charge and under their control and the condition thereof, with the items of receipts and disbursements, for the year ending September 30, 1900.

The twelve acres of land on the banks of the Genesee river on Lot No. 90 of the Cottringer tract and belonging to the corporation, has been leased and cultivated during the past year.

The corporation maintains a free circulating library at Glen Iris, in the town of Genesee Falls, and a branch library at Portageville in the same township. These collections contain upwards of 500 volumes, as also leading magazines of popular literature.

The institution has also a stock of tools, secured with the intention of establishing, when practicable, a school for industrial training.

The work of the institution during the past year has been directed almost exclusively to rendering as efficient and beneficent as possible its library department. The trustees believe that much good has been accomplished through this agency.

The property of the institution has been under the supervision of Hon. Wm. Pryor Letchworth, as superintendent, and is in good condition.

The trustees are highly gratified in being able to report a large addition recently made to the property of the corporation by the gift from Hon. Wm. P. Letchworth of what is known as Prospect Home Villa. The land belonging to the property contains about 59 acres. This includes a pleasant woodland tract bordering on the banks of the Genesee river, good meadow and pasture land, a garden lot containing a variety of small fruit, and a large apple orchard of desirable varieties of fruit.

The house is a comfortable structure capable of accommodating from fifteen to twenty persons, and is supplied with clear spring water from the premises. The situation is elevated and free from all malarial influences, being from 400 to 500 feet above the water of the Genesee river, which flows past it. The views from the building are commanding, taking in wide stretches of the far-famed Genesee valley. The property is readily accessible from the Erie railway and the Pennsylvania railway, which intersect at Portage. The property lies between the middle and the lower falls of the Genesee and is surrounded by scenery of great natural beauty. Considering the unusual advantages the place possesses for promoting the objects of the corporation, it is not easy to form a just conception of its value. During the past year and prior to making this generous gift to the Institute, large expenditures were made by Mr. Letchworth in enlarging and preparing the house for the uses intended for it.

The balance of cash on hand October 1, 1899, was \$917.04. The amount of cash received during the year ending September 30, 1900, was \$92.84 and the amount disbursed was \$83.68. The balance remaining on hand September 30, 1900, was \$926.20. The



treasurer's report, which is appended hereto and constitutes a part of this report, shows the details of the financial operations of the Institution.

Signed,

OGDEN P. LETCHWORTH,  
HENRY R. HOWLAND,  
HENRY A. PIERCE,  
ISABEL HOWLAND,  
EDWIN P. SEARS,

*Trustees.*

Dated Buffalo, N. Y., October 16, 1900.

# Treasurer's Report.

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Report of the treasurer of the Wyoming Benevolent Institute  
for the year ending September 30, 1900:

## *Receipts.*

1899.

Oct. 1. Balance on hand per last report: . . . . . \$917 04

1900.

Jan. 1. Interest credited by Buffalo Savings Bank. 12 86

July 1. Interest credited by Buffalo Savings Bank. 14 98

Sept. 20. Received from rent of land . . . . . 15 00

20. Donation from Wm. P. Letchworth . . . . . 50 00

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\$1,009 88

## *Disbursements.*

1899.

Dec. 1. Chas. D. Bigelow, preparing memorial of Dr. Chas. S. Hoyt . . . . . \$15 00

14. H. H. Sampson, magazine subscriptions for library . . . . . 15 85

1900.

Jan. 6. H. W. Saunders, col. for taxes . . . . . 2 83

Sept. 15. Miss A. E. McCloud, librarian . . . . . 25 00

Sept. 15. Mrs. A. J. Craig, librarian . . . . . 25 00

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83 68

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Oct. 1. Balance on hand . . . . . \$926 20

H. R. HOWLAND,

*Treasurer.*

Dated Buffalo, N. Y., October 1, 1900.

We, the undersigned, trustees of the Wyoming Benevolent Institute, certify that we have examined and compared the vouchers for the receipts and disbursements shown in the treasurer's report and found the same to be correct.

Signed,

OGDEN P. LETCHWORTH,  
HENRY A. PIERCE,  
ISABEL HOWLAND,  
EDWIN P. SEARS,

*Trustees.*

Dated Buffalo, N. Y., October 16, 1900.







Mrs. ELLEN M. PUTNAM,  
Superintendent Woman's Relief Corps Home.



SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

New York State Woman's Relief  
Corps Home,

OXFORD, N. Y.,

FOR THE

Aged Dependent Veteran and his Wife, Veterans'  
Mothers, Widows, Army Nurses, Resi-  
dents of New York State.

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TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 9, 1901.

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ALBANY:

JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.

1901.



## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

---

SARAH C. NICHOLS, President.....Auburn.  
GEORGIANNA GRIFFITH, Vice-President.....Troy.  
EDWARD J. MITCHELL, Secretary and Treasurer....Yonkers.  
GEORGE H. TREADWELL.....Albany.  
ADA G. MOHR.....Brooklyn.  
RICHARD CURRAN.....Rochester.  
ANNIE P. CLEARY.....Rochester.  
LAURA B. CLARKE.....Oxford.  
MARY E. SEELY.....Syracuse.

### SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.

ELLEN M. PUTNAM.

### HOUSEKEEPER.

PHEBE M. BUDLONG.

### STOREKEEPER.

FRANK PUTNAM.

### ASSISTANT ENGINEER AND ELECTRICIAN.

WILLIAM E. DUNN.

## COMMITTEES.

---

### EXECUTIVE.

SARAH C. NICHOLS,  
EDWARD J. MITCHELL,  
LAURA B. CLARKE.

### BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

EDWARD J. MITCHELL,  
RICHARD CURRAN,  
LAURA B. CLARKE.

### FINANCE.

ADA G. MOHR,  
GEORGIANNA GRIFFITH,  
RICHARD CURRAN,  
ANNIE P. CLEARY,  
LAURA B. CLARKE,  
MARY E. SEELY.

### AUDITING.

Two of the finance committee are detailed for this duty each month.

# STATE OF NEW YORK

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No. 9.

---

## IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 9, 1901.

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### SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

### Board of Managers New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home

FOR THE

AGED DEPENDENT VETERAN AND HIS WIFE, VETERANS' MOTHERS,  
WIDOWS, ARMY NURSES, RESIDENTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

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OXFORD, N. Y., *September 30, 1900.*

*To the Legislature:*

The board of managers of the New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home most respectfully submit this their seventh annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900.

At the annual meeting of the board, held February 14, 1900, Sarah C. Nichols was elected president, Georgianna Griffith was elected vice-president and Edward J. Mitchell was re-elected secretary and treasurer. The terms of office of Edward J.



Mitchell, Laura B. Clarke and Margaret Hibbard expired May 4, 1900, and the Governor has appointed and the Senate confirmed the following appointments for six years from May 4th: Edward J. Mitchell, Laura B. Clarke and Mary E. Seely, who have qualified and have assumed their duties as managers.

The maintenance account is as follows:

Balance on hand last report.....	\$316 55
Received on account of State appropriations.....	13,900 00
From Jennie A. Brown.....	5 00
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$14,221 55
Paid out .....	13,976 77
	<hr/>
Balance on hand.....	\$244 78
	<hr/>
Appropriation made to September 30, 1900.....	\$20,000 00
Paid out of maintenance, less refund J. A. Brown..	13,971 77
	<hr/>
Amount not drawn and therefore saved.....	\$6,028 23
	<hr/>

Cottages A and B are now occupied and there are 92 persons in the Home. The contracts have been awarded for Cottage C, kitchen building and corridor, corridor and sunroom, icehouse and cold storage, and the work is progressing well. The contract for laundry machinery has been awarded and we are expecting the contractors to start work at any time. For grading grounds and building retaining walls at power house and building roof over coal chutes the contracts were awarded and the work is being done as fast as weather will permit.

In our water supply wells have been sunk at the power house and on the hill above the reservoir. The well at the power house

is 64 feet in depth and is connected with the pump. It supplies water for both boilers and about 650 gallons a day are pumped into the tank in Cottage B. A windmill has been placed on the well on the hill which has not given satisfaction as yet. The inspirator for boiler has been bought and is in use.

The State Architect, Hon. G. L. Heins, is looking after the interests of the State in all our matters, and we want to say that they are in good hands.

The board have reported to the State Board of Charities that they will require for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1901, the following appropriations:

For dining-room building, including connecting cor- ridor to Cottage C.....	\$19,600 00
For administration building, including connecting building to Cottage C.....	17,000 00
For substituting steel beams for wooden girders in coalsheds, \$400; new flooring in coalsheds, \$105..	505 00
For new floor in engine room.....	135 00
For brick conduit for steam pipes, electric and tele- phone wires; for placing steampipes in conduit between power house and present cottages.....	4,200 00
For building sheds at barn, piggery, henhouse and cornerib. . . . .	1,878 00
Developing water supply . . . . .	10,000 00
For 480 rods of fencing and 10 gates; erecting and building same . . . . .	301 70
Repairs . . . . .	600 00
One pair draft horses.....	250 00

For equipping dining-room building, connecting corridor to Cottage C, 12 sleeping rooms over dining-room, and administration building, includ- ing superintendent's residence.....	\$3,500 00
To pay certificate of July 9, 1900, issued by Hon. G. L. Heins to Binghamton Electrical Construction Co., charged to Cottage A.....	220 18
	<hr/>
	\$58,189 88
Maintenance .....	20,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$78,189 88
	<hr/> <hr/>

We herewith submit the reports of the treasurer and superintendent.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

SARAH C. NICHOLS,

*President.*

EDWARD J. MITCHELL,

*Secretary and Treasurer.*

ADA G. MOHR,

LAURA B. CLARKE,

MARY E. SEELY.





EDWARD J. MITCHELL,  
Senior Vice Department Commander and Secretary Woman's Relief Corps Home.







Major GEORGE H. TREADWELL,  
Treasurer Woman's Relief Corps Home.





WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME—MAIN GROUP.





## REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

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OXFORD, N. Y., *September 30, 1900.*

SARAH C. NICHOLS, *President:*

Madam.—I have the honor to herewith transmit the annual report of the several funds of this institution during the fiscal-year ending September 30, 1900.

EDWARD J. MITCHELL,

*Treasurer.*

### GENERAL FUND.

#### *Maintenance.*

1899.

Oct.	1. Cash on hand.....	\$316 55
	13. From State of New York.....	900 00
Nov.	13. From State of New York.....	1,300 00
Dec.	7. From State of New York.....	1,300 00

1900.

Jan.	11. From State of New York.....	1,200 00
Feb.	10. From State of New York.....	1,000 00
	27. From Jennie A. Brown.....	5 00
March	13. From State of New York.....	1,200 00
April	9. From State of New York.....	1,200 00
May	10. From State of New York.....	1,100 00
June	13. From State of New York.....	1,100 00
July	7. From State of New York.....	1,100 00



Aug. 9. From State of New York.....	\$1,200 00
Sept. 10. From State of New York.....	1,300 00

Received .....	\$14,221 55
Paid out .....	13,976 77

Balance on hand, maintenance fund.....	\$244 78
Balance on hand, special fund.....	61 38

Total .....	\$306 16
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Cash paid, salaries of officers .....	\$1,500 00
Cash paid, wages and labor .....	4,310 94
Cash paid, expenses of managers .....	565 34
Cash paid, provisions .....	2,719 99
Cash paid, household stores .....	432 31
Cash paid, clothing .....	337 79
Cash paid, fuel and lights.....	1,671 25
Cash paid, hospital and medical supplies.....	495 13
Cash paid, shop, farm, garden.....	747 34
Cash paid, ordinary repairs .....	61 56
Cash paid, miscellaneous, detailed .....	1,126 47
Cash paid, miscellaneous, contingent .....	8 65

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\$13,976 77

Cash paid, refund from Jennie A. Brown.....	5 00
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Paid from maintenance fund.....	\$13,971 77
---------------------------------	-------------

Balance of maintenance fund unexpended in Comptroller's hands .....	\$6,028 23
---	------------

Donations received from Woman's Relief Corps, canned fruit, bedding, hospital furnishings.....	1,027 40
---	----------

Average number of inmates.....	65
Present September 30, 1900.....	92
Officers and employees .....	10

---

Average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$4.44½; average weekly cost of support, excluding the value of home and farm products consumed, \$4.13; cost of rations per day for inmates, 11½c.; including the value of home products, 16c.; cost of rations per day for inmates, officers and employees, 9¾c.; including the value of home products, 13½c.

Due to the Binghamton Electrical Construction Co.

on certificate issued by Hon. G. L. Heins, dated July 9, 1900 (this money was due on Cottage A, and the appropriation had lapsed, so there was no money in the State treasury to this account, and the Comptroller decided we would have to get an appropriation from the Legislature of 1901).....	\$220 18
Betterments paid out of maintenance fund.....	64 23
Total value of home and farm products consumed was .....	1,053 74
Paid to State Treasurer for potatoes sold by superintendent .....	53 75

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*Special Fund.*

Appropriation for lounge.....	\$25 00
Transferred from shop, farm, garden, 1898.....	34 88
Overdraft .....	1 50
Received from State, chapter 222.....	5,611 52
Received from State, chapter 269.....	6,138 48

Received from State, chapter 419.....	\$150 50
Received from State, chapter 569.....	11,056 62
Received from State, chapter 572.....	317 45
Received from State, chapter 606.....	1,861 69
	<hr/>
	\$25,197 64
Paid out .....	25,136 26
	<hr/>
Balance on hand.....	\$61 38
	<hr/> <hr/>

## 1899.

Oct.	14.	J. W. Bissikummer, chapter 606.....	\$40 00
Nov.	7.	W. P. Buckley, chapter 222.....	2,502 27
		Howe & Bassett, chapter 222.....	1,176 25
	29.	E. F. Musson, chapter 569.....	102 55
		Burchard Bros., chapter 569.....	147 00
		J. Warren Mead, agent, chapter 606.....	1,482 75
Dec.	14.	W. P. Buckley, chapter 569.....	3,500 00
		W. P. Buckley, chapter 222.....	800 00
		J. W. Bissikummer, chapter 606.....	4 00
		Cleaning Cottage A, chapter 222.....	15 00

## 1900.

Jan.	2.	Lalance & Grosjean, chapter 606.....	97 29
Feb.	26.	W. P. Buckley, chapter 569.....	2,700 00
	28.	Fitzgibbons Boiler Co., chapter 569.....	1,225 00
		Troy Laundry Machinery Co., chapter	
		222 .....	652 80
		W. P. Buckley, chapter 222.....	350 00
April	11.	Troy Laundry Machinery Co., chapter	
		222 .....	115 20
	26.	Burhans & Black Co., chapter 606.....	8 82





WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME—COTTAGE A.







WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME—CORRIDOR CONNECTING COTTAGES A AND B.





WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME--COTTAGE B.





1900.

April	26.	J. Warren Mead, agent, chapter 606 . . . . .	\$5 00
		Frank Howlett, chapter 606 . . . . .	10 25
		Dey Bros., chapter 606 . . . . .	189 68
		R. A. Stowell, chapter 606 . . . . .	22 50
June	4.	Edward L. Rose & Co., chapter 419 . . . . .	111 25
	13.	Burchard Bros., chapter 569 . . . . .	54 75
	18.	W. P. Buckley, chapter 569 . . . . .	2,520 00
	20.	Fitzgibbons Boiler Co., chapter 569 . . . . .	525 00
	23.	M. B. Smith, chapter 419 . . . . .	39 25
		Burchard Bros., chapter 269 . . . . .	74 71
		Norwich Sun, chapter 269 . . . . .	3 75
		Albany Journal, chapter 269 . . . . .	2 75
		Oxford Times, chapter 269 . . . . .	2 50
		Oxford Press, chapter 269 . . . . .	2 50
		Utica Observer, chapter 269 . . . . .	2 67
		Geo. P. Mead, agent, chapter 606 . . . . .	1 40
July	25.	Managers' expenses, chapter 269 . . . . .	37 10
		Oxford Times, chapter 269 . . . . .	2 50
		Oxford Press, chapter 269 . . . . .	2 50
		Binghamton Republican, chapter 269 . . . . .	2 50
		Norwich Sun, chapter 269 . . . . .	2 50
August	9.	Binghamton Republican, chapter 269 . . . . .	2 50
		W. P. Buckley, chapter 569 . . . . .	225 00
Sept.	7.	E. F. Musson, chapter 569 . . . . .	57 32
		Burchard Bros., chapter 572 . . . . .	63 00
	15.	W. P. Buckley, chapter 269 . . . . .	1,500 00
		Burchard Bros., chapter 572 . . . . .	100 00
	20.	W. P. Buckley, chapter 269 . . . . .	4,500 00
	26.	Burchard Bros., chapter 572 . . . . .	95 80



W. P. Buckley, chapter 572 .....	\$16 50
C. E. Austin, chapter 572.....	42 15
	<hr/>
	\$25,136 26
	<hr/> <hr/>

## SUMMARY OF REPORT TO STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Cost of cottage B and power house .....	\$62,564 82
Cost of cottage A .....	15,826 55
Cost of steam and electric plant .....	18,593 31
Cost of water and drains.....	7,113 73
Cost of barn.....	2,005 96
Cost of 100 acres of land.....	8,096 24
Cost of laundry.....	2,918 00
Cost of furniture.....	7,373 73
Cost of farm stock.....	477 50
Cost of farm implements .....	686 09
Cost of corridor ... ..	8,984 25
Cost of cottage C, ice house and C storage kitchen'....	6,026 30
	<hr/>
Total cost.....	\$140,666 48
	<hr/> <hr/>

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD J. MITCHELL,

*Treasurer.*

November 14, 1900.

Audited and found correct.

ADA G. MOHR,

LAURA B. CLARKE,

MARY E. SEELEY.

# REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

NEW YORK STATE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME

OXFORD, CHENANGO Co., *September 30, 1900.*

*To the Honorable Board of Managers of the New York State,  
Woman's Relief Corps Home:*

I take pleasure in submitting the following report of the condition of the institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900.

## POPULATION.

Number present September 30, 1899.....	52
Admitted during year:	
Men .....	18
Women .....	46
	<hr/>
	64
Total.....	<hr/>
	116

## Loss.

Discharged (own request).....	17
By death: men.....	2
women ... ..	5
	<hr/>
	7
	<hr/>
	24

Present September 30, 1900:

Men .....	27
Women .....	65
	<hr/>
	92

Of number present September 30, 1900, the following counties were represented :

Albany .....	1
Broome .....	3
Cayuga .....	3
Chautauqua.....	2
Chenango .....	4
Cortland .....	6
Delaware.....	1
Erie .....	6
Genesee.....	2
Jefferson .....	1
Kings.....	18
Lewis.....	1
Livingston.....	3
Monroe .....	7
Montgomery .....	1
New York.....	2
Oneida.....	8
Onondaga .....	7
Orange.....	1
Schuyler .....	1
Steuben .....	6
Westchester .....	4
Yates .....	4
Total .....	<u>92</u>
Greatest number present at one time .....	92
Smallest number present at one time.....	<u>50</u>



WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME—COTTAGE B—UPPER HALL.







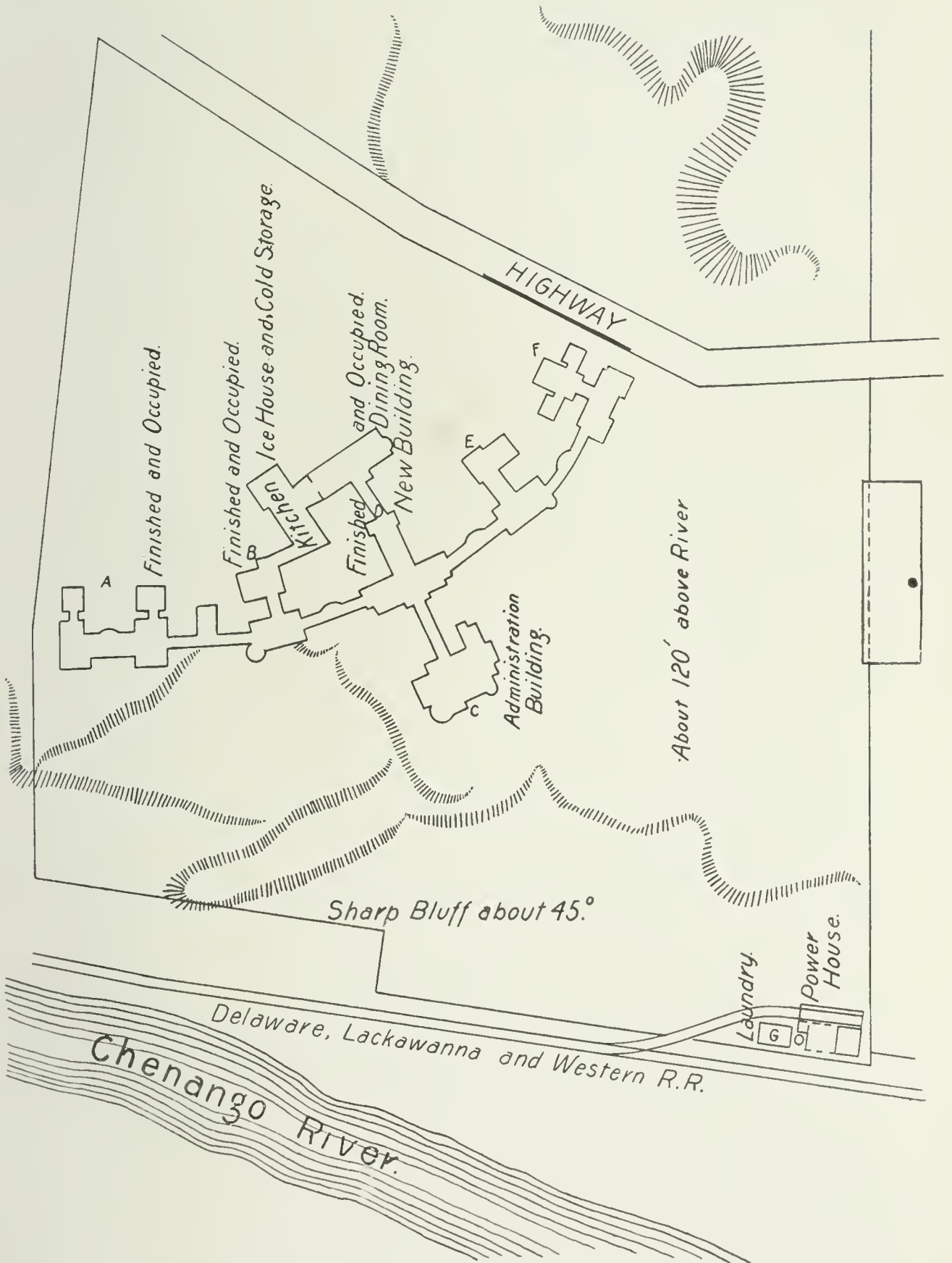


WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME—COTTAGE C.



  
Reservoir

  
Barn







Capacity :

Cottage A.....	56
Cottage B.....	50
	<hr/>
	106
	<hr/>

Average attendance of members for year .....	65
Average attendance of officers and employees.....	10
Average attendance of officers, employees, members.....	75
	<hr/>

CLASSIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

Veteran and wife.....	54
Veterans' mothers.....	6
Veterans' widows.....	32
	<hr/>
Total .....	92
	<hr/>

Showing a gain over last year of.. .....	40
Whole number cared for since Home was opened in May, 1897.....	152

Classified as follows :

Veteran and wife.....	102
Veterans' mothers.....	7
Veterans' widows.....	43
	<hr/>
Average age of men present . .....	65.4 years.
Average age of women present .....	67.9 years

HEALTH.

With the passing of years, it is but natural that my report under the above head should show a marked decline in the general health of the members of the Home, as well as a higher death rate. Taking into consideration the age and physical condition of the men and women in this institution, it is scarcely to be wondered at that,



with few exceptions, they are physically and mentally weak, and this necessitates greater care and watchfulness on the part of the management, and additional attendance. During the fiscal year, there have been seven deaths; two from illness of long standing and five resultant from grippe, which was epidemic from February to May; within this period, thirty-four were ill at one time. At this date, there are four patients in the hospital room, two being aged mothers of veterans, one a paralytic, and one a case of chronic trouble. In addition to this list of sick, we have five helpless people who are but one removed from the constant care of a nurse. It is but a question of a few months when these aged men and women must require attendance for which our hospital facilities are inadequate.

Dr. R. E. Miller has responded by telephone call when the services of an attending physician were required; he has made one hundred one visits and given four hundred seventy prescriptions.

### PENSIONS.

Of the 92 persons present September 30, 1900, 41 were U. S. pensioners as follows:

	Rate per month.
Three . . . . .	\$6 00
Twenty-two . . . . .	8 00
Twelve . . . . .	12 00
One . . . . .	14 00
One . . . . .	16 00
Two . . . . .	17 00

The resolution adopted by your Board relative to pensions has been carried out as requested, one-half of all pension money being turned over and deposited in bank for benefit of pensioner, and all in excess of \$12 per month turned over to Home to be used for benefit of Home.

## HOME PRODUCTS.

The value of Home products issued was \$1,053.74, as follows:

642 bushels potatoes .....	\$200 90
14,366 quarts milk .....	430 98
784½ dozens eggs .....	106 75
373 heads cabbage .....	9 94
9 bushels onions .....	4 83
4½ bushels turnips .....	1 40
14 bushels beets .....	3 51
9½ bushels beans .....	14 26
11 bushels carrots .....	3 78
1 barrel kraut .....	4 00
216 pounds chicken .....	23 16
382 pounds lard .....	24 74
Radishes .....	3 00
Lettuce .....	4 00
Cucumbers ... ..	4 00
8 bushels tomatoes .....	4 80
9 bushels string beans .....	5 40
145 bushels oats .....	41 70
550 pounds salt pork .....	38 00
353 pounds fresh pork .....	28 24
Squash .....	1 60
8 tons hay .....	41 00
165 pounds sausage .....	13 20
2 bushels parsnips .....	1 00
11 bushels peas .....	8 25
2,800 ears sweet corn .....	14 00
5 bushels corn for food, on ear .....	90
6 bushels beet greens .....	2 50

Manufacture of clothing :

6 night gowns .....	\$3 75
6 pairs cotton flannel drawers .....	2 25
9 skirts .....	4 65
4 chemises .....	1 75
1 calico dress .....	1 50
	<hr/>
	\$1,053 74
	<hr/> <hr/>

Notwithstanding the prolonged drought, our harvest was sufficient for our needs, and will, with economy, carry us through the winter.

CLOTHING.

At Christmas time, each man, as is the usual custom, was provided with a new uniform.

During the year, clothing was distributed as follows, to the members :

Twenty-five new and four second-hand uniform suits.

Twenty-six men's undershirts.

Thirty-nine women's vests.

Thirty-seven pairs socks.

Fourteen pairs hose.

Twenty-eight pairs men's drawers.

Twenty-eight pairs women's drawers.

Fifty-three outing flannel shirts.

Twenty-four pairs men's shoes.

Seventeen pairs women's shoes.

One pair slippers.

Four outing and canton flannel skirts.

Two night dresses.

Two pairs overalls.



Thirteen men's caps.

Seven spools thread.

Five yards cotton cloth.

### NEW BUILDINGS.

The new dormitory, or cottage A, provided for by chapter 222, laws of 1899, was occupied for the first, October 5, 1899. It was calculated to accommodate fifty-six persons, but will not comfortably accommodate but fifty; two ward rooms, calculated to accommodate eight each, can only accommodate five each comfortably, so capacity of house is really but fifty. At present, there are forty-two occupants. As cottage B is full, and there are but eight vacancies in cottage A, we feel certain that many applications will have to be refused before cottage C is completed and ready for occupancy. Cottage A has proven to be a very comfortable house for the members.

The corridor connecting cottages A and B since last report was completed, and proved to be a blessing to the members of this house. The length of corridor being one hundred thirty seven feet, divided into four parts, makes a fine general assembly room where services are held on Sunday, and entertainments given for the edification of the members of the home.

Chapter 269, Laws of 1900, provided liberally for us; work is progressing rapidly on icehouse and cold storage, kitchen, and cottage C, which is supposed to care for sixty persons.

### DONATIONS.

The interest taken by the Woman's Relief Corps in this Home has never flagged. By voluntary pledge of representatives of different corps at annual convention of May, 1899, a sum was raised which enabled us to furnish a room, originally intended for



a sitting-room, as a hospital. Of the sum raised, five hundred seventy-three dollars and sixty cents has been expended. Among the articles purchased with this money was a Gorham adjustable bed and two invalid lifters, the greatest blessing ever invented for the helpless. These, together with one ward carriage and four invalid chairs, designed both for road and house, have been a great comfort to our invalids. Small as our hospital room is, this money has enabled us to fit it completely with the latest designs in hospital furnishings.

From the corps throughout the state, we have received canned fruit, bedding, and Christmas gifts for the members of the Home, valued at four hundred fifty-three dollars and eighty cents. Alexander Hamilton Corps donated one hundred hymn books, costing fifteen dollars, and eleven posts of New York city united in presenting the Institution with an organ, valued at seventy-five dollars, making the total contributed by corps and posts of one thousand one hundred seventeen dollars and forty cents.

We are also indebted to many friends of the Home for reading matter: individuals, as well as posts and corps, have been generous and thoughtful. We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the Oxford "Times, the Oxford "Press" and the "Grand Army Journal."

## VISITS.

Col. Andrew J. Smith, Assistant Inspector-General of National Homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, inspected the Home in April and again in August; his inspection was thorough and very satisfactory; clothing and quarters were carefully looked over. He expressed himself as highly pleased with the condition and management of the Home.

In November the Comptroller's office was represented by Theodore P. Gilman, Deputy Comptroller, and the State Board of Charities by its Secretary, Robert W. Hebbard.

In January we were honored by a visit from Hon. William R. Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities. Mr. Stewart took time to make a thorough inspection of every department of the Home, and his approval of its management was of course of great satisfaction to myself as superintendent.

Mr. Eben P. Dorr, Inspector from the State Board of Charities, has several times visited the Home during the past year; on each occasion he looked carefully into every department of our work.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Whenever a clergyman from the village can come to us services are held on Sunday afternoons in the corridor connecting cottages.

#### COURTESIES.

We gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to the Comptroller's office, the State Architect, and to our member, Hon. J. P. Allds, for their uniform kindness and valuable assistance.

We wish to thank the Board of Managers for their earnest co-operation and cordial support in the management of the Home.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN M. PUTNAM,

*Superintendent.*



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE INSPECTOR OF  
GAS METERS

FOR THE YEAR 1900.

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TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 9, 1901.

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ALBANY:  
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.  
1901.





# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 10.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 9, 1901.

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### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE INSPECTOR OF GAS METERS.

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STATE OF NEW YORK:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

ALBANY, *January 9, 1901.*

*To the Legislature:*

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the State Inspector of Gas Meters, the same being for the year 1900,

B. B. ODELL, JR.



# REPORT

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OFFICE OF STATE INSPECTOR OF GAS METERS,

NO. 1 HANOVER SQUARE,

NEW YORK CITY, *December 18, 1900.*

*To His Excellency, COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Governor of the  
State of New York, Albany, N. Y.*

HONORED SIR.—The last legislature having passed an amendment to the Charter to restore to the State Inspector his former jurisdiction over the inspection of all gas meters in the Greater City of New York, which by your signature became a law, I was given the much sought for opportunity to inaugurate certain reforms in this department. The objects, thereof, when once properly known, will eventually become public beneficiaries of no small consequences.

My first annual report transmitted to you intimated that the City of New York expended about \$40,000 every year for the inspection of gas meters. This large amount of money was an absolute waste, for the gas meters were not only not properly inspected, but manufacturers of meters, and gas companies who desired their meters tested, were put to a great deal of annoyance and uncalled for expenditures by the man in power.

Immediately after the enactment of the new law that gave me this authority, this abusive method has been put out of existence. Since last July, after the first civil service examination for State gas meter testers, I have appointed eight men out of the ten allowed me by law to assist me in the performance of my duties. These men are paid by the State, and the entire amount of their salaries, as well



as the expenses of running the office of the State Inspector, is refunded to the State Treasury by the various gas companies, who are taxed according to their capital stock for that purpose.

I have established a new and practical system for the proper inspection of all gas meters, new, repaired, and all private meters, that is, such that are complained of to me by consumers for being defective, which is now in fairly running order. The entire number of gas meters that require inspection and sealing are about 130,000. One-third of these are new meters, manufactured in this city and Albany, and the balance or about 100,000 are repaired gas meters, that is, such that the gas companies repair in their own shops, and after testing, place them in gas consumers' houses. No attention has, heretofore, been bestowed upon this class of gas meters, although they required a closer attention than a new meter, which must be delivered by the manufacturer in the very best condition to the gas companies. I have now placed in every repair shop a deputy or State gas meter tester, whose duty it is to inspect and seal every meter that is placed in the premises of every gas consumer.

The office of the State Inspector of Gas Meters was created as far back as 1859. I believe it originated in England, where a similar office with almost the same identical duties existed. It was created mainly for the purpose of protecting gas consumers against unjust charges by the gas companies for the supply of gas furnished them. The duty of the Inspector is to inspect the gas meters complained of, test them properly, and supply the consumer with a certificate of such test, and have the meter removed when found incorrect. These are certainly very important duties that come in close touch with almost every householder. But strange to say this office and its purposes are as little known to-day as the whereabouts of Aguinaldo, and if by any chance people become acquainted with it, they believe, somehow, the State Inspector to be

either in collusion with the gas companies, or personally interested in the many so-called "Gas Saving and Gas Consumers' Associations," which, under the pretense of saving gas to the consumer, undertake for a money consideration a fictitious meter inspection. Such meters are, of course, invariably pronounced to run fast, and the gas companies have their troubles to convince the consumer that he has been humbugged by these people.

I fail to see where any of my predecessors have ever attempted to undeceive the public on that point, nor can I ascertain that they have ever encouraged a consumer of gas to seek redress with him, whenever they believed themselves unjustly treated. I found on the contrary that the prices asked for an inspection of private meters, whenever demanded, were so extravagantly high as to discourage any one from asking for an inspection, no matter how badly he needed it, although the State Inspector and his subordinates are paid for these duties by the State.

I have, therefore, inaugurated a new method for testing gas meters in private houses with a portable test meter. This meter is taken to the consumer's house, attached to the one in use, and tested by the same flow and pressure of gas that supplies the meter in operation. It is but reasonable to suppose that this method is as correct as the one commonly in use in meter factories and repair shops, where all gas meters are tested with a machine, called a prover, which is operated by air pressure. There are some difficulties yet in the way to obtain a perfect test by this new method, but they will be overcome in due time. The great advantage derived by this system, and which gives great satisfaction, is that the consumer can be present when such test is made. The result of these meter tests so far has shown about two-thirds of the meters to run correct, some even too slow, that is, to the disadvantage of the gas companies.



This proves that a large number of such complaints are only imaginary, and I have, therefore, instructed my deputies to investigate all complaints thoroughly before proceeding to make any tests. However, I found a sufficient number of meters running fast, that is, where consumers have paid for gas not burned on their premises. In such cases I found the gas companies always ready to pay to the consumer an adequate rebate.

In justice to the gentlemen who conduct the business of the various gas companies in this city and the State, I will say that I have met with a great deal of courtesy on their part, and with the general desire to facilitate me in my work.

As I have stated above, the office is old, but its aims and purposes are almost a new revelation to the public. It will be my endeavor to apply all fair methods that the law allows me to benefit the people, and thus make this office as popular as it ought to be.

According to my annexed official report I have inspected from December 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900, 98,305 meters, showing an increase of 81,200 against the preceding year. This large increase against last year is owing to the large number inspected in this city, over which I had no jurisdiction last year. My next annual report will show even a larger increase.

I have four deputies in the state, one in Albany, Buffalo, Jamestown and Brooklyn. Each deputy has several counties assigned to him to inspect and seal all meters wherever such service is required. This necessitates a great deal of traveling and other expenditures, but the deputies having no funds available for that purpose, a great deal of their work is left undone. It is my intention to introduce a bill in the next legislature to remedy this evil, by providing an appropriate amount of money for their lawful expenses, and I beg your excellency to recommend to the legislature the enactment of such law.

With great appreciation for your kind support extended to me during your administration, and with sincere thanks for the kind and manly words spoken in behalf of all your appointees on the occasion of the Civil Service Reform dinner in this city, and with lasting wishes for your future welfare, I remain

Yours truly and faithfully,

JASTROW ALEXANDER.



NEW METERS INSPECTED FROM DECEMBER 1, 1889, TO DECEMBER  
1, 1900.

Year.	Month.	Number.
1899 .....	December .....	1,820
1900 .....	January .....	1,685
1900 .....	February .....	1,781
1900 .....	March .....	2,360
1900 .....	April .....	3,364
1900 .....	May .....	5,990
1900 .....	June .....	5,493
1900 .....	July .....	4,871
1900 .....	August .....	3,493
1900 .....	September .....	3,754
1900 .....	October .....	4,175
1900 .....	November .....	5,714
Total .....		<u>44,500</u>

REPAIRED METERS INSPECTED FROM JULY 1, 1900, TO DECEMBER  
1, 1900.

Year.	Month.	Number.
1900 .....	July .....	6,772
1900 .....	August .....	10,898
1900 .....	September .....	10,516
1900 .....	October .....	13,596
1900 .....	November .....	11,588
Total .....		<u>53,370</u>

PRIVATE METERS INSPECTED FROM JUNE 1, 1900, TO DECEMBER 1,  
1900.

Year.	Month.	Number.
1900.....	June .....	41
1900.....	July.....	54
1900.....	August .....	67
1900.....	September.....	80
1900.....	October.....	88
1900.....	November.....	105
Total.....		<u>435</u>

New Meters .....	44,500
Repaired Meters.....	53,370
Private Meters.....	435
Grand Total.....	<u>98,305</u>

JASTROW ALEXANDER.



REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF  
COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS  
FOR THE YEAR 1900.

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TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 9, 1901.

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ALBANY:  
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.  
1901.





# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 11.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 9, 1901

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### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS.

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STATE OF NEW YORK:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

ALBANY, *January 9, 1901.*

*To the Legislature:*

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual financial report of the Commissioners of Pilots, the same being for the year 1900.

B. B. ODELL, JR.



# REPORT

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*To the Governor and Legislature of the State of New York :*

The Board of Commissioners of Pilots respectfully report that they have continued to administer the pilotage laws of the port of New York.

The number of pilots holding licenses from the Board at this date is as follows :

Full branch license.....	98
Twenty-two feet license .....	6
Eighteen feet license .....	1
	<hr/>
Total:.....	105
	<hr/> <hr/>

There are also four (4) apprentices.

The number of boats in active service is: Sailing schooners, 4; steamer, 1; and one schooner held in reserve against contingencies.

There are in addition two schooners and forty-three pilots licensed and controlled under the laws of New Jersey.

The steam pilot boat “New York” is used by both sets of pilots, and is stationed at the Sandy Hook Bar, her duty being principally to take pilots from outward-bound vessels.

No accidents of importance occurred during the year, and of four (4) minor complaints investigated, two (2) were upheld and the pilots duly punished, one was dismissed, and in one the complainant, though in port and duly notified, failed to appear.



The number of vessels piloted (in and out) by the New York pilots was 5,707, and the gross amount of pilotage earned by them was \$392,766.85.

Following is a statement of the financial transactions of the Board:

On hand at last report . . . . .	\$15,127 28
Received 2 per cent. on pilotage earned . . . . .	7,855 35
Received for licenses and renewals . . . . .	64 50
Received for telephone tolls and rebate . . . . .	39 85
Received for interest on securities . . . . .	381 53
	<hr/>
	\$23,468 51
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Disbursements.*

Rent . . . . .	\$1,050 00
Attendance fees . . . . .	3,975 00
Salaries . . . . .	3,850 00
Relief, \$100; telephone, \$117.50 . . . . .	217 50
Stationery, \$25.80; stamps, \$32.85 . . . . .	58 65
Papers, \$44.28; chairs, \$16.50 . . . . .	60 78
Ice, \$23.40; legislative bills, \$25 . . . . .	48 40
Ship record, \$15; directories, \$15 . . . . .	30 00
Sundries . . . . .	204 82
In Knickerbocker Trust Co . . . . .	9,056 25
In United States Trust Co . . . . .	4,075 00
On hand and in bank . . . . .	842 11
	<hr/>
	\$23,468 51
	<hr/> <hr/>

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. FOSTER HIGGINS,

*President,*

NEW YORK, *January* 1, 1901,





# SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# State Board of Pharmacy.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 22, 1900.

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TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 9, 1901.

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ALBANY:

JAMES B. LYON STATE PRINTER,

1901.





# STATE OF NEW YORK

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No. 12.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 9, 1901.

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SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE  
BOARD OF PHARMACY.

---

STATE OF NEW YORK:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

ALBANY, *January 9, 1901.*

*To the Legislature:*

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Sixteenth Annual  
Report of the State Board of Pharmacy.

B. B. ODELL, JR.



# REPORT.

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To His Excellency THEODORE ROOSEVELT, *Governor of the State of New York:*

Sir.—The State Board of Pharmacy submits the following report for the year ending June 22, 1900:

The applications for license that were received during the year were .....	271
Of these there were received for the grade of licensed pharmacist.....	162
For the grade of assistant pharmacist.....	12
And for license under the law .....	97
<hr/>	
The certificates issued were .....	200
To licensed pharmacists.....	80
To assistant pharmacists .....	23
To applicants without examination.....	97
<hr/>	
The candidates examined were.....	238
The candidates re-examined were.....	54
The candidates licensed were .....	103
The candidates rejected were.....	135
<hr/>	

As per following table, viz.:

	Examined.	Licensed.	Rejected.	Re-examined
September 1, 1899.....	38	14	24	2
December 1, 1899.....	48	15	33	15

	Examined.	Licensed.	Rejected.	Re-examined.
February 23, 1900 .. . . . . .	89	49	40	19
June 22, 1900 .. . . . . .	63	25	38	18
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	238	103	135	54
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The table which follows accounts for all of the applications which have been filed with the secretary during the year, viz. :

Number of new applications for examination .. . . . . .	174
Number of new applications for legal recognition .. . . . . .	97
Number of new applicants examined .. . . . . .	174
Number of new applicants licensed by law .. . . . . .	97

The financial report is as follows, viz. :

### *Receipts.*

Cash balance on hand June 23, 1899 .. . . . . .	\$512 25
Cash from 271 applications .. . . . . .	2,206 00
Cash from prosecution cases .. . . . . .	135 26
	<hr/>
Total receipts .. . . . . .	\$2,853 51

### *Disbursements.*

Postage .. . . . . .	\$73 80
Compensation .. . . . . .	770 00
Prosecutions .. . . . . .	235 34
Stationery .. . . . . .	17 50
Traveling expenses .. . . . . .	305 37
Hotel expenses .. . . . . .	173 75
Printing .. . . . . .	31 63
Engrossing .. . . . . .	23 30

Salary .....	\$400 00	
Miscellaneous .....	74 01	
Total disbursements .....	\$2,104 70	
Balance .....	748 81	
		\$2,853 51

The balance of cash on hand is held as follows, viz. :

Cash in the hands of the treasurer....	\$748 50	
Contingent fund in the hands of the secretary .....	31	
		\$748 81

Adhering to the custom of previous years, the board has held quarterly examinations, and in each instance at five (5) localities. The percentage of successful examinees is 43.27, while that of the preceding year was 39.40. There has been a slight decrease in the number of complaints filed with the board this year as compared with last year, the files showing thirty-five (35), while last year thirty-eight (38) were reported. Acting upon the information given in these complaints, formal notifications and copies of the public health law were sent to forty-five (45) alleged offenders. As a result of this course of action, the board ascertained that many of the complaints were unjustifiable, several of the parties placed their stores in charge of licensed clerks, and in only one instance did the board obtain evidence of a convicting nature. In the last annual report of the board, a number of cases were cited which had not been disposed of definitely, and a report on the status of these cases is herewith submitted.

RENSSELAER COUNTY vs. ALFRED A. BROWN.

This suit was brought for the recovery of four penalties, but was discontinued upon the payment of costs by the defendant.



## RENSSELAER COUNTY vs. PETER J. HUGHES.

This suit was brought for the recovery of four penalties, but was discontinued upon the payment of costs by the defendant.

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## RENSSELAER COUNTY vs. MARGARET O'BRIEN.

This suit was brought for the recovery of two penalties, but was discontinued upon the payment of costs by the defendant.

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## DELAWARE COUNTY vs. WINTER, GLADSTONE &amp; CO.

This suit was brought for the recovery of one penalty, and after having gone over the calendar at five trial terms of court, was discontinued upon the payment of costs by the defendant.

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## CHEMUNG COUNTY vs. THOMAS S. FLOOD.

This suit is still pending, but may possibly be reached at the fall term of court.

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The only new case of prosecution to report is that of

THE STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY OF NEW YORK  
vs. JOHN HARVEY JACKSON.

This suit was brought for the recovery of four penalties. The defendant has made answer to the summons and complaint, and the case will possibly be tried at the fall term of court at Elmira.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALFRED B. HUESTED,  
*President.*

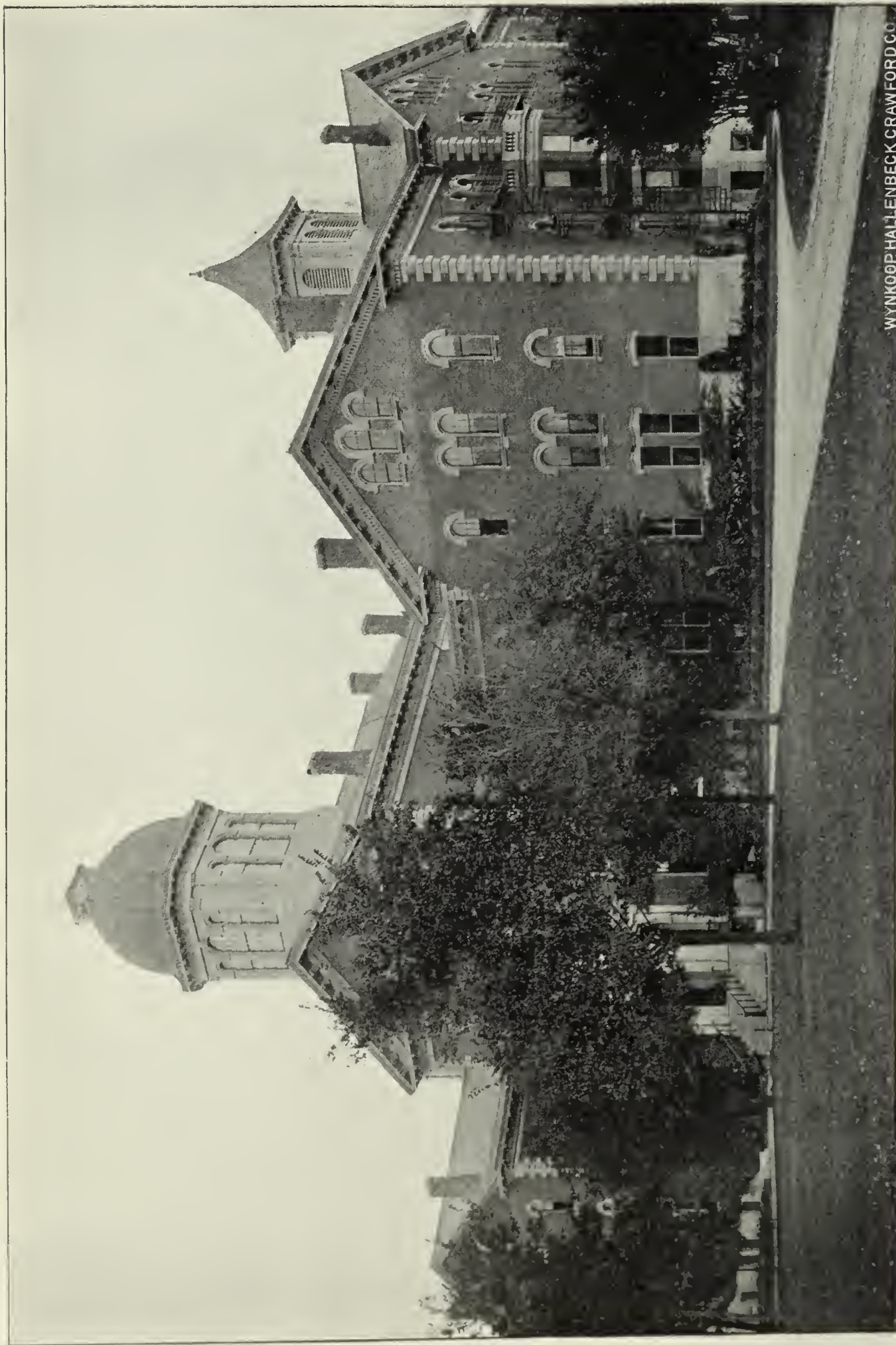
EDWARD S. DAWSON, JR.,  
*Secretary.*

CURTIS H. HASKIN,  
*Treasurer.*

FRANK L. NORTON.

J. CLITHEROW SMITH.





WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.

NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, BATAVIA, NEW YORK.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

New York State School for the  
Blind,

BATAVIA, N. Y.

For the Year 1899-1900.

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TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 10, 1901.

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ALBANY:

JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.

1901.







# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 14.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 10, 1901.

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### THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Managers and Superintendent of the New York State  
School for the Blind, Batavia, N. Y.

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STATE OF NEW YORK—EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

ALBANY, *January 10, 1901.*

*To the Legislature:*

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the managers and superintendent of the New York School for the Blind.

B. B. ODELL, JR.



## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

---

F. PARK LEWIS, M. D.,      FRANK S. WOOD,  
SIDNEY A. SHERWIN,      AUSTIN W. WHEELLOCK,  
MRS. W. J. HUMPHREY,      WILLIAM F. HUYCK,  
CORTLAND CROSMAN,      EUGENE CARY,  
HENRY S. OSTRANDER.

### *Officers of the Board.*

President..... F. PARK LEWIS, M. D.  
Secretary and Treasurer..... FRANK S. WOOD.

### *Executive Committee.*

SIDNEY A. SHERWIN,      CORTLAND CROSMAN,  
WILLIAM F. HUYCK.

### *Finance Committee.*

MRS. W. J. HUMPHREY,      HENRY S. OSTRANDER,  
CORTLAND CROSMAN.

### *Industrial Committee.*

EUGENE CARY,      FRANK S. WOOD,  
AUSTIN W. WHEELLOCK.

### *Committee on Annual Report.*

FRANK S. WOOD,      SIDNEY A. SHERWIN,  
AUSTIN W. WHEELLOCK.

## OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

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### *Superintendent.*

GARDNER FULLER, A. M.

### *Literary Department.*

OLIVER R. HEINZE.....Senior Grade.  
MISS L. ELIZABETH THACHER.....Junior Grade.  
MISS FLORENCE J. BIGELOW.....Sub-Junior Grade.  
MISS CORNELIA PHELAN.....Intermediate Grade.  
MISS MAYE B. RUDGERS.....Primary Grade.  
MISS JULIA E. BARRY.....Primary Grade.  
MISS LENA B. MILLER.....Kindergarten.  
MISS CHARLOTTE H. WEED.....Kindergarten.  
MISS ELIZABETH S. BLOUNT.....Teacher of Typewriting.

### *Department of Music.*

J. EDMUND SKIFF.....Director and Instructor of Voice.  
MISS EMILY P. HARTSHORN.....Piano Forte.  
MISS GRACE E. BARTLETT.....Piano Forte.  
AUGUSTUS FRICKER.....Teacher of Violin.

### *Industrial Department.*

LOUIS J. H. CRAFT.....Master of Handicraft.  
MRS. HARRIET E. PIERSON.....Mistress of Handicraft.  
ANTON KRIEGHOFF.....Teacher of Tuning.

### *Matron.*

MISS LYDIA M. BATES.

### *Assistants.*

MISS MINNIE J. GOULD,      MISS ISABELLA GAULD.

### *Housekeeper.*

MRS. ELLEN E. HUMPHREY.

HERBERT A. MORSE....Physician and Ophthalmic Examiner.  
PETER THOMAS.....Steward and Storekeeper.  
MISS VERONICA WOELLER.....Visitors' Attendant.

## Trustees' Report.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and the Legislature of the State of New York:*

We herewith transmit to you the thirty-second annual report of the management of the New York State School for the Blind, at Batavia, N. Y.

FRANK S. WOOD,  
SIDNEY A. SHERWIN,  
AUSTIN W. WHEELLOCK,  
*Committee.*



# Annual Financial Statement.

## GENERAL FUND.

### *Receipts.*

1899.

Oct.	1.	To balance general fund.....	\$82 26
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1900.

Sept.	30.	To amount from Comptroller.....	37,288 58
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			\$37,370 84
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### *Expenditures.*

1900.

Sept.	30.	By paid salaries of officers.....	\$14,388 39
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		By paid wages and labor.....	7,919 75
--	--	------------------------------	----------

		By paid expenses of managers.....	235 89
--	--	-----------------------------------	--------

		By paid provisions.....	7,218 26
--	--	-------------------------	----------

		By paid household stores.....	653 01
--	--	-------------------------------	--------

		By paid clothing.....	634 80
--	--	-----------------------	--------

		By paid fuel and light.....	3,363 54
--	--	-----------------------------	----------

		By paid hospital and medical supplies....	107 02
--	--	---	--------

		By paid shop, farm and garden supplies..	1,342 22
--	--	--	----------

		By paid ordinary repairs.....	132 61
--	--	-------------------------------	--------

		By paid transportation of pupils.....	185 09
--	--	---------------------------------------	--------

		By paid miscellaneous.....	1,116 14
--	--	----------------------------	----------

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			\$37,296 72
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Oct.	1.	Balance ....	74 12
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			\$37,370 84
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## SPECIAL FUNDS.

Chap.	Laws.			
569	1899	Appropriation		
		For furniture for dormitories.....	\$182 00	
		Expenditures .....	\$152 75	
		Balance .....	29 25	
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$182 00	\$182 00
			<hr/>	<hr/>
569	1899	Appropriation		
		For cement walks.....	\$1,000 00	
		Expenditures .....	\$925 90	
		Balance .....	74 10	
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
			<hr/>	<hr/>
569	1899	Appropriation		
		For library and apparatus.....	\$255 95	
		Expenditures .....	\$119 97	
		Balance .....	135 98	
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$255 95	\$255 95
			<hr/>	<hr/>
569	1899	Appropriation		
		For new carriage.....	\$300 00	
		Expenditures .....	\$293 50	
		Balance .....	6 50	
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$300 00	\$300 00
			<hr/>	<hr/>
569	1899	Appropriation		
		For heating, lighting, plumbing, shower bath and fixtures, gymnasium.....	\$2,000 00	

Chap.	Laws.			
419	1900	Appropriation .....		\$1,950 00
		Expenditures contracted		
		for .....	\$2,931 69	
		Balance .....	1,018 31	
			<u>\$3,950 00</u>	<u>\$3,950 00</u>
569	1899	Appropriation		
		For furniture, equipment, etc., for gym-		
		nasium .....		\$1,000 00
		Expenditures .....		
		Balance .....	\$1,000 00	
			<u>\$1,000 00</u>	<u>\$1,000 00</u>
569	1899	Appropriation		
		For repairs to pianos.....		\$100 00
		Expenditures .....	\$78 96	
		Balance .....	21 04	
			<u>\$100 00</u>	<u>\$100 00</u>
569	1899	Appropriation		
		For two typewriting machines and tables		\$200 00
		Expenditures .....	\$199 00	
		Balance .....	1 00	
			<u>\$200 00</u>	<u>\$200 00</u>
569	1899	Appropriation		
		General repairs .....		\$295 23
		Expenditures .....		
		Balance .....	\$295 23	
			<u>\$295 23</u>	<u>\$295 23</u>

Chap. Laws.

569	1899	Appropriation		
		For repainting woodwork.....	\$302 11	
		Expenditures .....		
		Balance .....	\$302 11	
			<u>\$302 11</u>	<u>\$302 11</u>
569	1899	Appropriation		
		For the erection of a cottage.....	\$10,000 00	
		Expenditures .....		
		Balance .....	\$10,000 00	
			<u>\$10,000 00</u>	<u>\$10,000 00</u>
419	1900	Appropriation		
		For carriage harness.....	\$60 00	
		Expenditures .....	\$60 00	
		Balance .....		
			<u>\$60 00</u>	<u>\$60 00</u>
419	1900	Appropriation		
		For cement walks.....	\$1,000 00	
		Expenditures .....	\$1,000 00	
			<u>\$1,000 00</u>	<u>\$1,000 00</u>
419	1900	Appropriation		
		For renewing of all tin roofs, gutters and conductor pipes, material and labor for same .....	\$1,500 00	
		Expenditures .....		
		Balance .....	\$1,500 00	
			<u>\$1,500 00</u>	<u>\$1,500 00</u>

12 REPORT OF NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Chap. Laws.

419	1900	Appropriation		
		For the purchase of stringed instruments	\$150 00	
		Expenditures .....	\$113 50	
		Balance .....	36 50	
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$150 00	\$150 00
			<hr/>	<hr/>

419	1900	Appropriation		
		For the purchase of books and apparatus	\$500 00	
		Expenditures .....		
		Balance .....	\$500 00	
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$500 00	\$500 00
			<hr/>	<hr/>



# Annual Address of Dr. F. Park Lewis, President of the Board of Managers, New York State School for the Blind, June 6, 1900.

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Gentlemen.—As there are several new members of the Board of Managers this year, to whom the work of our institution is not as familiar as it is to others of us, perhaps you will bear with me while I present to you a report of what this school has already accomplished and what it aims to do.

There is probably no more highly specialized or more difficult work in advanced pedagogy than the education of the blind, and on the other hand there is hardly any work less understood by the public at large. It would be difficult for anyone without giving a great deal of time to it, either to properly appreciate the difficulties, or to anticipate the successes of this work.

Even those of us whose interest is strongest find that in the limited time we are able to spend here we cannot master the details of the school work as thoroughly as we would like to do, that we may take an intelligent part in its management. I have, therefore, asked the heads of the various department to send me a report to present to you, giving the present status of the school from their individual standpoints. These are, happily, too long for me to read to you, but they are of profound interest and I hope you will take time to look them over. Some are cheerful and hopeful in tone, and all of them give evidence of improvement in the school.

But I have noted even among teachers of the blind, not merely among the unthinking, a pessimism as unwarrantable as it is unwholesome, in regard to the possibilities of this unfortunately large class of our citizens. The real fact of the matter is that while it is difficult to overestimate the trials and difficulties attending the loss of sight, and while it is surely incumbent upon those who see to give all they can of sympathy in its most ideal and practical form, to those who must go through life in darkness, their lot is by no means so hopeless as it might seem.

There is hardly a line of intellectual effort in which some blind man or woman has not been preeminently successful. Without going back to historic instances, like Homer and Milton, let us take men of the present age. In law, theology, and medicine are working to-day men who have made themselves prominent in their work, notwithstanding the difficulties they encountered through loss of sight.

One of the ablest mathematicians of Columbia College is a blind man; one of the most skilled specialists in diseases of the lungs in Chicago is a man who supplements his loss of sight by an added keenness of hearing. Prof. de la Sizeranne, whose energy, ability and good judgment have made the Institution for the Blind in Paris one of the most noteworthy in the world, also Dr. D. D. Wood, instructor of music in the Pennsylvania School for the Blind, and one of Philadelphia's most accomplished organists, both are blind. And so the list may be indefinitely lengthened. Those men have succeeded in the various professions they have adopted by developing to an unusual degree some quality common to all men.

They have most of them developed a power of concentration allied to that which enables the trained chessplayer blindfolded to

follow every move in a dozen different games being carried on at one time.

When our Superintendent says, that of one thing he is thoroughly convinced, viz.: "that a large majority of the blind are not normal, neither mentally nor morally," he is entirely right, because many of the blind are so as the results of inherited constitutional disease, of which blindness is but one manifestation, brain and body being equally defective. But here I want to say, that a sharp line of distinction must be drawn between the blind and the blind. Ten per cent. of the blind lost their sight through infantile inflammation of the eyes, which is an infectious, germ disease. This number, together with all those who have lost their sight through scarlet fever, diphtheria, accident, etc., form a class by themselves and their blindness is no evidence of mental disability. Taken together this class forms no small proportion of the blind, and from it there is everything to hope, if the individuals can receive the training suited to each.

Of the 130 registered in our school in the beginning of May, Prof. Fuller sends me the names of 11 whom he thinks could never become self-supporting even with sight. And he adds, "as many more might in all probability be put in the doubtful list."

No member of the Board would need Mr. Fuller's list as he goes through the school, it is so obvious that those of the children who add mental and physical defects to their blindness could not be materially aided by even the most elaborate, expensive and careful education.

Now when it is borne in mind that the State has expended nearly half a million dollars on this school plant, and appropriated annually over \$40,000 for its maintenance and improvements, the citizens have a right to demand that sufficient care be taken to make our educational efforts show appreciable results.



There have been 70 pupils graduated from this school in the past 10 years, in the departments of literature, industrial work and music. Two of these are reported dead. There may be more, for of return postal cards sent to presumably correct addresses, less than half were returned. The reports returned were so indefinite that they cannot be summarized, but they were not satisfactory. Still as they refer back to a period of years when the teaching in the school was much less efficient than it is at present, too much stress should not be laid upon them.

What we are concerned with is what is being done now. What proportion of the pupils in the institution at the present time are likely to become self-supporting and what means are being used to make them so? If 20 or more are of such low grade of intellect that they cannot be trained to mental self-sufficiency, what should be done with them? The remainder must be divided into the brain workers and the hand workers. The former are the ones who stand the best chance, for it is especially difficult for blind mechanics to compete with those who see. In some occupations requiring both mental power and a nice mechanical skill, such as music or piano-tuning, the blind have made their most noteworthy achievements. Indeed, it is universally conceded that of all professions or trades, those in which the blind are most universally successful are music and piano-tuning. But to succeed in these, the most thorough training is essential. The point that people forget in the education of the blind is this, that it is not enough that they should be as well trained as those who see; they must be better trained. And wherever the blind have met with signal success they have been better trained. If music and piano-tuning are the things by means of which the majority of the intelligent and capable blind may, if properly taught, earn a competency, these should be taught so well as

to leave no least suspicion that it could be better done. The instruction must be not merely good, but superlatively good, or it is simply good for nothing.

The musical department of the school is, or should be, a technical school for music. A technical school for music requires for its direction special knowledge of a highly technical character. This knowledge neither the Superintendent of our school nor the Board of Managers assume to possess.

Might we not, therefore, call to our aid an advisory committee possessing this knowledge, and upon whose judgment we could rely, to help in securing the best possible methods for our school?

If such an outside committee of professional musicians were to examine the pupils from time to time both as to their musical knowledge and technical skill, it would hold both pupil and teacher to a higher standard, and if on the recommendation of such a committee certificates of proficiency were granted to those worthy to receive them, it would mean more to the outside world than the endorsements of the pupils of the school by the school itself.

I would make yet another suggestion. We are not blind. The blind themselves, those who have been successful, know, better than we can know, the needs of the blind, the avoidable pitfalls and the little lifts here and there that are absolutely necessary. Might we not secure the cooperation and advice, in our work, of a committee composed of successful blind men? If we were to choose and invite to our school such a committee, might not their suggestions help us to a solution of some of the problems that may otherwise require years of experimental effort to solve?

An examining board would be no new experiment so far as general education is concerned. No physician graduated from our colleges is permitted to practice until he has also passed the examination of the State boards of medical examiners.



Just at this writing there came to me by mail the sixth annual report to the Governor of Connecticut, from the secretary of the board of education of the blind of that state. This report has not yet been printed and was sent to me in typewriting. It is so opportune and so full of valuable suggestions that I cannot refrain from giving you two or three paragraphs from it, at the risk of putting your patience to a test:

“Concerning the pupils of the Perkins Institute,” he says, “the director recommends the continuance of all but one pupil, and urges the retention of Miss Julia Roeske, of Hartford, Conn., of whom he speaks as follows: ‘Julia M. Roeske, of Hartford, is doing excellent work in the study of the pipe organ and of other branches in an advanced course of music, and we shall be in readiness to bear our share of the necessary expense and help her to graduate from the New England Conservatory of Music if her name is retained on your list of State beneficiaries.’

“Especial mention is made of this pupil in this connection owing to the length of time she has attended the Boston Institution, which has exceeded the time accorded to any other pupil heretofore reported. This Board being desirous to carry out the policy adopted by the State to fit pupils by their training to become self-supporting, after careful consideration of the case in question, decided to extend the term of instruction one year, at the end of which time the case will be again considered.

“A rule was adopted by this Board ‘that hereafter all pupils attending the Perkins Institution, who were not advanced in the regular stages of progress from year to year, should be specially reported; the reason of their falling behind their classes given, and the cases of all such pupils separately considered.’ ”

This, coming from the report of an institution similar to our own, is surely interesting, as is also this:

“ Having observed the disastrous mental, moral and physical effects of neglect and ill usage upon blind children before reaching school age, we decided to receive such suffering children even when they were babies, a thing which is not done, so far as we can ascertain, by any other institution in the world (except almshouses). We have now five such children under three years of age, who are all doing well. These of course are not State pupils, but the care which they receive in our nursery, before they enter the kindergarten, may in almost every instance be claimed to save for the State hundreds of dollars, it being a well-ascertained fact from our experience that the nervous and shattered physical condition of some of these neglected waifs retards their progress in the kindergarten and primary department for a long period; in fact we are satisfied that in some instances this neglect has resulted in placing them beyond our power to reclaim from imbecility.”

One point further: Assuming that the capable and intelligent blind have been so educated as to bring one faculty stronger to the fore; have been so carefully trained that they can do one thing superlatively well; there is still the necessity of educating the public to an interest and a belief in the blind.

It certainly would be possible to awaken our public-spirited citizens to an understanding of the possibilities of the blind if we had proofs to put before them of what the blind might accomplish. The sympathy of the public is not only a necessity, but it is certain to follow a knowledge of the efforts that are being made by and for the blind in securing to them an independent livelihood.

In the best schools for the blind, the effort to gain the cooperation of sighted people outside the institution is as constant and possibly as effectual in producing results as the educational work itself.

It has been proved by the history of similar institutions that so large a number as 90 per cent. of the pupils may be rendered self-

supporting. If we cannot reach anything approaching this standard, it is at least our duty to make searching inquiries as to the reasons (I am sure they are plural) and to be tireless in our efforts to place our school in the front rank of such institutions in the world.

## Superintendent's Report.

---

*To the Board of Managers of the New York State School for the Blind:*

Gentlemen.—The by-laws of the school require the Superintendent to make a report annually to you of the condition of the school, the progress of the work in the several departments, the course of instruction pursued, and in general, suggestions as to all matters affecting the general advancement of the interests of the school.

In compliance with this requirement, I have the honor of submitting the following report:

For the transactions of the financial department for the fiscal year closing September 30, 1900, I would refer you to the report of the Treasurer. I would also call your attention to the reports of Mr. Skiff, director of the music department; Miss Blount, instructor in typewriting; Mr. Krieghoff, instructor in tuning, and also to that of the physician in charge, Dr. H. A. Morse.

During the school year closing June 6, 1900, there were registered 137 different pupils, 59 girls and 78 boys. The largest number in attendance at one time was 131. The following tables will show the classification of these pupils as to age and their grading in the literary department of the school:

Number of pupils 12 years of age or less.....	37
Number of pupils 15 years of age or less.....	72
Number of pupils 21 years of age or less.....	122
Number of pupils over 21 years of age.....	15
Average age of pupils.....	15.4



Number of pupils registered in senior grade.....	7
Number of pupils registered in junior grade.....	19
Number of pupils registered in sub-junior grade.....	19
Number of pupils registered in intermediate grade.....	19
Number of pupils registered in primary grade.....	30
Number of pupils registered in kindergarten.....	20
Number of pupils taught in literary department.....	114
Number of pupils taught in music department.....	64
Piano .....	40
Violin .....	7
Vocal .....	4
Organ .....	2
Harmony .....	11
Number of pupils in senior choir.....	38
Number of pupils taught in girls' industrial department....	45
Number of pupils taught in boys' industrial department....	28
Number of boys taught in tuning department.....	14

Since school opened the present term, September 26, 1900, 129 pupils have been registered. The tables following will give information as to the age of pupils now in attendance:

Number of pupils 7 years of age or less.....	5
Number of pupils 10 years of age or less.....	22
Number of pupils 15 years of age or less.....	66
Number of pupils 20 years of age or less.....	112
Number of pupils more than 20 years of age.....	16
Average age of pupils.....	15.2

Of the 129 pupils registered at present, 15 are new. The average age of these new pupils is 10 years. Of the new pupils, 13 are 12 years of age or under, 2 are 15 years of age or under. At the present time the number of pupils in the different departments of the school is as follows:



## LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Senior Grade .....	6
Junior Grade .....	19
Sub-Junior Grade .....	19
Intermediate Grade .....	24
Primary Grade (2 Teachers).....	32
Kindergarten (2 Teachers).....	22

## MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

Piano .....	33
Pipe Organ .....	2
Violin .....	7
Vocal .....	9
Harmony .....	13
Senior choir .....	35
Junior choir .....	17

## BOYS' INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Piano tuning .....	14
Broom making .....	13

## GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

There are at the present time 56 pupils in this department.

The work done is of the same satisfactory character that it has ever been since Mrs. Pierson took charge. It is nearly all practical and strictly utilitarian, but comparatively little fancy work being done and that little solely for the purpose of training the hand.

The following list of articles made by the pupils in this department during the school year closing June 6, 1900, will give you an accurate idea of the character and amount of work done by the older

pupils. No record of the work done by the younger pupils who are receiving their preliminary training, is kept.

68 night dresses.

18 night shirts.

33 pairs drawers.

17 corset covers.

100 aprons.

61 skirts.

22 blouses for boys.

8 shirt waists.

10 coats for work shop.

10 pairs pants for drill.

10 coats for drill.

4 dresses.

10 mattress covers.

6 pillow shams.

15 dust cloths.

13 tray cloths.

22 roller towels.

24 wash cloths.

47 napkins.

24 towels.

27 dish towels.

9 dolls dressed.

14 broom bags.

5 lace-trimmed doylies.

45 pairs knit slippers.

2 neckties.

9 crocheted rasciators.

4 pairs bed socks.

- 4 crocheted jackets.
- 10 crocheted shawls.
- 4 knitted capes.
- 6 holders.
- 6 knitted scarfs.
- 2 baby hoods.
- 1 crocheted skirt.
- 1½ yards knitted lace.
- 1 knitted bag of silk and beads.
- 1 American flag.
- 7 panels of sample work for the Paris Exposition.

The small children have done a fair amount of bead work. Many of the older girls have done the stocking darning for themselves in the workroom.

### BOYS' INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The work in this department, under the supervision of Mr. Louis J. H. Craft, is being carried on in a most satisfactory manner.

Mr. Craft has had charge of this department since the opening of school in September and seems to have proved himself a thorough and successful teacher. The brooms made are of such a character that we find a ready sale for them here in our home market.

### TUNING DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Anton Krieghoff of Buffalo took charge of this department of our school work at the opening of the present term.

He is unquestionably thoroughly conversant with the mechanism, the action and all the infinite details essential to the forming of a perfect instrument.

Whether he will as teacher be able to impart to others his own abundant knowledge, time alone can determine.

Judging from his work as a teacher thus far, we consider that we have good reason to expect most ample and satisfactory results from his methods of instruction. I would refer you for further information to his report.

### REGENTS' EXAMINATIONS.

Sixty-three pupils took examinations in January, 1900, and 33 in March. The total number of different pupils taking examinations was 64. The subjects in which these examinations were taken were reading, writing, spelling, geography, arithmetic, physical geography, advanced English, English composition, English literature, United States history, general history, English history, algebra, plane geometry, geology, Caesar, and economics.

Forty-eight different pupils passed in one or more subjects, the average being more than two subjects to each pupil, as there were 112 passes. Of papers forwarded to the Regents' office during the year, but two were rejected.

Thirty-three different pupils took these examinations on the typewriter.

Owing to the fact that our school closes the first Wednesday in June, the pupils do not have the privilege of the June examinations.

Having only the January and March examinations makes a serious diminution in the number taking them, and in the number of Regents' credentials claimed for our pupils.

As a practical compensation for this, several of our pupils have taken the June examinations at public schools near their own homes. Their success in passing as high or higher in the same examinations as their seeing friends has given them a standing in scholarship gratifying to them and their friends.



## MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

For information in regard to the music department, I would respectfully refer you to the report of the director, Mr. J. Edmund Skiff.

## HEALTH.

The health of the pupils for the school year closing June 6th was uniformly good, almost without exception. There was but one patient in the hospital during the entire school year; that a mild case of scarlet fever soon after the school opened in the fall. The pupil evidently brought the infection from home. Fortunately the infection did not spread and there were no other cases in the school.

During the winter of 1899-1900, Batavia, like most of the towns in Central and Western New York, was invaded by an epidemic of diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid fever. By close and constant care in regard to diet, bathing, ventilation and all matters pertaining to perfect sanitation, restricting the intercourse of our pupils, officers and teachers with the town to the very narrowest limits, even going so far as to establish an absolute quarantine against the town for several weeks, we escaped without a single case of diphtheria, scarlet or typhoid fever.

I would call the attention of the Board to the report of Dr. H. A. Morse, physician in charge, and in doing so would heartily endorse the recommendations made therein.

In conclusion I would repeat what I have said in substance many times, that there can be no great progress or advancement in the work of the school, as a school, until its status as a school is clearly and unmistakably established by legislation and by the courts; until the boys and girls that enter its doors do so as pupils entering an institution of learning, not as "inmates" of an almshouse; until



the public comes to recognize the fact that the pupils in this school stand upon exactly the same footing as the boys and girls in our public schools, and that the boy or girl of defective vision who attends the only school the State has provided for his training and education does not by the act become a receiver of alms any more than the boy or girl of perfect vision who attends the school provided by the State for his training and education.

GARDNER FULLER,

*Superintendent.*

# Report of the Typewriting Department.

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GARDNER FULLER, *Superintendent of the New York State School for the Blind:*

Dear Sir.—It affords me pleasure to submit the following report of the typewriting department:

We have at present in daily use 10 No. 6 Remington typewriters. During the year closing June 6, 1900, 33 different pupils received instruction in this branch. Thirty-one pupils took Regents' examinations upon the typewriters in 12 different subjects.

The experiment of introducing typewriting into the school has proved to be a decided success. It is a source of much pleasure and convenience to the pupils, and a great saving of time and labor to the teachers.

Since the purchase of the machines some three and one-half years ago, most of the older pupils have taken up the work. Many of them have become quite proficient, being able to operate accurately and rapidly.

The pupils, besides writing all of their own letters upon the typewriters, write nearly all of the letters of the other pupils, one day each week being set apart for this purpose. This is a gratification to both the pupils and their friends. One afternoon each week a machine is taken to the Matron's room, where one of the advanced pupils writes from their dictation the letters for the small children, very seldom making an error.

Whenever expedient, work from the office is taken into the classroom to be done by the pupils, thus giving them the experience of practical work. Much of the school work—the writing of compositions, etc.—is also done upon the machines.

The typewriters are especially useful as an aid to the pupils in taking the Regents' examinations. Previously the examinations were taken in point print, and the papers, after being corrected by the teachers, were transcribed in script or upon the typewriter. Now the majority of the papers are written directly upon the typewriter by the pupils themselves, these papers being marked by the teachers and forwarded to Albany. The questions are read one at a time by the teacher to the pupil, who carries the question in his mind, frames the answer and then writes it upon the typewriter, being obliged to divide his attention between the construction of his answer and the manipulation of his machine. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the results have been most gratifying, as a large percentage of those taking the examinations have passed.

As our school term closes early in June, some of the pupils have taken the examinations at the public schools at their homes. Through the kindness of the Remington Typewriter Company in Buffalo, the pupils in that city have been allowed the free use of a typewriter for this purpose. We are also indebted to the manager of the typewriter company for many other courtesies, among them the loan of a machine to one of the pupils for a month during the summer vacation.

The pupils care for the machines almost exclusively, oiling and cleaning them throughout, and putting on new ribbons when required.

I most heartily endorse the suggestion in your report of last year that the pupils who become expert in the use of the typewriter be

furnished with a machine at the expense of the county, and trust that this recommendation may be carried out.

We have learned of an embossed shorthand machine for the blind which has recently been invented by Mr. Henry Stainsby of the Institution for the Blind at Birmingham, England. The following is an extract from a letter received from Mr. Stainsby in regard to the machine:

“ Miss E. S. BLOUNT, *Batavia, N. Y.*:

“ Dear Madam.—I am sending you a description of the machine and an illustration of it. From it you will see that any number of points may be made at the same time, and that the machine moves forward the strip of paper for the next sign. The machine is purely automatic, and the operator has absolutely nothing to do but to press the keys. I should explain that the arrangement of the keys has been kept exactly the same as on the Hall Braille writer, in order to prevent confusion. The only difference in the key-board is that the space can, (and must) be made at the same time the terminal letter of a word is formed, by simply pressing the space key, e. g. in English Braille, the six points stand for “for”; if the six writing keys are depressed, the word “for” is written and the paper is moved forward to receive the next letter; but supposing the seven keys are pressed, that is the six writing keys and the one space key, the word “for” is written and a space is formed, thus leaving the operator ready to go on with the next word or sign. This arrangement has the enormous advantage of saving at the very least 20 per cent. of time.

“After the writing is finished, the paper is rolled back on the spool again, and by means of a milled knob on the left-hand side of the machine, is again rolled back into a waste-paper basket, the operator taking sentence after sentence, and transcribing the matter on the typewriter. The advantage on my machine in transcribing is that the place where the operator left off is always indicated.

“ Yours respectfully,

“ HENRY STAINSBY,

“ *Secretary.*”



We have had correspondence with several other parties with reference to this machine, among whom is Dr. Campbell of the Royal Normal College for the Blind in London, who has six of them in use in his school, and who states that they have been introduced into about a dozen schools for the blind in England. From the information which I have obtained, I am convinced that it possesses sufficient merit to warrant a trial. If it proves to be of practical value, it will be very useful to those pupils who are proficient in the use of the typewriter.

Although we have not as yet obtained the consent of the Comptroller to purchase a machine, still I most earnestly hope that this difficulty may be obviated, and that we may be enabled to purchase one in the near future.

Thanking you for the kind cooperation and aid which I have ever received at your hands, I am

Most respectfully,

ELIZABETH S. BLOUNT,

*Teacher of Typewriting.*



## Report of Musical Director.

---

Mr. GARDNER FULLER, *Superintendent of the New York State School for the Blind*:

Dear Sir.—It gives me pleasure to submit to you the following report of the music department for the past year.

The number of pupils receiving instruction in the various branches is as follows:

Piano .....	33
Vocal .....	9
Violin .....	7
Organ .....	2
Guitar .....	6
Mandolin .....	10
Harmony .....	13

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The recent addition of the small stringed instruments, I believe to be of quite considerable value inasmuch as it places in the hands of many of our pupils a means of pleasure and possible profit, which were they obliged to depend on the piano only, might be denied them through lack of funds to purchase so expensive an instrument.

The progress of students as a whole has been quite satisfactory; each succeeding year shows more interest, a greater ambition among many to become something more than a mere automaton, a player of the keys, but instead to become a broader musician. Much of

this has been brought about by the more universal study of harmony, the study of music as to its structure. As will be seen by reference to the number registered, a much greater number are pursuing this branch than ever before.

We have again this year the junior choir with 17 pupils. These have this year left the kindergarten where they have before received instruction in singing. The senior choir becomes more and more depleted year by year as the older pupils leave the school, the younger ones not coming forward rapidly enough to take their places. This is especially true as regards the boys, they obtaining their trades and education and leaving at too early an age to permit of their voices becoming settled and effective in chorus work.

I would ask that some provision be made for the blowing of the organ, the motor which was put in some years ago, and which was never very satisfactory on account of lack of sufficient water pressure, now being absolutely worthless. Any pupil desiring to practise must now rely on the good nature of some of his fellows to take a hand at pumping the bellows. A tank holding several barrels of water could be constructed in the attic with a direct flow to the motor, water being pumped therein from the city mains, with an automatic shut-off, which would give excellent service; this would probably, in the long run, be much less expensive and eminently more satisfactory than employing some one to pump by hand, and in this way the present motor could be utilized.

The purchase of a few new upright pianos is most desirable, to take the place of some old squares that still remain, and I most respectfully ask that the sum of \$1,500 be appropriated for that purpose.

The music department fully appreciates the installation of the long desired music reader and stereotyper; we can now furnish pupils a

much more legible copy of music in a much shorter space of time and little by little will accumulate a most desirable point print library.

Thanking you for your interest in the department and trusting you will consider my requests as regards the organ and pianos, I am

Respectfully yours,

J. EDMUND SKIFF,

*Musical Director.*

## Report of the Instructor of Tuning.

---

Mr. GARDNER FULLER, *Superintendent of the New York State School for the Blind*:

Dear Sir.—It is not a difficult matter to produce tuners. The vital question still remains unsolved; namely, that of finding a position for each one according to his ability when he is ready to start out. This problem must be solved sometime and it cannot be done too soon.

What then is required in order to bring about a needful and, no less, a rightful change in the minds of those directly engaged or concerned in the piano industry? Simply due consideration while looking the matter squarely in the face.

The main objection is expressed in three words, "He is blind," but surely without due thought on the subject. I would not hesitate to employ those known as blind tuners, either as factory or wareroom tuners. Why? Because their thought is more centered on their work than on other things, for their main object is to prove their usefulness against the prevailing belief that, as a class, they are subjects of charity. It is perception rather than eyesight which makes the workman. Add to this, sincerity, and he presents at once a reliable man. Then the question, whether it be wise and safe to employ a blind tuner, has but one answer.

I am convinced that the great majority of piano makers are not aware of the fact that blind piano tuners neither ask nor expect



charity. They simply mean business; and as a point in favor of their employment, judging from my observation, I should say that their integrity of purpose, coupled with their keen insight into things, would render them valuable assistants to the piano maker in solving problems which are constantly coming up.

All these men need is a little encouragement, and they will easily earn more than they get.

ANTON KRIEGHOFF,

*Instructor of Tuning.*



## Physician's Report.

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*To the Board of Managers of the New York School for the Blind:*

Gentlemen.—During the year ending December 1, 1900, there have been no deaths among the pupils of the School for the Blind, and little serious illness.

A number of cases of sore throat have been observed annually for several years, which apparently have their cause in some local condition. It is my opinion that such cause is to be found in the antiquated flushing tanks of the water closets which are so constructed as to be manifestly incapable of rendering efficient service as used by the average pupil. A further neglect of this matter may well result in an outbreak of serious illness.

I therefore again urge that the evil may be promptly remedied. The careful oversight of the pupils by those in charge, is worthy of the highest commendation and has made my duties as attending physician agreeable and easy to perform.

Very respectfully submitted,

H. A. MORSE,

*Attending Physician.*

# Pupils in Attendance During the School Year Closing June 6, 1900.

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## ALBANY COUNTY.

Caroline C. Baker.....	Albany.
Joseph F. Carroll.....	Albany.
Viola F. Contraman.....	Albany.
Joseph Doyle.....	Albany.
Leonard Fisher.....	Albany.
Joseph J. Grace.....	Albany.
Francis J. Hackett.....	Cohoes.
Jennie M. Hall.....	Albany.
Michael Napoli.....	Albany.
Fannie Pryor.....	Watervliet.
Iva M. Terry.....	Green Island.

## ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Irene E. Evingham.....	Andover.
Elma May Raymond.....	Oramel.

## BROOME COUNTY.

Charles A. Hine.....	Binghamton.
George J. Perkins.....	Binghamton.

## CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

Gertrude Thrasher.....	Dayton.
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## CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

Forest Marsh.....Jamestown.  
Ora E. Marsh.....Jamestown.  
Mary M. Meleski.....Dunkirk.

## CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Mary E. Craig.....Elmira.  
Sherman A. Joslyn.....Elmira.  
Charles Perry.....Hendy Creek.  
Augustus Van Orden.....Horseheads.  
Glenn B. Wheeler.....Van Etten.

## CHENANGO COUNTY.

Fred Humphrey .....North Otselic.  
Mary Stafford.....Afton.

## COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Theodore Miller .....Hudson.

## DUTCHESS COUNTY.

James Young.....Poughkeepsie.

## ERIE COUNTY.

George Blair.....Buffalo.  
Alexander C. Clute.....Akron.  
Harold D. Drennan.....Buffalo.  
Mabel Freer.....Buffalo.  
Angelo Garrasi.....Buffalo.  
Margaret H. Gentner.....Buffalo.  
August Goebel.....Buffalo.  
Mabel Goodermote.....Springville.

Jacob Hartman.....	Buffalo.
Sarah C. Kerr.....	Buffalo.
Christina M. Kieffer.....	Buffalo.
Annie Klein.....	Buffalo.
Boleslaw Kraft.....	Buffalo.
Barbara R. Kurrwak.....	Buffalo.
Fred M. Mackie.....	Buffalo.
Winifred McKeown.....	Buffalo.
Ella McLennan.....	Buffalo.
Elizabeth G. Miller.....	Buffalo.
John C. Nagel.....	Tonawanda.
Alma E. Parker.....	East Clarence.
Harry J. Rogers.....	Buffalo.
Edward C. Schweiger.....	Buffalo.
Freddie Tweed.....	Buffalo.
Grace Wilkin.....	Buffalo.
William Leon Young.....	Buffalo.

## FULTON COUNTY.

Max R. Bordis.....	Johnstown.
Jennie R. Wilkins.....	Mayfield.

## GENESEE COUNTY.

Naldo Gioia.....	Batavia.
Blanche J. Harvey.....	Batavia.
Lloyd J. Kingston.....	Batavia.
Sarah Wagner .....	Oakfield.
Anna Louise Worden.....	Batavia.

## GREENE COUNTY.

Harriet Comithier.....	West Coxsackie.
Alfred Comithier.....	West Coxsackie.
Ivie M. Mead.....	Greenville.



## HAMILTON COUNTY.

Boyd Kimball Hanchette.....Sabattis.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Hattie I. Fulton.....Felts Mills.

Walter Hartford.....Watertown.

Sarah M. Kelly.....Watertown.

Leon L. Marvin.....Watertown.

William A. Portt.....Watertown.

Edith M. Sprague.....Watertown.

## LEWIS COUNTY.

John C. Fowler.....Lowville.

## LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Niel M. Donnan.....York.

Edward Duffy.....Mt. Morris.

Jesse D. McHerron.....Mt. Morris.

Emma O'Connor.....Avon.

Albert A. Gould.....Geneseo.

## MADISON COUNTY.

Arthur B. Jones.....Nelson.

## MONROE COUNTY.

Velma Coy.....Brockport.

James Cowley.....Rochester.

George F. Ewing.....Rochester.

Samuel H. Fay.....Rochester.

Raymond G. Fertig.....Rochester.

George D. Forsyth.....Rochester.

Clarence Langlois.....Rochester.



Franklin A. Morley.....	Rochester.
George P. Pownceby.....	Rochester.
Frederick Rieflin.....	Rochester.
Josephine Schnopp.....	Rochester.
Margaret E. Schoeffel.....	Rochester.
Katie Toal.....	Hilton.
Clara E. White.....	Fairport.

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Gertrude Wemple.....	Glen.
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## NIAGARA COUNTY.

Lawrence J. Hathway.....	North Tonawanda.
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## ONEIDA COUNTY.

Walter D. Beach.....	Taberg.
John A. Buchanan.....	Camden.
Charles J. Coxon.....	Utica.
Arthur R. Halstead.....	Camden.
Earl McCarty.....	Utica.
Margaret A. Spaulding.....	Utica.
Margaret Toner.....	Clinton.

## ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Gertrude Halicus.....	Syracuse.
Georgiana G. Heinsbury.....	Syracuse.
Annie L. Wheeler.....	Syracuse.

## ONTARIO COUNTY.

Jennie Taft.....	West Bloomfield.
Kathleen French.....	Geneva.
Fannie Opdyke.....	Geneva.

## ORANGE COUNTY.

Thornton Caswell.....	Sparrowbush.
Jefferson Hicks.....	Middletown.
Gordon Hicks.....	Middletown.
Marvin F. Jansen.....	Cornwall
Katie Katrine.....	Tuxedo Park.
Joseph McCready.....	Newburg.

## ORLEANS COUNTY.

Vernon Bennett.....	Manning.
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## OSWEGO.

Joseph F. Kadereth.....	Oswego.
Mary E. Penderleith.....	Oswego.
Mary A. Reynolds.....	Oswego.
John E. Wyant.....	Mallory.

## RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Thompson Courtney.....	Troy.
Winifred H. Howe.....	Troy.
James H. Mullen.....	Bath-on-the-Hudson.
John J. Nugent.....	Troy.
George A. Rood.....	Troy.

## SARATOGA COUNTY.

Alma Monroe.....	Saratoga Springs.
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## SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

Fred Stattmann.....	Schenectady.
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## STEUBEN COUNTY.

Ovid B. Comfort.....	Caton.
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## TIOGA COUNTY.

Elona A. Allyn.....Smithboro.  
Mabel B. Myers.....Waverly.

## WAYNE COUNTY.

Edward P. De Wert.....Palmyra.  
Eva M. De Wert.....Palmyra.

## ULSTER COUNTY.

Dennis Hyde.....Kingston.  
Grace E. Keator.....Kingston.

## WARREN COUNTY.

Randolph Morehouse.....Glens Falls.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Jessie Sales .....Cossayuna.

## WYOMING COUNTY.

Lewis Gehrs.....Warsaw.  
C. Adelle Spring.....Attica.  
John Ernest Werner.....Hermitage

## YATES COUNTY.

Edith B. Tymeson.....Penn Yan.

## COUNTIES NOT REPRESENTED.

Cayuga, Clinton, Cortland, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Herkimer,  
Otsego, Schoharie, Schuyler, St. Lawrence, Seneca, Sullivan, Tomp-  
kins.









# FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MANAGERS

OF THE

# Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

FOR THE YEAR 1900.

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### PART I.

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TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 9, 1901.

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ALBANY:

JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.

1901.





## MANAGERS.

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The Rt. Rev. FREDERICK D. HUNTINGTON,

S. T. D., LL. D., D. C. L.

Maj. ALVA W. PALMER.

Mrs. C. E. CROUSE.

LEWIS F. WEAVER, M. D.

WILBER S. PECK, Esq.

Hon. WALTER W. CHENEY.

Hon. MILTON DELANO.

Rt. Rev. P. J. LUDDEN.

### **Ex Officio Manager.**

Hon. CHARLES R. SKINNER, Supt. of Public Instruction.

### **Permanent Chairman.**

The Rt. Rev. FREDERICK D. HUNTINGTON,

S. T. D., LL. D., D. C. L.

### **Secretary.**

Mrs. CHARLES E. CROUSE.

### **Treasurer.**

ALFRED WILKINSON.

### **Executive Committee.**

Maj. ALVA W. PALMER.

WILBER S. PECK, Esq.

Hon. W. W. CHENEY.

## OFFICERS.

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### Superintendent.

JAMES C. CARSON, M. D.

### Matron.

Miss ALVIRA E. WOOD.

### Steward.

JOHN L. BARNETT.

### Medical Assistant.

ROBERT MASON, M. D.

### Assistant Matrons.

Miss LOUISE C. RICHARDS.      Mrs. A. W. LOSKY.

### Housekeeper.

Miss ALICE M. PALMER.

### Teachers.

Mrs. EMILY P. WILBUR.	Miss CORNELIA E. DEUEL.
Miss SARAH P. YOUNG.	Miss FLORENCE M. STACEY.
Mrs. M. ELIZABETH COOK.	Miss MAY E. GAFFEY.
Mrs. OLIVE M. SAWTELLE.	Miss LOTTIE M. HOWE.
Miss MARY F. COZZENS.	Miss KATHRYN FEATHERSTONE.

### Clerk.

CLARENCE A. PERRY.

### Storekeeper.

NORELL E. SMITH.

# STATE OF NEW YORK

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No. 15.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 9, 1901.

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### FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

### Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

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*To the Legislature of the State of New York:*

Agreeably to the provisions of the act establishing this institution, the undersigned managers respectfully submit this their fiftieth annual report:

#### RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1899.....	\$998 28
Receipts from State appropriations during fiscal year .....	87,085 90
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils.	8,749 00
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing .....	2,331 39
Receipts from sale of productions of shop.....	74 70

Receipts from sale of farm products.....	\$540 66
Receipts from sale of old material.....	117 76
Receipts from other sources.....	168 41
Total .....	<u>\$100,066 10</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on account of maintenance.....	\$87,960 85
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 572, Laws of 1899 .....	11,981 92
Balance in bank October 1, 1900.....	123 33
Total .....	<u>\$100,066 10</u>

## CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

On current expense account of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children for the year ending September 30, 1900:

Salaries of officers and teachers.....	\$12,710 12
Wages and labor.....	21,238 10
Expenses of officers and managers.....	45 44
Provisions .....	21,203 19
Household stores .....	3,352 10
Clothing .....	7,860 26
Fuel and lights.....	10,525 80
Hospital and medical supplies.....	902 55
Shop, farm and garden .....	5,512 79
Ordinary repairs .....	1,306 85
Transportation of inmates .....	4 00
Miscellaneous .....	3,299 65
Total .....	<u>\$87,960 85</u>



## ASSETS SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.

Balance in cash.....	\$123 33
Due from individuals for board, instruction and clothing .....	1,379 00
Due from counties for clothing.....	2,072 00
Due from other sources, balance of unexpended appropriation .....	8,250 00
Total assets .....	<u>\$11,824 33</u>

The foregoing exhibit presents the financial operations of the year in the customary form, the first two tables showing the receipts and expenditures, the third one the classified summary required by the State Comptroller in the monthly estimates and the last one the assets. The receipts from the various sources aggregating \$11,981.92, were returned to the Comptroller, in accordance with chapter 580, Laws of 1899, and they appear as expenditures under the table of disbursements, while the balance of the resources include the amount on hand at the close of the preceding year and the sum of \$87,085.90 from State appropriations. This last sum embraces the unexpended balance of the annual maintenance appropriation, \$2,500, of the previous year, the unexpended balance of the \$16,000 appropriated by chapter 572, Laws of 1899, amounting to \$12,835.90, and the sum of \$71,750 of the regular maintenance appropriation for the past fiscal year, leaving an unexpended balance of that appropriation of \$8,250, which appears under the table of assets.

The expenditures for the year show a decrease of over \$3,000 as compared with the previous year, which is chiefly accounted for by a diminished amount of supplies on hand at the close of



the year and the failure to purchase many articles and materials for improvements, which have been deferred by the requirements of the Comptroller's office and the power exercised by him under the Estimate Law. The principal changes under the classification, as compared with the previous year, are a decrease in expenditures for provisions, household stores, clothing, ordinary repairs and miscellaneous, and an increase in fuel and lights, other items not varying materially in amount.

The amount appropriated for maintenance for the current fiscal year is \$82,000, which sum, together with the amount, \$12,000, expected from other sources, it is believed, will be amply sufficient. Inasmuch as the numbers to be supported will remain practically unchanged for another year, an equal amount, \$82,000, will be requested for maintenance for the ensuing year.

At the close of the year 1899 the "improvements at the farm house," for which a special appropriation of \$2,500 was granted by the Legislature of 1899, were under way but then unfinished. The improvements upon that building last year were completed before winter set in, and within the amount appropriated, leaving a balance of \$101.15 unexpended. The improvements consisted in raising the house two and one-half feet, building a foundation wall and excavating a cellar underneath the entire structure. Two additions were also made to the house, one on the east side, increasing the size of the living rooms for the supervisor and his family, and the other on the north side, making a toilet-room on each floor, the one on the lower floor for family use and the one on the upper floor for the boys at night. The boys' dining-room was also enlarged, new floors were laid in parts of the house, a partition was removed between two of the dormitories, a new range was provided for the kitchen, the building

was repainted and a furnace was placed in the cellar, permitting the removal of the stoves formerly used for heating the house, and at the same time providing efficient and satisfactory ventilation. Altogether, the improvements effected have made this building one of the most sanitary and comfortable on the premises. By the Legislature of 1900 special appropriations were granted for the following purposes: For the erection of a bathhouse, \$6,587; for the plumbing and heating in connection therewith, \$2,800; for improvements in the plumbing of the institution, \$1,250, and for new floors and steel ceilings in various parts of the building, \$1,000. For the first two purposes, the plans and specifications have not yet been received from the State Architect, but are expected soon; for the third purpose, improvements in plumbing, a contract has been made, and for the last one, steel ceilings have been put on the middle schoolroom, the matron's store-room, the three halls in the south wing, the boys' north dormitory and the two bathrooms at the boys' building and the pantry at the girls' building. A new Georgia pine floor has been laid in No. 13 dormitory, in the main building, and a tile floor at the girls' building kitchen. Material is now being procured for additional ceilings and floors where most needed and so far as available by the appropriation.

Of the incoming Legislature the managers have decided to request special appropriations for purposes as follows:

For improvements to the plumbing and drainage systems of the institution, \$12,500; for the extension and completion of the stone-wall fence on Grand avenue, \$3,000; for the erection of a brick corridor to connect the boys' building and north wing, \$1,000; for the renewal of laundry machinery, \$1,600; for stone and cement sidewalks, \$1,000; for the equipment of the buildings with a watchman's clock and time detector, \$800.



The first item will be requested upon the recommendation of the State Architect, whose sanitary engineer made a careful inspection of the plumbing throughout the institution a year ago, and the amount given is in accordance with his estimate.

The importance of the second item, the extension and completion of the stone-wall fence on Grand avenue, is apparent at once to the observer, upon an inspection of the premises. The present walled fence now extends from Burnet park along Wilbur avenue and Delaware street to Grand avenue and about one-third of the distance on that avenue, where it ends abruptly and to which point it was built some years ago. It has not since been extended for the reason that a considerable amount of filling and grading was required for the rest of the distance on Grand avenue. This has now been nearly accomplished and the premises will be made ready for the completion of the wall next season.

At the present time, an old frame corridor connects the boys' building and north wing. The sills under it are in a state of decay and must be replaced at an early date. We have therefore decided to request an appropriation for a substantial brick corridor in its stead.

The washers at the laundry have now been in daily use for a period of fifteen years. They are virtually worn out, and further repairs to them are impossible and impracticable. It is a question whether or not they can be kept in use and serviceable until the funds are available for their replacement. We look upon this item of appropriation as the most important of all mentioned.

The amount specified for sidewalks was recommended by a committee of the State Board of Charities, whose visit was made here this season on a very rainy day. The necessity of better walks was made evident to them by the occasion, as it has been to

us upon many others, and the item for the purpose meets our hearty approval.

The need of a watchman's clock and time detector is now generally recognized for all public institutions. As at present situated in our service, reliance is entirely placed upon the faithfulness of the night watchers, and we are of the opinion this should no longer be the case. An appropriation for the purpose is therefore requested.

This institution was established nearly fifty years ago, and with a view of furnishing the means of training and education to that portion of the youth of this State not provided for in any other of its educational institutions. Our aim in its administration has always been to carry out its purposes and to maintain its original character as nearly as possible. To do this, the by-laws were framed restricting admissions to feeble-minded children between seven and fourteen years of age, and to receive mainly those of the teachable class, and to retain pupils only for such periods of time as should, in the estimation of the managers, suffice to impart all the education practicable in each particular case. Among the feeble-minded, the educable period of life varies materially, and ends in all cases very much earlier than in those of the normal class. It is seldom that a feeble-minded one will be found who can make progress under school methods much beyond the age of eighteen to twenty-one, and many reach their limit at from fifteen to eighteen. Under such circumstances, unless an outlet had been provided for the discharge of those found unteachable, those not further teachable and those who had passed the school age, it is readily seen that a steady accumulation of custodial cases must have occurred in the institution. In order to meet such a contingency, authority was therefore given the



managers in the organic act to require the removal of all cases to the county poor houses, when it was found they could be no longer benefited here. For obvious reasons, county officers have been undesirous of receiving such persons into the almshouses. The board of managers has been equally as reluctant at exercising its authority in this direction, and has not done so in the past except as the bare necessities demanded. As a result, there are at the present time over one hundred and fifty pupils in the institution over twenty-one years of age, and about one hundred more between fifteen and twenty-one who are either unteachable or not further teachable. While we believe it a matter of the highest importance that a separate institution should be maintained for teachable feeble-minded, we are equally as decided in our opinion that the whole feeble-minded class, the adult and the unteachable, with very few exceptions, should be permanently provided for by the State in custodial institutions. If the transfer of one hundred and fifty of the older ones of this institution to custodial institutions could be effected and followed by the transfer of others of the same class as fast as they accumulate, we believe this institution would be able to meet all demands upon it for the admission of the teachable feeble-minded for the next ten years or more. The attention of the State Board of Charities has been especially called to this phase of the question of dealing with the subject of further provision for the feeble-minded class by the State, and they are, we believe, in harmony with the policy suggested. Their recommendations upon this important matter will therefore receive our cordial support, and we hope will obtain the approval and the generous response of the Legislature.

During the year just passed, the managers were once more called upon to mourn the death of one of their number, Col. John



W. Yale, which occurred suddenly after a short illness on June 26th, at his home in Syracuse. Col. Yale was first appointed a member of this board in 1886 by Governor Hill, was reappointed in 1892 by Governor Flower, and again in 1900 by Governor Roosevelt. In the first year of his service, he was elected a member of the executive committee, and at once assumed an active interest in the affairs of the institution. In 1896 he was made the chairman of the committee, which position he filled with credit until the time of his death, retaining the esteem and confidence of his associates on the board, and showing unswerving loyalty to all the interests of the institution. This was made strikingly manifest by his outspoken declarations a year ago in defense of the management, when it was most vehemently attacked. His reappointment, by Governor Roosevelt as a member of the board, which followed shortly after, was recognized by Col. Yale as a pleasing vindication of his course and as an appreciation of his past services on the board. It reawakened intensely his interest in the welfare of the feeble-minded and the success of the institution. Under these circumstances, his loss was severely felt by the board and by all friends of the institution, as it was also throughout the city of Syracuse, where he was universally esteemed one of its leading and most patriotic citizens. Appropriate resolutions in respect to his memory will be found as an appendix to this report.

F. D. HUNTINGTON,

*Permanent Chairman.*

P. J. LUDDEN,

A. W. PALMER,

W. W. CHENEY,

W. S. PECK,

ALTA PEASE-CROUSE.

## Report of the Treasurer.

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Alfred Wilkinson, treasurer of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, in current account with the State of New York, for cash received and expended for the general supplies and salaries and wages of officers, teachers, attendants and employes of said institution, etc., during the year ending September 30, 1900:

### RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1899.....	\$998 28
State appropriations for maintenance.....	87,085 90
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils...	8,749 00
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing .....	2,331 39
Receipts from sale of production of shop.....	74 70
Receipts from sale of farm products.....	540 66
Receipts from sale of old material.....	117 76
Receipts from miscellaneous sources.....	168 41
Total .....	<u>\$100,066 10</u>

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants of executive committee for month of October, 1899 .....	\$7,968 90
Warrants of executive committee for month of November, 1899 .....	7,177 41
Warrants of executive committee for month of December, 1899 .....	8,216 39
Warrants of executive committee for month of January, 1900 .....	7,568 59

Warrants of executive committee for month of February, 1900 .....	\$7,350 42
Warrants of executive committee for month of March, 1900 .....	7,990 80
Warrants of executive committee for month of April, 1900 .....	7,319 90
Warrants of executive committee for month of May, 1900 .....	7,322 05
Warrants of executive committee for month of June, 1900 .....	7,171 38
Warrants of executive committee for month of July, 1900 .....	6,977 98
Warrants of executive committee for month of August, 1900 .....	6,655 24
Warrants of executive committee for month of September, 1900 .....	6,241 79
	<hr/>
	\$87,960 85
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 580, Laws of 1899.	11,981 92
Balance in bank October 1, 1900.....	123 33
	<hr/>
Total .....	<u>\$100,066 10</u>

There was received and expended under special appropriations, chapter 569, Laws of 1899, and chapter 419, Laws of 1900, as follows:

Appropriation for new floors and steel ceilings, chapter 419, Laws of 1900, cash received from Comptroller August 30, 1900.....	\$588 93
Vouchers paid aggregating .....	588 93
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended .....	<u>\$411 07</u>



Appropriation for farmhouse improvements, chapter 569, Laws of 1899, cash received from Comptroller October 13 and 27, 1899, and February 27, 1900 . . . . .	\$440 35
Vouchers paid aggregating . . . . .	440 35
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended . . . . .	\$101 15
	<hr/>

### RECAPITULATION.

Total of special appropriations received and expended during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900:

New floors and steel ceilings, chapter 419, Laws of 1900 . . . . .	\$588 93
Farmhouse improvements, chapter 569, Laws of 1899 . . . . .	440 35
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	\$1,029 28
	<hr/>



# Report of the Superintendent.

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*To the Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children:*

Gentlemen.—In accordance with the requirements of the law, and your board, I beg leave to submit the following report, exhibiting statistics and other matters connected with the administration of the affairs of the institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900:

## MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Present at the beginning of the year....	250	249	499
Absent on vacation.....	21	12	33
Since admitted .....	37	24	61
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total for the year.....	308	285	593
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Discharged .....	23	19	42
Died .....	2	3	5
Present at the close of year.....	268	253	521
Absent on vacation.....	15	10	25
Total on the rolls.....	283	263	546
Average daily attendance.....	260	255	515
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number of weeks' board furnished to the pupils .....			26,854
			<hr/>

Total cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils, including all expenses, except clothing.....	\$80,100 59
Cost of clothing.....	7,860 26
Total cost .....	<u>\$87,960 85</u>

Average weekly cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils .....	\$2 98
Average weekly cost, including clothing.....	<u>3 28</u>

The following are the causes of death of those who died during the year:

Strangulated hernia.....	1
Pneumonia .....	1
Typhoid fever .....	1
Phthisis pulmonalis .....	1
Heart disease .....	1
Total deaths .....	<u>5</u>

#### HOSPITAL RECORD OF DISEASES TREATED.

Abscess .....	8
Anaemia .....	5
Bronchitis, acute .....	6
Burn .....	1
Bursitis .....	2
Conjunctivitis .....	6
Croup .....	1
Coryza .....	3
Cystitis .....	1
Debility .....	5
Diarrhoea .....	8

Dysmenorrhoea .....	2
Eczema .....	1
Epilepsy .....	4
Erysipelas .....	2
Fever, ephemeral .....	4
Furuncle .....	2
Gastritis, acute .....	10
Goitre .....	1
Heart disease .....	2
Hernia .....	3
Ingrowing toe-nail .....	5
Jaundice .....	2
Keratitis .....	2
Malaria .....	1
Measles .....	104
Morbus coxalgia .....	1
Menorrhagia .....	1
Metrorrhagia .....	2
Neuralgia .....	2
Neuritis .....	1
Otorrhoea .....	7
Paronychia .....	7
Pneumonia .....	10
Ringworm .....	5
Rheumatism .....	5
Scabies .....	3
Sciatica .....	2
Synovitis .....	1
Tonsillitis .....	5
Tumor, fibroid .....	1

Typhoid fever .....	21
Ulcer of leg.....	1
Urticaria .....	1
Wounds .....	8
Unclassified .....	30

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### OPERATIONS.

Amputation, toe .....	1
Excision, head of femur.....	1
Hysterectomy .....	1
Hernia, strangulated .....	1

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The following table presents the movement of pupils by counties for the year:

	Remaining Sept. 30, 1899.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1900
Albany .....	14	1	....	15
Allegany .....	5	2	....	7
Broome .....	9	1	1	9
Cattaraugus .....	5	....	....	5
Cayuga .....	7	2	2	7
Chautauqua .....	11	1	1	11
Chemung .....	19	1	1	19
Chenango .....	2	....	....	2
Clinton .....	5	....	....	5
Columbia .....	8	1	....	9
Cortland .....	2	....	....	2
Delaware .....	3	....	....	3
Dutchess .....	6	....	....	6
Erie .....	49	3	4	48
Essex .....	2	....	....	2
Franklin .....	1	....	1	....



No. 15.]	21			
Fulton .....	1	....	....	1
Genesee .....	4	....	1	3
Greene .....	2	....	....	2
Herkimer .....	3	....	1	2
Jefferson .....	4	....	....	4
Kings .....	36	9	5	40
Lewis .....	4	1	....	5
Livingston .....	3	2	1	4
Madison .....	10	....	....	10
Monroe .....	25	3	1	27
Montgomery .....	8	....	1	7
Nassau .....	1	....	....	1
New York .....	56	16	6	66
Niagara .....	9	2	2	9
Oneida .....	27	....	3	24
Onondaga .....	32	....	2	30
Ontario .....	9	1	1	9
Orange .....	6	....	....	6
Orleans .....	2	....	....	2
Oswego .....	7	1	1	7
Otsego .....	12	3	2	13
Queens .....	4	1	....	5
Rensselaer .....	18	....	1	17
Richmond .....	3	1	1	3
Rockland .....	1	1	....	2
St. Lawrence .....	4	1	1	4
Saratoga .....	6	1	3	4
Schenectady .....	3	....	....	3
Schoharie .....	2	....	....	2
Schuyler .....	2	....	....	2

	22			[ ASSEMBLY
Seneca .....	3	....	....	3
Steuben .....	7	1	....	8
Suffolk .....	2	....	....	2
Sullivan .....	7	....	1	6
Tioga .....	8	....	....	8
Tompkins .....	8	1	....	9
Ulster .....	11	3	....	14
Warren .....	3	....	....	3
Washington .....	2	....	....	2
Wayne .....	6	1	1	6
Westchester .....	14	....	1	13
Wyoming .....	6	....	1	5
Yates .....	2	....	....	2
Other States .....	1	....	....	1
Total .....	532	61	47	546

The matron presents the following report of work done during the school hours by the sewing classes, one of boys and three of girls, and by the classes at tailoring, hosemaking and shoemaking:

#### BOYS' LIST.

Shirts .....	124
Neckties .....	147
Pillow covers.....	138
Handkerchiefs .....	952
Towels .....	305
Work aprons .....	12
Collars .....	86
Sheets .....	32
Bibs .....	166

Wash cloths .....	60
Dish towels .....	124
Holders .....	47
Basket covers .....	12
Tablecloth .....	1
Table napkin.....	1
Bedspreads rehemmed.....	24
Blankets rehemmed.....	2
Suspenders .....	18
Doormats .....	35
Puzzles sawed .....	55
Roller towels .....	192
Names on garments.....	112

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#### LIST OF BOYS' TAILORING CLASS.

Suits .....	195
Coats .....	127
Trousers .....	416
Vests .....	10
Overalls .....	3
Blouses .....	4
Cloaks .....	2
Shirts .....	4

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#### GIRLS' LIST.

Sheets .....	298
Dresses .....	686
Shirt waists .....	15
Handkerchiefs .....	467
Nightgowns .....	124
Aprons .....	53

Dresses made over.....	89
Under waists .....	10
Pillow covers .....	37
Shirts .....	5
Table covers .....	21
Towels .....	213
Wash cloths .....	36
Napkins .....	305
Bedspreads .....	10
Nightshirts .....	5
Names on garments.....	318

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Besides a large amount of crocheting, embroidery and other fancy work.

#### CLASS AT HOSEMAKING.

Boys' hose (pairs).....	585
Girls' hose (pairs).....	886

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And all of the mending.

#### CLASS AT SHOEMAKING.

Shoes (new, pairs).....	53
Shoes repaired .....	4,844

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And the repairing of harness.

#### LIST OF GIRLS' BUILDING KINDERGARTEN CLASS.

Bands .....	5
Bibs .....	38
Napkins .....	82
Kindergarten baskets, chairs, etc.....	13
Washcloth .....	1
Laundry holders .....	215



Handkerchiefs .....	70
Pillow covers .....	55
Towels .....	76
Extra buttonholes .....	5
Handkerchiefs hemstitched .....	7
Pillow covers hemstitched.....	4

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LIST OF CLASS AT GIRLS' BUILDING.

Night dresses .....	175
Laundry holders .....	144
Aprons .....	80
Drawers .....	68
Bands .....	182
Towels .....	219
Chemises .....	32
Dresses .....	76
Napkins .....	67
Pillow covers .....	420
Aprons hemstitched .....	6
Handkerchiefs hemstitched .....	85
Napkins hemstitched .....	10
Pillow covers hemstitched .....	12
Table covers hemstitched.....	2
Undervests restitched .....	97
Pants restitched .....	153
Underwaists .....	68
Skirts .....	100
Sheets .....	287
Shirtwaists .....	7
Curtains (pairs) .....	4

Mattress covers .....	24
Handkerchiefs .....	181
Names on garments.....	975
Garters (pairs) .....	135
Blankets hemmed .....	22
New sleeves, extra (pairs).....	335
Dish cloths .....	3
Bibs .....	51
Wrappers .....	4
Dresser covers .....	17
Camisoles .....	2
Shoe bag .....	1
Extra button holes.....	2,690

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And a very large amount of mending.

The steward reports the following as the products of the farm and garden for the year ending September 30, 1900:

Apples, bushels .....	195
Asparagus, bunches .....	4,711
Beans, butter, bushels.....	85½
Beans, lima, bushels.....	24
Beans, string, bushels.....	79
Beets, green, bushels.....	92
Beets, green, bunches.....	4,209
Beets, garden, bushels.....	249½
Beets, farm, bushels.....	1,115
Cabbage, early, heads.....	2,875
Cabbage, late, heads.....	6,200
Cabbage, blue, heads.....	230
Cauliflower, heads .....	623

Currants, red and white, quarts.....	1,583
Corn, sweet, bushels.....	431
Corn, fodder, tons.....	300
Corn, ear, bushels.....	610
Cucumbers, hothouse, dozens.....	368
Cucumbers, pickle .....	50,475
Carrots, bunches .....	532
Carrots, long orange, bushels.....	84½
Carrots, white, bushels.....	64
Carrots, early horn, bushels.....	165
Celery, heads .....	2,388
Cherries, bushels .....	3
Ensilage, tons .....	200
Eggplant, dozen .....	14½
Eggs, dozen .....	1,095
Grapes, pounds .....	1,700
Gooseberries, quarts .....	560
Horseradish, bushels .....	4
Hay, tons .....	57
Kohlrabi, bushels .....	36½
Lettuce, dozen heads.....	1,375½
Milk, quarts .....	106,746
Melons, musk, dozen.....	20
Oats, bushels .....	825
Onions, bushels .....	104
Onions, bunches .....	6,042
Parsley, bunches .....	821
Pears, Bartlett, bushels.....	8
Pears, Bergamot, bushels.....	22
Pears, seckel, bushels.....	30



Peas, bushels .....	144
Potatoes, bushels .....	2,429½
Pumpkins, dozen .....	28½
Peppers, bushels .....	14
Parsnips, bushels .....	172½
Plums, bushels .....	16
Pieplant, bunches .....	3,021
Poultry, pounds .....	555
Pork, pounds .....	6,585
Raspberries, quarts .....	289
Radishes, bunches .....	3,151
Sage, bunches .....	23
Salsify, bushels .....	65
Spinach, bushels .....	119
Squash, summer, bushels.....	154
Squash, winter, tons.....	2½
Straw, tons .....	20
Strawberries, quarts .....	787
Turnips, early stone, bushels.....	195
Turnips, strapleaf, bushels.....	180
Turnips, Rutabaga, bushels.....	30
Tomatoes, bushels .....	363
Wheat, bushels .....	214

#### ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

There were admitted during the year thirty-seven boys and twenty-four girls, a total of sixty-one and an increase of fourteen as compared with the previous year. The number discharged was forty-two, twenty-three of whom were boys and nineteen girls. The number of deaths was five, two boys and



three girls, making a total from both discharge and death of forty-seven, twenty-five boys and twenty-two girls. Together, the two statements show an increase upon the rolls at the close of the year of fourteen, or a total of five hundred and forty-six, the number reported present for a short period just before the close of the school year in June. This number represents the full capacity of the institution and the largest in its history.

Of those discharged, two boys became self-supporting; thirteen boys and ten girls were removed by parents; three boys and one girl were transferred to the Craig Colony, one boy to a private institution, two girls to the Newark Asylum and one to a State hospital for the insane; four boys eloped, and four girls, one of whom was an epileptic and another insane, were, upon request, removed by superintendents of the poor.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

The number of descriptive applications received and placed on file during the year was eighty-four, an increase of two as compared with 1889. Of these applications, forty-nine were for boys and thirty-five for girls, showing a slightly larger proportion for girls than has usually appeared in other years. Of this number, thirty-nine, or twenty-three boys and sixteen girls, were accepted; twenty-six, or thirteen of each sex, were rejected; and nineteen, or thirteen boys and six girls, who were eligible for admission under the rules, were deferred for lack of accommodation and until vacancies occur in their order. Of the number rejected, eight boys and five girls were over fourteen and three boys and four girls were under seven years of age, two boys and two girls were epileptic, and two girls were helpless and unteachable. In the rejection of these applications, the by-laws

governing admissions and your special resolution upon the subject, passed a few years ago and still in force, were strictly adhered to with one exception, and that one only upon consent of the executive committee.

### HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

On the twenty-ninth of April a case of measles was discovered among the children, and, between that date and the first of August, one hundred and four persons contracted the disease. The first case originated at the main building, and from thence the disease spread to all of the various buildings, including the Fairmount cottage, except the girls' building, which alone escaped. Fortunately, but few of the cases were of a severe form and all recovered. In one case, an epileptic girl, subject to frequent convulsions, the measles was followed by an attack of erysipelas, and this by tuberculosis of the lungs, from which she died after a few months illness. One peculiarity noticed and not previously observed in epidemics of the measles here was the considerable number of persons who had the disease for the second time. Of this we were certain, because several of them were known to have had a previous attack in former epidemics while here in the institution. Another, and, we believe, quite extraordinary feature of the epidemic was that, in two or three instances, a second attack followed almost immediately after recovery from the first. In explanation of this, the suggestion was made that the two varieties of the disease, the genuine and, what is commonly known as the German measles, were both prevailing at the same time. This, of course, was possible, and if correct, the fact that the two affections were not separately diagnosed, was, we believe, not altogether unpardonable under the circumstances.

Another and more seriously dreaded disease, that of typhoid fever, which became epidemic in its character, suddenly developed in the month of August. The first (August 14) and last (September 29) cases occurred in boys at the Fairmount farm. All other cases, nineteen in number, appeared between those dates or from August 18 to September 15, one or more from each of the different departments, save the south wing, and all being inmates, except my medical assistant, Dr. Mason, who was the second victim of the disease and one of the severest cases, but who most fortunately finally recovered after a long and heroic struggle.

As soon as the disease showed evidence of assuming an epidemic character its cause was investigated and samples of the water in use throughout the buildings, of that from the well at Fairmount, of the Fairmount milk, of milk supplied by a farmer, and of the ice were sent to the State Board of Health at Albany for a bacteriological examination. Detailed reports of the quantitative and qualitative examinations, and of Theobald Smith's fermentation test were made at the Bender Laboratory in Albany by Dr. Arthur W. Elting of all the specimens, the general conclusions of which were as follows:

“Although the number of bacteria per cubic centimeter of milk is somewhat excessive, this fact would appear to be explained by the time which had elapsed in transporting the milk, as well as the exceedingly warm weather during which it was sent to the laboratory. There was no evidence whatever in either specimen of milk, of the presence of the typhoid or colon bacilli or of any other bacteria which might be assumed to be the cause of acute intestinal affections.



“The specimens of water labeled ‘institution water and ‘institution ice’ conformed to all the requirements of a first-class drinking water, and in neither of these specimens was there any evidence whatever of any pathogenic bacteria. The number of bacteria per cubic centimeter in both of these specimens is exceedingly low when the fact is considered that more than twenty-four hours in very warm weather elapsed before the time the specimens were taken and the cultures made.

“The specimens of water labeled ‘Fairmount water’ contains a far greater number of bacteria per cubic centimeter of water (39.350) than should be present in a safe drinking water. Furthermore, the presence in this specimen of water of bacteria producing rapid liquefaction of gelatin is also presumptive evidence that the source of the water has been in some way contaminated. It is, therefore, our opinion that the specimen labeled ‘Fairmount water’ is not a safe drinking water, although we were unable to isolate from it either the bacillus typhosus or the bacillus coli communis.”

Notwithstanding the favorable report received on all of these specimens except the last mentioned, it was decided to discontinue the use of ice throughout the institution except in the coolers, knowledge having come into our possession of the possibility that the water in the reservoir from which the ice was obtained had been contaminated by typhoid fever sources. After the use of the ice had been discontinued two weeks no new cases of the disease appeared except one and that at Fairmount. It is now believed that the two cases originating there were entirely independent of the other cases, and their cause was probably the water in use from the well at Fairmount, while those having their origin at the institution buildings were due to the ice. This



conclusion also approximates closely to that obtained by the investigations of the State Board of Health, three members of which, upon our invitation, made a personal inquiry and an examination of the premises subsequent to the report of their bacteriologist. Their report made by Dr. F. C. Curtis, of Albany, will be found as an appendix to this report.

### REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Under this head not quite as much was done during the year as was contemplated and thought to be needed, the different judgment of the bureau at Albany upon a few occasions thwarting our plans in their desire to curtail expenditures. However, what has failed in one direction must have been accomplished in another even if of less importance, for all hands have been kept busy, although sometimes hampered for lack of material. As usual, the repairs and improvements upon the premises have been largely accomplished by the work of the carpenter and his assistant. Those specially worthy of mention are as follows: The potting-shed attached to the green house and the woodshed near the grove were reshingled; the horse stalls were supported by new timbers and a new floor and racks were laid in them; the old porch and steps at the south of the main building were torn away and rebuilt; new oak stair treads were laid on two flights, in the main building and boys' building; new wainscoting was put up in the two toilet rooms of the south wing; outside cellar stairs were built for the main kitchen; new floors were laid in the shoe shop and number 13, dormitory main building; steel ceilings were put on in nine rooms in various departments; the high board fence on Grand avenue was moved back from the street, preparatory for grading for the completion and extension of the

stone wall on this avenue; a wire screen fence and back-stop was put up on the boys' play ground; a new bridge was built across Harbor Brook; fifty-four water-closet seats were replaced by new ones of a more sanitary pattern; at Fairmount, the Johnson farm barn and additions were reshungled, the sides boarded up anew and new doors made for it; the piazza roof at the house was also reshungled and the two piazzas at the cottage received new floors; a platform was made for the kitchen and a new sill put under it, and a new crib was erected near the barns for the storage of corn. Besides, there were made for various departments and purposes two clothes chests, two croquet boards, five lap boards, one wardrobe, one bookcase, one stepladder, one ice-slide, two hardwood tables, four cupboards, four peels, two flagstaffs, one gate, two wagon reaches, sixty-four frames for pictures, notices, rules, etc., and forty-six window and door screens.

The painter and two boys who work with him have been kept steadily employed throughout the year upon either exterior or interior work, and during the winter months the gardener with his force of helpers grouted and covered with cement the bottoms of the two conduits between the boiler-house, the hospital and the girls' building.

Besides the work above enumerated under improvements a ball ground of about one and one-half acres area was made for the boys by moving to a grade over one thousand yards of earth in the north-west corner of the premises and on the shady side of the grove. This play-ground has been greatly enjoyed by the boys during the past summer and has added much to their happiness and general content. The game of ball is a most healthful one, and the one out-of-door sport into which many of the boys can enter with zest and pleasure; and this ground for their amusement is a thing they



have asked and longed for for years, and is now theirs, we hope, for as long as the institution remains.

### THE SCHOOL WORK.

A new departure in the work of the school was made a year ago in the creation of the position of head teacher. To this position Mrs. E. P. Wilbur was appointed, after a competitive examination under the Civil Service rules. Mrs. Wilbur was well fitted for the position by previous experience in the training of the feeble-minded, and was able at once to assume the duties desired in the work of classification and the work of reorganization. This was the more needed by reason that within recent years many transfers of the older and unteachable pupils had been made to other institutions, thus permitting the introduction by fresh admissions of a larger proportion of younger and teachable pupils for the school. At the present time ten regular teachers are employed, with about two hundred and fifty pupils organized into classes, each class averaging from fifteen to forty in number, according to the work or the exercise of the school hour. Besides the customary classes in the training of the hands, the feet and the voice, the school proper consists of more advanced classes, such as reading, writing, drawing, geography, history, numbers, singing, dancing, calisthenic exercises and other kindred occupations; and the industrial classes of sewing, knitting, crocheting, matmaking, tailoring, shoemaking and ironing. During the school hours about one hundred pupils are also classified under supervisors of instruction into useful industrial classes or those of simpler occupations which will keep them interested or improve their perceptive faculties according to their capabilities. About one hundred more consisting of the unteachable and those

who cannot be longer benefited by school training are kept busy in some manner by simple games, by music, at singing or marching or with various apparatus devised for gaining the attention. The balance of the inmates of the institution, consisting of the older ones, are busily employed at useful work, at whatever they are best adapted or wherever their labors can be best utilized. Of the entire portion, but few are permitted to remain long in idleness, it being the purpose if possible to keep each one doing something or in some way to hold his attention, in order to divert him from mischief and from lapsing into desuetude.

#### RESIGNATION OF DR. WYGANT.

Dr. Julia St. J. Wygant, who had been my medical assistant since 1896, resigned her position on July 1st after a period of four years faithful and efficient service. To her medical skill, her interest in the training of the nurses at the hospital, and her vigilant oversight of the daily direction and management of that important department, it is felt that the light mortality of the past few years was largely due. Her resignation was accepted with much regret, and she left the service with the respect, esteem and friendship of all connected with the institution, pupils, employes and officers.

Upon the resignation of Dr. Wygant, Dr. Robert Mason was appointed to succeed her. Dr. Mason had been for the past three years an interne at the Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip, N. Y. He was selected from the State Civil Service list of eligible physicians, his name at the time appearing second on the list, as a result of a competitive examination. His training and experience in the State hospital service will prove, we believe, of great advantage in his present work upon which he has entered



with such energy and enthusiasm that success seems already assured.

### ENTERTAINMENTS.

Special efforts were made throughout the year to provide some means of entertainment for the pupils, particularly during the long evenings of the autumn, winter and spring seasons. As to our success in this direction, the following occasions enumerated will attest: On fourteen evenings during December, January, February, March and April, dancing entertainments were arranged for the children, music being furnished by the institution orchestra; and on eight evenings the teachers entertained them with games and readings. On October third they enjoyed stereopticon views and a lecture on Ceylon by the Rev. Mr. Leitch; on October twenty-third, humorous recitations by Mr. W. I. Richards; on November sixth, a talk on Mycronesia by Mrs. Price; on November twenty-third, recitations and music by the Koumi Club; on January twenty-eighth, the "Coon Town Cycling Club" by employes, assisted by friends from the city; on January twenty-ninth, a magician's entertainment by Mr. Fred Hurd; on February nineteenth, "Aunt Samantha's Album" by Mrs. Jillson; on February twentieth and March twenty-sixth, music by Smith's Orchestra; on March nineteenth, humorous recitations by Mr. Peck; on April tenth, the phonograph by Mr. George Worth; on April seventeenth and September twenty-fifth, a musical conducted by Mr. E. H. Merry; on May twenty-eighth, "Father Goose" by a company from Trinity Church; on May thirty-first, a "Chalk Talk" by Prof. Little; on June third, a talk on "Birds" by Mrs. A. F. Wells; on June sixth, a musical by a trio; on July fourth, a matched game of base ball among the boys and lawn festival in the afternoon, and a display of fireworks in the even-

ing; and on September twenty-fourth, a series of charades and tableaux by the girls.

### VISITORS.

Official visits to the institution during the year were made as follows: By the Hon. Theodore P. Gilman, Deputy Comptroller; by the Hon. Chas. R. Skinner, Superintendent of Public Instruction; by a committee of the board of supervisors of Erie county; by the Onondaga county grand jury; by the commissioners of charities of the second-class cities; by Prof. Ford of Chittenango and his class in economics; by Prof. Hamilton of Syracuse and his class in sociology; by Dr. H. L. Palmer, Superintendent of the Utica State Hospital; by Dr. John F. FitzGerald, Superintendent of the Rome State Asylum; by Mr. B. M. Childs, superintendent of the State and Alien Poor; by Mr. Robert W. Hebbard, Secretary of the State Board of Charities; by the Hon. Wm. R. Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities; by Doctors F. C. Curtis, F. W. Smith, and S. C. Jones of the State Board of Health; by the Hon. Peter Walrath, the Hon. Harvey W. Putnam, and Dr. Stephen Smith, Commissioners of the State Board of Charities; four times by the Hon. Dennis McCarthy, commissioner, and five times by Mr. E. P. Dorr, inspector for that board; six times by Mr. John W. Ennis, confidential inspector for the State Comptroller, and twice by Mrs. A. Falker, Manager of the State Reformatory for Women at Albion, N. Y.

Besides the above-mentioned visits of officials, the institution was opened to public visitors on thirty-eight Friday afternoons during the school year. The aggregate attendance upon these occasions was three thousand seven hundred and nine, or an average of ninety-six persons each afternoon. At these times visitors were conducted through the industrial rooms and permitted to

see some of the work accomplished and being done by various classes, following which public exercises in the hall were given by selected classes from the school, including the calisthenic class, the singing or dancing class, and occasionally music by the orchestra. These exercises were varied somewhat from week to week, and the attendance upon them shows that public interest in the institution has been well maintained, and that with no attempt on our part to advertise our work.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

It is our pleasure to acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of the following publications gratuitously sent throughout the year for the benefit of the institution: "The Charitable Observer," of Lincoln, Ill.; "The Optic," of Little Rock, Ark.; "The Daily Paper for Our Little People," of Rochester, N. Y.; "The Washingtonian," of Vancouver, Wash., two copies; "Development" of Elwyn, Pa.; and "Pediatrics" of New York.

Our thanks are also due and heartily extended to Mr. Bradford Williams of New York for an enjoyable evening's recitations and impersonations; to Mrs. A. F. Wells of Syracuse, for an interesting talk to the children upon the subject of "Birds;" to Mr. Timothy G. Hammond, Mr. Fred Daly, Mr. Clarence Sullivan, Mr. Michael Crough and the Misses Fitzgerald of Syracuse, for their assistance in one of the entertainments gratuitously rendered; and also to many parents and friends of the pupils for their contributions of money and other articles at the Christmas holidays.

#### CONCLUSION.

While the year just passed has not been without anxieties, cares and sorrows, yet we believe it has been one in which much good work has been well accomplished. The officers and em-



ployes have, as a rule, been vigilant, faithful and loyal. Our children have never been happier, more contented or more useful and their school training has never been more successful.

To you of the Board of Managers I am profoundly grateful for your continued support and encouragement in this work. One of your number Col. John W. Yale, for many years the chairman of your executive committee, who, a year ago was present at your meeting has since passed to the beyond. The troubles of that period are now matters of the past, and should not perhaps be recalled, but I cannot refrain mention of his unflinching loyalty to me, and his confidence in the management of this Institution. While sadly bereft and grieved by his loss it is yet our pleasure to think of him as one whose friendship was sure and unwavering to the end.

In connection with this report I herewith submit as an appendix to it "A Report of Three Cases of the Opium Habit in Feeble-Minded Boys" which was read at the annual meeting of the American Association of Superintendents of Institutions for the Feeble-Minded in May last at Polk, Pennsylvania.

JAMES CARLTON CARSON,

*Superintendent.*

SYRACUSE, *December 17, 1900.*



## Appendix A.

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### REPORT OF THREE CASES OF THE OPIUM HABIT IN FEEBLE-MINDED BOYS.

At the Lincoln meeting of the American Association of Institutions for Feeble-Minded in 1885, I reported "A Case of the Opium Habit in an Idiot Boy." That case was one of twins, born to a mother who was addicted to the opium habit. The mother was seized with convulsions, following her confinement, and died two days thereafter. It was related in the history of these twins, that about six hours after their birth, they began to cry, or "screech and jerk," as the grandmother expressed it, and kept this up so violently and incessantly that patience finally ceased to be a virtue.

The mother was in convulsions, and all other measures resorted to for quieting the infants failed. Thereupon the grandmother knowing the mother's habits decided to give the babies a little opium. She therefore took a small bit of opium, about the size of a grain of wheat, dissolved it in a little water and gave each child a teaspoonful. The remedy acted like a charm, for in a short time both fell asleep and remained tranquil for about eight hours, when the "screeching and jerking" were renewed. The opium was again resorted to, and from that time henceforward was repeated *pro re nata*. At the end of the first month, one of the twins died. As the survivor grew older, the quantity of opium daily administered to him was increased from time to time, as the necessities demanded. By the time he had

reached the age of seven years, he was taking, in divided doses, ten grains of opium daily. The grandmother then desperately determined to break him of the habit, by gradually reducing the quantity. By the time the boy's tenth year was reached, she had succeeded in reducing the amount to one grain daily, taken at bed time. At this time, the boy was admitted to the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children in Syracuse. He was of the idio-imbecile grade, and had been subject to epilepsy which first developed when five years of age, during an attack of pneumonia. For the full report of this case and my deductions therefrom, you are referred to the "Proceedings" of the association for the year 1885. That report, I have reason to know, elicited some interest professionally outside of our association meeting. I have therefore decided to report two more cases, somewhat similar, which have come under my observation within the past year.

The first case was that of a young man, E. W. B., who was indicted in Syracuse, N. Y., for forgery in the second degree, having signed his father's name to the back of a note of one hundred and ten dollars, for a team of horses that he purchased. This young man was placed on trial, during the course of which the question of his competency was raised, and I was sent for to make an examination into his mental capacity. The first thing I learned concerning him was that his mother had been a morphine habitué, and very soon after his birth she began administering the drug to him. This she continued to do until her death, which occurred when he was thirteen years of age. The father then determined, as the story was told, to rid the boy of the habit. In this, after a week's desperate struggle with the boy he was successful. As the mother was always the one who gave the boy his "dose," and the father was now helpless and



paralyzed, there was no one who could tell me anything regarding the daily quantity the lad was taking at the time of the mother's death.

Upon examination, I found the young man possessed with considerable intelligence; he could read, spell, and write quite well and was able to tell me, after a little thought, that the difference between eighty-three and one hundred was seventeen. His gait was awkward and shuffling, like that of most imbeciles, his facial expression indicated mental weakness, and in his manner there was a degree of shyness and indifference. He told me that the boys teased him when he went to school, made fun of him and called him names, that even since he had grown to manhood the boys on the street had hooted at him and called him names. He had been willing to work at less wages than other men received, at fifty cents a day or whatever he could get. His friends told me that he had no companions, and when he was not at work, he would stay about his father's house, "sitting around." He was seldom inclined to go out upon the street unless some friends would suggest his going along for company.

The evidence in the course of the trial made it appear quite probable that the party who sold the horses to the young man engineered the whole transaction, that is, urged the purchase, drew up the note and suggested the father's indorsement. This indorsement was written well and straight across the back of the note, and the party who sold the horses knew at the time of the transaction that the young man's father was blind and helpless.

In spite of my evidence in this case, that I believed it impossible for a person to whom a drug so powerful as morphine had been daily administered during the first thirteen years of

life to grow up with a brain unimpaired; that the defendant was below normal in intelligence; that he was weak-minded, and unable to fully comprehend the nature and quality of the act he had committed; the jury nevertheless brought in a verdict of guilty, and the fellow received a sentence of three months in the penitentiary. While I was unable to impress the jury that the young man was feeble-minded and irresponsible, I think I did, however, impress the judge to an extent sufficient to cause the light sentence imposed. The district attorney also told me that, while he did not agree with my conclusions during the course of the trial, he became convinced from further observation after the trial was over, that my opinion and estimate of the fellow's mental capacity were right.

My third case was that of a boy, C. W. R., past eleven years of age, who was recently admitted to the Syracuse State Institution. This boy was the surviving one of four children, the other three having all died in infancy. The application paper stated that the boy had attended school for three or four years; that he had learned to read words of two or three letters, and to count to fourteen; that he could not remember what was taught him, and he did not advance; that he was restless and liked excitement; that his father was intemperate and his mother a morphine habitué; and that she had for several years administered morphine to the boy.

Upon the boy's admission to the institution, I found he was much more intelligent than he had been described in the application. He was able to answer ordinary questions and to ask some very sensible ones for a boy of his age. He acknowledged the morphine habit and said his mother had given the drug to him for as long a time as he could remember. He said he hated



“the stuff” and wished he could be cured of the habit, but was afraid he would die if he had to go without it. He was rather pale, thin in flesh, nervous in manner, and was very near-sighted, for which he wore glasses. His hair was auburn and his head of an irregular shape, and this feature was quite apparent. He brought with him two morphine powders which his mother had given him before leaving home, and said he was in the habit of taking one such powder morning and evening every day. We took the two powders, weighed them and found their weight to be just three grains. The boy was therefore taking one and one-half grains of the drug twice daily. During the first week or ten days after his admission he was nervous, restless, slept poorly, was depressed and had a very poor appetite. He was given one-quarter of a grain of morphine about twelve o'clock the second night after admission, and the same amount the following night. That was all we found necessary to give him. At the end of a week or ten days his appetite was improved, he began to sleep better, became more cheerful, and by the end of from two to three weeks had lost all desire for the drug. He then gained rapidly in weight, his cheeks became full and rosy, and he soon presented an altogether improved physical appearance.

A few weeks after his admission, I wrote to a physician in the town where the boy's parents resided, who was largely instrumental in having the boy sent to the institution, and asked him for a history of the boy and of his acquirement of the morphine habit. His reply was in substance as follows: The boy's father is American born, of good families of temperate habits and industrious people, but he, the boy's father, became intemperate when a young man and so continues up to the present time. He

is now 42 years of age, and was therefore about 30 when the boy was born. The boy's maternal grandfather was a fairly intelligent man and lived to be quite old, but was always intemperate. His maternal grandmother was a morphine habitué during the last twenty-five years of her life. His mother states that she had a severe illness when about 13 years of age from what she calls a "fever sore," but which was probably a necrosis of the tibia. This illness lasted for over a year, and, during it, the doctor gave her considerable morphine, and it was then that she acquired the habit. She was about 26 years of age when this son was born and had accordingly been an "habitué" for about thirteen years, and at that time, if her statement can be relied on, was taking about thirty grains a week. She also stated that the physician who attended her when the boy was born knew of her "habit," that she was unable to nurse the child, that he was very restless, was so troublesome, worried and cried so much that they (meaning the doctor and herself) decided to give him a little morphine solution. The effect was as happy as it was magical. The drug was continued, as occasions required, and the habit was on from birth. At the present time the mother, according to her own statement, is taking a bottle (one dram) every ten days or six grains daily, and before the boy left home they were taking between them one dram a week. Under that proportion, the boy was taking eighteen grains a week, which practically agrees with the quantity contained in the two powders, heretofore mentioned, which the boy had in his possession when admitted to the institution, that is, three grains or a day's supply. The physician who obtained this information for me further stated that another child was born in the same family about ten years ago. The child was of deli-

cate constitution and had a peculiar shaped head. The doctor says, "I do not know whether the mother gave this child opiates or not, but I have reason to believe she did. The child died when about a year old from convulsions."

In presenting these cases the question again occurs whether or not a child born to a mother who is an opium habitué has the habit also entailed upon him at birth? It would seem in these cases as if such were the fact. Illustrative cases are not abundant for two reasons: first, women subject to the opium habit are not prolific and are quite apt to be sterile, and again if such a mother should nurse her child, he would probably obtain the drug effects through her milk, sufficient to meet his wants. Then, again, in case the mother was not able to nurse her child, it is not every mother who would immediately administer the drug at birth in case of great restlessness or upon the persistent "screeching and jerking" of the infant. The mother or nurse might endure such conditions for a few days, and the child's habit would consequently be "cured" at the outstart. Our experience has been that the "habit" in children or at least in those of the feeble-minded class is not difficult to cure, for in neither of the cases described did the mental agony and intense suffering as commonly observed in normal adults supervene upon the withdrawal of the drug.



## Appendix B.

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ALBANY, *September 8, 1900.*

*To the State Board of Health:*

An inquiry was made to-day by Drs. S. Case Jones and Frederick W. Smith, members of the State Board of Health, and myself, into the unusual prevalence of typhoid fever in the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Syracuse since the middle of August.

The cases occurred within three weeks, almost daily save for a break of six days, and they were distributed, with certain exceptions, generally through the institution. August 14th the first case occurred, a boy who had been for a month at the farm, some distance away in the country; August 15th the resident physician who has been here since July 1st was taken; on the 20th a boy inmate residing in the main building; 21st, a boy residing in a detached building known as the farmhouse; 23d, two girls, main building; 24th and 25th, two boys, north wing of main building and a girl in another wing of main building. Then with a break of a week there were on the 31st, September 1st, 3d and 4th five cases, one a girl, two boys in the main building and two boys in the farmhouse.

This main building consists of wings connected to a central administrative building by corridors and the farmhouse is on the grounds apart from it; there is also a detached house known as the girls' building in which no cases developed. The inmates now number 500, about 75 being absent on vacation; their ages are from 10 to 23. They are divided into classes residing in the various wings and buildings, with one common dining-room.



In 1892 there was a serious outbreak of typhoid fever here (72 cases), which was investigated by this Board; for two years before there had likewise been a number of cases (20 in 1891). Since then each year there have been four or five cases each year.

Prior to about 1895 the water supply was from a private source; since the Skaneateles lake supply was introduced for the city it has been used by the institution. The old supply was condemned as probably contributing to the excessive prevalence of typhoid fever in 1891-2. There are cisterns, long ago built, which are used mainly for the laundry. There is but one pump for cistern water, in a washroom of the main building, but Dr. Carson, superintendent, is confident that it is never used to drink, and the only class who use this washroom has escaped having the disease. The possibility of infecting old cisterns from typhoid infected soil or from leaking drains is little less than that of a well, and the water from these cisterns ought not to be allowed for drinking, although new iron drains have generally taken the place of the imperfect ones found in 1892, and the hospital discharges are disinfected and emptied into the water-closets and not buried about the grounds.

Ice for the institution this year has been cut from an old city reservoir not now in use, but receiving water which flows from the former source of supply of the institution, the Onondaga Hill reservoir; also water from certain brooks, one of which is reported to have had last year cases of typhoid fever on its watershed. The inmates do not get ice water, but they have followed the delivery cart and eaten pieces of it especially during the hot weather of early August. Coming under suspicion the ice was stopped save for cooling purposes, and following this new cases

ceased to develop; also among certain low grade inmates who never had ice in any way there have been no cases. Though the evidence is not entirely satisfactory, there is some reason for attributing the excessive prevalence of typhoid fever now to this source, especially as the ice was cut from water heretofore found infected. We have provided for a bacteriological analysis of this water.

The water supply of the institution is that of the city of Syracuse, from Skaneateles lake, introduced about 1895. The deaths reported from Syracuse for the ten years, 1890-9, have been for each year in succession: 29, 44, 30, 29, 41, 29, 30, 21, 45, 26, or about the rate of 35 deaths yearly per 100,000 for the first five years and 30 for the last five years. If these 30 deaths a year since 1895 represent a typhoid morbidity of 300 cases a year, that of the institution may be said to have been proportionately over 400 under average conditions, though deductions for the small figures of two or three cases a year are not to be taken without allowance. It would seem nevertheless that the normal typhoid morbidity of the institution is larger than that of the city. The reasons for it are not clear, but should be looked for in the direction of the water and ice supplies and the general care of the sick. It must be local in origin; that is, the cases can, few if any of them, be traced to importation. We need not say that the phenomena exclude the possibility of its originating from the milk supply.

Respectfully,

F. C. CURTIS.

## Appendix C.

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In memory of our honored friend and associate, the late John Wesley Yale, we, the managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, at this special meeting on June 27, 1900, desire to pay our tribute of affection and respect to his high character, his sterling virtues and his public spirit that have made him an honor to his city and his State and a worthy son of his country.

*Be it therefore resolved* that we express to his family our sincere sympathy in their sorrow, and our deep feeling of personal loss in the death of a man who by his kindness endeared himself to his fellows, by his integrity made himself respected in the community, and in the administration of this public charity, gave invaluable assistance for many years by his counsel and labors, and with energy and dignity vindicated the honor of the Institution.

His services were recognized by a reappointment as manager in February, 1900.

*Be it further resolved* that as a mark of esteem and respect a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and appended to our annual report.





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INVENTORY OF PROPERTY

AT THE

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-  
Minded Children, 1900.

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REQUIRED BY CHAPTER 413, LAWS OF 1897.

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TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 9, 1901.

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# INVENTORY.

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## SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE.

4 couches.  
1 rattan settee.  
2 desks.  
6 upholstered chairs.  
3 can chairs.  
1 office chair.  
9 rocking chairs.  
12 small chairs.  
3 kitchen chairs.  
2 kitchen tables.  
4 small tables.  
2 chiffoniers.  
4 washstands.  
1 center table.  
5 double beds.  
3 single beds.  
5 mattresses.  
3 single mattresses.  
1 hair pillow.  
6 feather pillows.  
4 box springs.  
4 spiral springs.  
3 door curtains.  
2 tables.

11 small rugs.  
4 carpet rugs.  
3 carpets.  
6 dressers.  
3 toilet sets.  
1 alarm clock.  
1 brass fire set.  
2 clocks.  
2 hampers.  
9 double blankets.  
2 comforters.  
3 valances.  
9 dozen towels.  
26 sheets.  
8 single sheets.  
4 single bedspreads.  
8 double bedspreads.  
10 tablecloths.  
1 dozen doilies.  
1 dozen small doilies.  
1 dozen fruit doilies.  
8 napkins.  
6 carving cloths.  
2 flannel table covers.  
5 roller towels.  
3 kitchen tablecloths.  
1 dozen dish towels.  
1 dozen glass towels.  
18 silver-plated forks.  
12 silver-plated desert spoons.



6 silver-plated teaspoons.  
9 silver-plated tablespoons.  
1 carver and fork.  
36 knives.  
1 dinner set, 70 pieces.  
32 breakfast dishes.  
6 trays.  
2 open dishes.  
2 bread plates.  
2 platters.  
1 dozen sauce plates.  
1 dozen glass sauce plates.  
3 pairs lace curtains.  
4 pairs curtains.  
10 pairs muslin curtains.  
1½ dozen finger bowls.  
2 dozen wine glasses.  
2 cruets.  
1 dozen glass cups.  
1 celery dish.  
16 tumblers.  
1 oyster soup set—tureen and 1 dozen plates.  
1 oat meal set.  
8 glass dishes.  
1 cream and sugar.  
2 salts and peppers.  
1 dozen plates.  
1 dinner set, 43 pieces.  
1 fish boiler.  
1 steamer.

- 1 coffeepot.
- 1 ice cream freezer.
- 3 wooden pails.
- 2 egg beaters.
- 2 iron spoons.
- 2 wooden spoons.
- 1 potato masher.
- 1 chopping knife.
- 2 preserve kettles.
- 4 stone jars.
- 1 scales.
- 3 earthen pie plates.
- 3 baking dishes.
- 1 coffee mill.
- 2 milk pails.
- 3 jelly moulds.
- 1 oatmeal boiler.
- 4 sauce pans.
- 1 dishpan.
- 3 dippers.
- 1 washboard.
- 1 washtub.
- 3 dustpans.
- 2 carpet sweepers.
- 1 coffee canister.
- 1 tea canister.
- 1 salad bowl.
- 4 bread plates.
- 1 gem pan.
- 3 jugs.

5 cake tins.  
3 bread tins.  
1 baking board.  
1 ironing board.  
2 pans.  
2 sieves.  
3 graters.  
3 tin boxes.  
76 jelly glasses.  
249 fruit jars.  
1 slop pail.  
3 flatirons.  
2 cleaning pails.  
1 bread knife.  
1 cake knife.

#### STEWARD'S HOUSE.

1 tin water pail.  
1 sleeve board and clamp.  
2 broilers.  
1 wooden masher.  
1 strainer.  
1 colander.  
1 coffeepot standard  
1 stone jug.  
2 eggbeaters.  
53 jelly glasses.  
1 funnel, tin.  
1 dripping pan, tin.  
2 graters.

- 4 mixing bowls.
- 4 cups.
- 1 saucer.
- 2 plates.
- 1 single bed.
- 1 pillow.
- 5 single sheets.
- 8 double sheets.
- 1 comfortable.
- 1 hush cloth.
- 16 table napkins.
- 1 Morris chair.
- 1 lantern.
- 2 dust brushes.
- 1 mop.
- 2 door mates.
- 1 clothes bar.
- 1 bread board.
- 2 brooms.
- 1 shovel.
- 3 steel knives and forks.
- 3 wooden sugar and flour boxes.
- 4 granite stew pans. covered.
- 1 granite teaketle.
- 1 granite teapot.
- 4 granite milk pans.
- 5 granite pails.
- 3 granite spoons.
- 1 granite farina boiler.
- 2 granite pie dishes.



- 1 ironing board.
- 1 large ironing board.
- 1 wire frying basket.
- 1 pancake turner.
- 1 can opener.
- 1 sieve.
- 1 skimmer.
- 1 chopping bowl and knife.
- 1 oilcan.
- 1 flour sieve.
- 70 fruit jars.
- 1 coffeepot, tin.
- 4 bread pans, tin.
- 2 dishpans, tin.
- 1 covered milk broiler, tin.
- 1 covered vegetable dish.
- 5 pitchers.
- 8 tumblers.
- 1 toilet set.
- 2 single bedspreads.
- 2 pairs blankets.
- 1 large bedspread.
- 2 pairs summer blankets.
- 8 tablecloths.
- 50 towels.
- 8 silve-plated spoons.
- 1 duster.
- 1 gas lighter.
- 1 scrub brush.
- 2 snow shovels.

- 1 refrigerator.
- 1 washbench.
- 2 whisk brooms.
- 1 rake.
- 1 hatchet.
- 2 large bread knives.
- 1 paring knife.
- 3 salts and peppers.
- 4 bowls.
- 2 clothes lines.
- 4 stone jars.
- 1 lemon squeezer.
- 3 washtubs.
- 1 washboard.
- 1 stepladder.
- 1 sprinkling can.
- 2 ash cans.
- 1 garbage can.
- 1 preserving kettle, granite.
- 1 pancake griddle.
- 2 frying pans.
- 1 fire shovel.
- 1 wash pail.
- 5 flatirons.
- 1 iron gem pan.
- 2 earthen pudding dishes.
- 1 oyster broiler.
- 1 coal scuttle.
- 1 dust pan.
- 1 slop pail.

15 kitchen towels.

6 glass towels.

2 small rugs.

#### HOSPITAL—WARDS.

34 single beds.

34 mattresses.

34 pillows.

68 pillow cases.

68 spreads.

68 blankets.

136 sheets.

12 roller towels.

38 hand towels.

16 rubber mattress covers.

6 center tables.

27 pictures.

30 chairs.

20 rocking chairs.

1 commode.

#### BATH ROOMS.

2 looking glasses.

3 pails and scrub brushes.

4 brooms, dust pans and brushes.

3 floor brushes.

2 mops.

1 dust can.

4 hand basins.

2 foot tubs.

3 commodes.

1 slop pail.

#### HALLS.

1 willow couch.

1 dust can.

7 pictures.

2 center tables.

1 piano and stool.

1 clock.

3 chairs.

#### NURSES' ROOMS.

1 picture.

3 carpet rugs.

1 willow couch.

1 couch.

1 sewing machine.

4 single beds.

4 mattresses.

8 pillows.

16 pillow cases.

16 sheets.

8 blankets.

8 spreads.

16 towels.

4 dressers.

4 wash stands.

6 chairs.

9 rocking chairs.



7 center tables.

3 slop jars.

4 wash bowls, pitcher and soap dishes.

#### PRIVATE ROOMS.

1 crib.

7 beds.

8 mattresses.

8 pillows.

16 pillow cases.

16 spreads.

16 blankets.

32 sheets.

3 stands.

4 commodes.

1 dresser.

1 wash bowl and pitcher.

6 pictures.

#### GIRLS' ROOM.

2 single beds.

2 mattresses.

4 pillows (2 feather).

8 pillow cases.

8 sheets.

4 spreads.

4 blankets.

1 dresser.

1 stand.

1 wash bowl.

- 1 chair.
- 2 rockers.
- 6 towels.

#### OPERATING ROOM.

- 1 operating table.
- 1 vapor bath-box.
- 1 medicine case.
- 1 disinfecting apparatus.
- 1 sterilizer.

#### NURSES' DINING-ROOM.

- 1 table.
- 6 chairs.
- 2 stands.
- 12 glasses.
- 1 dinner set (50 pieces).
- 1 tea set (40 pieces).
- 5 table cloths.
- 1 dozen napkins.
- 1 crumb tray.
- 24 knives and forks.
- 3 pitchers.
- 1 carving knife and fork.
- 1 dozen spoons.
- 2 salts and peppers.

#### CHILDREN'S DINING-ROOM.

- 33 soup plates.
- 30 sauce plates.
- 35 mugs.

15 bowls.  
4 tables.  
28 tables.  
4 salts and peppers.  
40 plates.  
3 pitchers.  
10 knives and forks.  
1 creamery.  
28 spoons.  
2 pictures.  
18 trays.

#### KITCHEN.

1 range.  
1 refrigerator.  
1 bread can.  
1 bread box.  
2 dippers.  
3 large spoons.  
2 granite kettles.  
2 coffee pots.  
2 egg beaters.  
1 griddle.  
1 chopping bowl and knife.  
2 gem pans.  
2 dripping pans.  
2 tables.  
1 garbage can.  
2 sets cake tins.  
4 frying pans.

3 dish pans.  
2 strainers.  
1 iron kettle.  
2 tea kettles.  
2 tea pots.  
1 toaster.  
2 pudding dishes.  
1 rolling pin.  
1 steamer.  
1 coffee grinder.  
1 bread cutter.  
6 pie tins.  
6 roller towels.  
1 wash board.  
1 potato masher.  
5 chairs.  
2 coal buckets.  
1 sugar can.  
1 clock.  
3 basins.  
1 small coal shovel.  
1 dust pan and brush.  
1 pail and scrub brush.  
1 dust brush.

#### CELLAR.

10 jelly bowls.  
15 jelly glasses.  
160 fruit cans.  
6 jars.



## ATTIC.

- 1 bed.
- 1 mattress.
- 4 sheets.
- 4 pillow cases.
- 2 pillows.
- 2 spreads.
- 2 blankets.
- 2 stands.
- 4 chairs.
- 1 wash bowl and pitcher.

## GIRLS' BUILDING.

- 5 ingrain carpets.
- 12 dressers.
- 11 washstands.
- 2 wardrobes.
- 8 wash bowls and pitchers.
- 10 screens.
- 1 willow couch.
- 12 long tables.
- 4 small tables.
- 1 cutting table.
- 2 extension tables.
- 6 sewing machines.
- 4 large clocks.
- 2 alarm clocks.
- 1 refrigerator.
- 1 cupboard.
- 2 bookcases.

1 desk.  
1 medicine case.  
106 mattresses.  
250 blankets.  
138 pillow cases.  
270 towels.  
114 bed spreads, single.  
6 bed spreads, double.  
28 dinner plates.  
5 fruit plates.  
36 bowls.  
2 cake plates.  
12 soup plates.  
6 dinner knives.  
2 sets carvers.  
3 sugar bowls.  
4 cream pitchers.  
1 water pitcher.  
22 tumblers.  
24 cups and saucers.  
16 knives and forks.  
1 platter.  
1 coffee pot.  
1 bread plate.  
108 beds.  
2 iron beds.  
3 double beds.  
4 toilets sets.  
6 small mirrors.  
8 slop pails.

1 folding bed.  
4 oak stands.  
3 upholstered chairs.  
360 chairs.  
30 rockers.  
2 pianos.  
2 piano stools.  
20 pictures.  
2 chiffoniers.  
4 linoleums.  
1 commode.  
1 couch.  
113 pillows.  
201 sheets.  
65 roller towels.  
17 dish cloths.  
1 tea set, 89 pieces.  
24 wash cloths.  
6 platters.  
2 soup tureens and ladles.  
8 tea knives.  
6 tea forks.  
6 dinner forks.  
6 table spoons.  
43 tea spoons.  
2 spoon holders  
3 vegetable dishes.  
1 coffee pot.  
1 tea pot.  
21 tea plates.

12 pie plates.  
12 soup plates.  
10 dessert spoons.  
3 vegetable dishes.  
1 carving knife and fork.  
1 tea pot.  
2 milk pitchers.  
15 tureens.  
8 vegetable dishes.  
7 milk pans.  
2 bread pans.  
5 milk pails.  
9 dish pans.  
7 dripping pans.  
1 coffee can.  
100 plates.  
49 mugs.  
98 forks.  
18 syrup pitchers.  
10 vinegar bottles.  
15 water pitchers.  
21 bowls.  
1 creamery.  
5 platters.  
1 large bread knife.  
8 cake tins.  
2 tea kettles.  
6 iron kettles.  
1 tea can.  
61 soup plates.



67 knives.  
96 dessert spoons.  
89 tea spoons.  
18 peppers.  
22 salts.  
88 dessert plates.  
10 small pitchers.

#### BOILER AND ENGINE ROOM.

2 wheelbarrows.  
4 brooms.  
200 feet 1-inch hose.  
2 ash hose.  
3 fire bars.  
4 ladders.  
2 hand hoes.  
5 lanterns.  
8 chairs.  
5 scoop shovels.  
1 shovel.  
2 coal forks.  
1 sprinkler.  
2 dippers.  
4 pails.  
4 commodes.  
1 desk.  
1 table.  
2 axes.  
1 hand saw.  
1 hydrant wrench.

1 grindstone.  
1 oil tank.  
4 oil cans.  
6 pairs pipe tongs.  
1 chain tong.  
2 hack saws.  
12 wrenches.  
1 work bench.  
5 oilers.  
1 dozen files.  
1 stepladder.  
7 reamers.  
7 taps.  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  dozen drills.  
3 funnels.  
2 closet tongs.  
2 scales.  
1 hatchet.  
2 rakes.  
2 water coolers.  
20 pipe dies.  
2 die stocks.  
2 plumbers' fire pots.  
2 3-wheel pipe cutters  
2 vises.  
2 force pumps.  
1 feather duster.  
2 hammers.  
4 soldering irons.  
1 dozen cold chisels.

- 1 valve reseating machine.
- 1 set screw plate and taps.
- 1 belt tightener.
- 1 basket.
- 3 towel racks.
- 10 towels.
- 1 gasoline can.

### LAUNDRY.

- 15 tables.
- 6 wash tubs.
- 15 wash boards.
- 99 flat irons.
- 1 fluter.
- 14 pails.
- 4 mops.
- 4 brooms.
- 21 clothes bars.
- 33 ironing tables.
- 6 sprinkling pots.
- 1 dozen clasps.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen coal scuttles.
- 1 step ladder.
- 8 yards calico to cover mangle.
- 1 gas stove.
- 1 coal stove.
- 34 ironing sheets.
- 12 polishers.
- 1 box clothes pins.
- 4 dippers.

50 feet hose.  
1 dozen scrub brushes.  
5 chairs.  
20 clothes baskets.  
12 ironing boards.  
1 dozen sleeve boards.  
1 long brush.  
43 iron stands.  
1 starch can.

#### SOUTH WING—DORMITORY.

$\frac{1}{2}$  dozen dust brushes.  
6 brooms.  
2 dust pans.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen whisk brooms.  
5 dozen roller towels.  
10 dozen pillow cases.  
36 chairs.  
47 beds.  
2 dozen rubber mattress covers.  
2 mouse traps.  
4 insect powder blowers.  
12 dozen sheets.  
50 spreads.  
78 blankets—40 double, 38 single.  
40 hair pillows.  
48 hair mattresses.

#### HALLS.

3 dust cans.  
3 dust pans.



3 brooms.  
6 commodes.  
3 clocks.  
6 step ladders.

#### SCHOOLROOM, BATHROOMS AND PIAZZA.

3 pails.  
25 benches.  
1 commode.  
1 table.  
10 pictures.

#### CHILDREN'S SITTING ROOM.

Table and spread.  
1 nursery chair.  
6 chairs.  
1 commode.  
3 pictures.  
1 sewing machine.  
1 couch.  
1 looking glass.  
1 rocker.  
1 broom.

#### CHILDREN'S DINING ROOM.

8 tables.  
4 dozen plates.  
4 dozen soup plates.  
3½ dozen dessert plates.  
3 dozen bowls.

3 dozen mugs.  
5 pitchers.  
6 dozen table napkins.  
4 cooking kettles.  
2 dozen dish towels.  
4 roller towels.  
1 dust brush.  
1 bread box.  
2 cooking spoons.  
3½ dozen chairs.  
4 salt and pepper shakers.  
2 syrup cups.  
1 syrup can.  
3½ dozen spoons.  
3½ dozen forks.  
½ dozen knives.  
4 dish pans.  
2 vinegar bottles.  
2 brooms.  
1 dust pan.  
2 scrub pails.  
1 bread cutter.

#### SEWING ROOM.

5 sewing machines.  
1 cutting table.  
4 pair scissors.  
1 pair buttonhole scissors.  
2 chairs.  
1 dozen baskets.

- 1 dust pan and brush.
- 1 lap board.
- 2 window shades.
- 2 flat irons.
- 1 flat iron rest.
- 1 tracer.
- 2 rockers.
- 1 mirror.
- 2 brooms.
- 3 towels.

*Room 1.*

- 1 comforter.
- 1 double bedstead.
- Matting.
- 1 washstand.
- 1 couch.
- 3 cane seated chairs.
- 1 wardrobe.
- 1 picture.
- 1 rug.
- 1 toilet set, 6 pieces.
- 2 feather pillows.
- 4 pillow cases.
- 12 towels.
- 1 clock.
- 1 broom.
- 1 pail.
- 1 whisk broom.
- 1 dresser.

- 3 rockers.
- 1 upholstered chair.
- 1 medicine chest.
- 1 table and spread.
- 1 hair mattress.
- 2 pair blankets.
- 4 sheets.
- 1 bed spread.
- 2 pair scrim curtains.
- 1 foot tub and water can.

*Room 2.*

- 1 single bedstead.
- 1 pair springs.
- 3 sheets.
- 2 pair blankets.
- 6 towels.
- 1 dresser.
- 1 washstand.
- 1 towel rack.
- 1 cotton mattress.
- 2 pillows—1 hair, 1 feather.
- 4 pillow cases.
- 1 spread.
- 1 dresser cover.
- 3 chairs.
- 1 toilet set, 4 pieces.
- 2 window shades.
- 1 comforter.
- 1 pail.



- 1 dust pan and brush.
- 1 broom.
- 1 whisk broom.

*Room 3.*

- 1 bureau.
- 1 stand.
- 2 chairs.
- 1 toilet set, 4 pieces.
- 8 pillow cases.
- 6 towels.
- 1 comforter.
- 1 table.
- 1 bedstead.
- 1 cotton mattress.
- 2 blankets.
- 1 spread.
- 4 sheets.
- 1 rocker.
- 2 window shades.
- 2 bureau covers.
- 1 pail.
- 1 dust pan and brush.
- 1 whisk broom.
- 1 broom.

*Room 4.*

- 1 double bed.
- 1 washstand.
- 3 chairs.
- Wash bowl and pitcher.

2 feather pillows.  
8 towels.  
3 sheets.  
1 spread.  
2 window shades.  
1 dresser.  
1 table.  
2 rocking chairs.  
1 hair mattress.  
2 dresser covers.  
4 pillow covers.  
2 blankets.  
1 table spread.  
1 comforter.  
1 broom, dust pan and brush.  
2 pails.  
1 whisk broom.

*Room 5.*

2 double beds.  
2 mattresses—1 cotton, 1 hair. ,  
4 pillows—2 hair, 2 feather.  
4 blankets.  
6 sheets.  
8 pillow cases.  
2 comforters.  
2 spreads.  
12 towels.  
1 dresser.

- 2 tables.
- 3 window shades.
- 2 pails.
- 1 broom.
- 1 dust pan and brush.
- 1 whisk broom.
- 1 toilet set, 3 pieces.
- 2 chairs.

*Room 6.*

- 1 three-quarter bedstead.
- 2 rockers.
- 4 blankets.
- 4 sheets.
- 4 pillow cases.
- 1 dresser and cover.
- 2 tables.
- 2 chairs.
- 1 spread.
- 2 pillows.
- 1 mattress.
- 1 wash bowl and pitcher.
- 8 towels.
- 1 comforter.
- 1 dust pan and brush.
- 1 broom.
- 1 pail.
- 2 single beds.
- 4 pillows—2 cotton, 2 feather.
- 2 springs.

6 sheets.  
2 bed spreads.  
1 dresser and cover.  
2 chairs.  
1 toilet set, 3 pieces.  
2 cotton mattresses.  
4 blankets.  
8 pillow cases.  
1 broom, dust pan and brush.  
1 whisk broom.  
2 pails.  
12 towels.  
1 stand and cover.  
2 rockers.  
2 window shades.  
2 comforters.

*Room 8.*

2 single beds.  
2 springs.  
4 pillows—2 cotton, 2 feather.  
6 sheets.  
2 spreads.  
1 dresser and scarf.  
1 washstand.  
1 toilet set.  
2 cotton mattresses.  
6 blankets.  
8 pillow cases.  
1 stand and cover.



12 towels.  
4 chairs.  
3 window shades.  
2 comforters.  
2 pails.  
1 broom, dust pan and brush.  
1 whisk broom.

*Room 9.*

1 double bed.  
2 feather pillows.  
4 sheets.  
1 comforter.  
1 table.  
1 washstand.  
3 rocking chairs.  
1 broom, dust pan and brush.  
1 whisk broom.  
2 pails.  
1 slop pail.  
12 towels.  
1 hair mattress.  
4 pillow cases.  
2 pairs blankets.  
1 bedspread.  
1 dresser.  
1 toilet set.  
1 water can.  
2 chairs.  
1 comforter.  
1 foot tub.

*Room 10.*

- 1 single bed.
- 1 dresser.
- 1 rocker.
- 1 wash bowl and pitcher.
- 2 pillows—1 hair, 1 cotton.
- 4 sheets.
- 6 towels.
- 2 rugs.
- 1 cotton mattress.
- 2 chairs.
- 1 table.
- 2 pairs blankets.
- 4 pillow cases.
- 2 dresser covers.
- 2 window shades.
- 1 comforter.
- 1 pail, dust pan and broom.
- 1 whisk broom.

*Room 43.*

- 1 double bed.
- 2 double blankets.
- 3 pillows—1 hair, 2 feather.
- 6 pillow cases.
- 1 washstand.
- 1 wash bowl and pitcher.
- 12 towels.
- 1 wardrobe.
- 3 rockers.

1 rug.  
1 hair mattress.  
3 sheets.  
1 spread.  
1 chair.  
2 center tables.  
1 chiffonier.  
1 comforter.  
Matting.  
1 looking glass.

*Room 45.*

1 double bed.  
1 cotton mattress.  
1 comforter.  
3 sheets.  
3 pairs blankets.  
1 bed spread.  
1 pair springs.  
2 feather pillows.  
6 pillow cases.  
1 washstand.  
1 toilet set, 3 pieces.  
9 towels.  
Linoleum.  
2 scrub pails.  
1 slop pail.  
2 rockers.  
2 stand covers.  
1 bureau.

- 1 center table.
- 2 chairs.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 window shade.

*Room 46.*

- 1 double bed.
- 2 pillows—1 hair, 1 feather.
- 4 pillow cases.
- 1 hair mattress.
- 3 sheets.
- 2 blankets.
- 1 comforter.
- 1 washstand.
- 1 toilet set.
- 6 towels.
- 1 slop pail.
- Matting.
- 1 broom and dust pan.
- 1 whisk broom.
- 2 rugs.
- 1 dresser.
- 2 cane rockers.
- 1 bed spread. . . . ,
- 2 window shades.

*Room 47.*

- Carpet.
- 1 bureau.
- 1 table.



4 sheets.  
2 blankets.  
2 window shades.  
1 washstand.  
1 rocking chair.  
4 pillow cases.  
6 towels.  
2 stand scarfs.  
1 slop can.  
1 splint chair.  
1 water can.  
1 broom and dust pan.  
1 whisk broom.

*Room 48.*

1 double bed.  
1 mattress.  
2 blankets.  
4 sheets.  
6 towels.  
2 chairs.  
2 mirrors.  
1 water can.  
1 pair springs.  
2 feather pillows.  
1 spread.  
1 comforter.  
2 rocking chairs.  
1 washstand.  
2 bureaus.

- 1 toilet set, 4 pieces.
- 1 window shade.

*Room 49.*

- 1 double bed.
- 1 mattress.
- 4 pillow cases.
- 1 spread.
- 1 bureau.
- 2 blankets.
- 2 rocking chairs.
- 2 mirrors.
- 1 bureau cover.
- 1 water pail and can.
- 1 picture.
- 1 center table.
- 1 spring.
- 2 feather pillows.
- 4 sheets.
- 7 towels.
- 1 washstand.
- 1 quilt.
- 1 chair.
- 1 splasher.
- 1 slop pail.
- 1 whisk broom.
- 1 stand cover.
- 1 toilet set, 4 pieces.
- 1 window curtain.

*Room 73.*

- 1 single bed.
- 1 hair mattress.
- 2 pillows—1 hair, 1 feather.
- 3 pairs blankets.
- 1 comforter.
- 4 pillow covers.
- 3 sheets.
- 7 towels.
- 1 washstand.
- 1 table.
- 2 rockers.
- 1 chair.
- 1 looking glass.
- 1 toilet set.
- 1 slop pail.
- 1 water can.
- 1 foot tub.

**MAIN BUILDING.—SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.**

- Medical library, 400 volumes.
- 2 ink stands.
- 1 walnut case.
- 2 leather-seated chairs.
- 3 upholstered chairs.
- 1 upholstered sofa.
- 1 cane-seated chair.
- 2 rugs.
- 1 mirror.
- 2 sofa pillows.

- 2 black walnut desks.
- 1 typewriter.
- 1 revolving book stand.
- 1 letter press.
- 4 pictures.
- 1 scale.
- 1 dictionary rest and dictionary.
- 1 scrap basket.
- 1 basket.

#### RECEPTION ROOM.

- 6 leather-seated oak chairs.
- 3 cane-seated chairs.
- 1 wicker chair.
- 1 leather-seated couch.
- 11 pictures.
- Linoleum.
- 1 atlas.
- 1 directory.
- 1 picture portfolio and easel.
- 1 library table.
- 2 mantel ornaments.
- 1 floor brush and dust brush.

#### CENTER HALL.

- 8 cane-seated chairs.
- 2 walnut hat racks.
- 2 wicker sofas.
- 1 clock.
- 3 door mats.



Linoleum.

1 broom and dust pan.

#### CENTER PORCH.

2 porch chairs.

2 porch benches.

2 lawn benches.

#### HALL.

Ingrain carpet and linoleum.

1 picture.

Ingrain and Brussels stair carpet.

#### FAMILY PARLOR AND SITTING ROOM.

Children's library, 500 volumes.

1 library oak table.

1 small oak table.

1 mahogany table.

1 imitation cherry table.

1 scrap basket.

1 globe.

18 pictures.

3 wicker chairs.

1 wicker rocker.

4 rockers.

10 upholstered chairs.

1 mirror.

1 dust brush.

1 shovel and tongs' rest.

1 shovel and poker.

- 1 Brussels rug.
- Brussels carpet.
- 4 curtain rods (wood).
- 2 upholstered sofas.
- 4 sofa pillows.
- 1 marble clock.
- 2 mantel ornaments.
- 4 jardinieres.
- 4 pairs lace curtains.
- 4 pairs denim curtains.
- 1 linen center piece.
- 1 table spread.

#### FAMILY DINING-ROOM.

- 2 lemon squeezers.
- 1 salad dish.
- 5 tablecloths.
- 3 tablecloths, small.
- 10 table mats.
- 5 dozen napkins.
- 1 dozen napkins, fruit.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen tray doilies.
- 2 sideboard covers.
- 2 windsor shades.
- 2 pair scrim sash curtains.
- 1 brass rod.
- 8 pictures.
- 1 bread knife.
- 2 bread boxes.
- 1 rolling pin.

- 1 dozen glass towels.
- 1 dozen bread cloths.
- 1 knife box.
- 1 cracker box.
- 2 cake boxes.
- 1 sugar box.
- 1 sugar jar.
- 2 carving sets.
- 1 colander.
- 2 butter pats.
- 1 soup ladle.
- 1 dozen nut picks.
- 1 cheese scoop.
- 21 breakfast knives.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen dinner knives.
- 3 dozen forks.
- 1 refrigerator.
- 1 ice pick.
- 2 water pails.
- 1 dipper.
- 1 sideboard.
- 1 extension table.
- 1 small table.
- 17 chairs.
- 1 tea caddy.
- 1 butter jar.
- 1 hush cloth.
- 1 set dishes, 318 pieces.
- 6 jelly dishes.
- 3 celery dishes.

- 3 syrup cups.
- 2 dozen tumblers.
- 1 insect powder blower.
- 4 vases.
- 1 bell.
- 5 trays.
- 1 teapot rest.
- 1 dozen table spoons.
- 1½ dozen soup spoons.
- 4 dozen tea spoons.
- 1 nut cracker.
- 1 wire dish drainer.
- 6 glass berry dishes.
- 2 pickle dishes.
- 2 vinegar bottles.
- 22 sherbet cups.
- 10 lemonade glasses.
- 1 table scraper and tray.
- 2 spoon holders.
- 3 tea pots.
- 2 coffee pots.
- 9 pepper and salt shakers.
- 1 broom.
- 1 floor brush.
- 1 dozen platter cloths.

#### CENTER DINING ROOM.

- 4 trays.
- 2 dozen dinner knives.
- 2 dozen tea knives.



2 dozen teaspoons.  
14 soup spoons.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen table spoons.  
26 forks.  
1 table scraper and tray.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen tray doilies.  
1 dozen glass towels.  
6 crochet table mats.  
5 dozen napkins.  
1 set dishes, 296 pieces.  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  dozen finger bowls.  
1 salad bowl.  
1 extension table.  
1 small table.  
6 cane-seated chairs.  
7 pictures.  
2 sideboard covers.  
1 vinegar bottle.  
1 syrup cup.  
1 tea caddy.  
1 soup ladle.  
1 tea pot.  
1 coffee pot.  
2 carving sets.  
1 nut cracker.  
3 pepper shakers.  
3 salt shakers.  
1 table bell.  
3 trays.  
2 butter knives.

- 2 window shades.
- 1 dozen tumblers.
- 1 berry dish.
- 3 jelly dishes.
- 5 platter cloths.
- 2 linen center pieces.
- 1 dozen doilies.
- 7 tablecloths.
- 2 hush cloths.
- 2 brass rods.
- 2 Brussels rugs.

#### ATTENDANTS' DINING ROOM.

- 2 dozen glass towels.
- 2 dozen dish towels.
- 2 trays.
- 6 tray cloths.
- 1 insect powder blower.
- 6 tables.
- 20 tablecloths.
- 3 7-12 dozen chairs.
- 10 salt and pepper shakers.
- 10 vinegar bottles.
- 6 mustard pots.
- 5 syrup cups.
- 5 butter plates.
- 7 glass spoon holders.
- 3 china spoon holders.
- 5 carving knives and forks.
- 4 dozen tumblers.

9 pitchers.  
8 dozen plates.  
4 dozen soup plates.  
4 dozen sauce dishes.  
5 dozen cups and saucers.  
4 dozen knives and forks.  
7 7-12 dozen tea spoons.  
1 $\frac{1}{4}$  dozen table spoons.  
3 2-3 dozen dessert spoons.  
6 hand towels.

#### CHILDREN'S DINING ROOM.

21 tables.  
22 dozen chairs.  
1 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen roller towels.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen brooms.  
19 dozen soup plates.  
17 dozen breakfast plates.  
17 dozen tea plates.  
1 dozen dish pans.  
12 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen knives.  
17 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen forks.  
17 dozen dessert spoons.  
18 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen mugs.  
11 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen bowls.  
1 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen pitchers.  
14 sets pepper and salts.  
3 trays.  
1 mouse trap.  
1 insect powder blower.

5 dozen dish towels.  
1 dozen tea spoons.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen dust brushes.  
3 dust pans.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen pails.  
14 dippers.

#### KITCHEN.

4 pine tables.  
6 wooden chairs.  
4 dozen pie plates.  
13 covered vegetable dishes.  
2 dozen soup tureens.  
2 dozen pans.  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  dozen dish pans.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen dripping pans.  
9 dippers.  
1 meat cleaver.  
1 meat chopper.  
2 ice cream freezers.  
3 milk cans.  
4 mop handles.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen bowls.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen mugs.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen colanders.  
1 cake griddle.  
3 cake turners.  
3 porcelain lined kettles.  
1 raisin seeder.  
2 dozen tin pate pans.



33 iron pate pans.  
1 soup kettle.  
4 tea kettles.  
4 broilers.  
1 tea caddy.  
1 1-pint cup.  
1 1-quart cup.  
8 cake tins.  
2 cake cutters.  
6 skimmers.  
2 granite kettles.  
1 cork screw.  
6 meat knives.  
1 bread cutter.  
1 bread commode.  
1 marble pastry table.  
1 refrigerator.  
1½ dozen pitchers.  
1 dozen large platters.  
1 dozen small platters.  
28 bread plates.  
1 dozen pudding tins.  
2 dozen pudding dishes.  
1 washboard.  
2 knife steels.  
6 scrub pails and brushes.  
6 10-quart pails.  
4 1-gallon pails.  
6 spice boxes.  
1 cracker box.

- 1 insect powder blower.
- 3 sugar boxes.
- 2 lemon squeezers.
- 2 double boilers.
- 1 double boiler coffee pot.
- 2 pepper boxes.
- 2 coffee pots.
- 2 jelly moulds.
- 2 dozen muffin rings.
- 6 stew pans.
- 6 sauce pans.
- 1 coffee box.
- 1 coffee mill.
- 2 brooms.
- 1 dust pan.
- 1 dozen tin spoons.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen dessert spoons, silver-plated.
- 1 dish commode.
- 8 dozens dish towels.
- 2 wire strainers.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen paring knives.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen carving knives.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen meat cloths.
- 1 dozen bread cloths.
- 4 teaspoons, silver-plated.
- 3 forks, silver-plated.
- 3 dinner knives.
- 2 flour sifters.
- 1 creamery.
- 4 garbage cans.

- 1 ice pick.
- 1 clock.
- 1½ dozen roller towels.
- 1 rolling pin.
- 6 chopping bowls and 6 knives.

#### STOREROOM.

- 4 tables.
- 2 pairs steps.
- 1 broom, dust pan and brush.
- 2 chairs.
- 2 dozen candle holders.
- ½ dozen baskets.
- 1 milk can.
- 1 toilet set.

#### • ATTENDANTS' SITTING ROOM.

- 2 tables.
- 1 upholstered couch.
- 1 feather sofa pillow.
- 2 rockers.
- 2 pictures.
- 1 broom, dust pan and brush.
- Linoleum.
- 2 table covers.
- 6 chairs.
- 1 mirror.

#### HALLS AND BATH ROOMS.

- 2½ dozen chairs.
- 1 dozen step ladders.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  dozen scrub pails.  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  dozen scrub brushes.  
2 insect powder blowers.  
3 dozen benches.  
1 dozen tables.  
4 mouse traps.  
2 floor oilers.  
1 rocker.  
10 dust cans.  
1 dozen brooms.  
10 dust pans.  
1 dozen dust brushes.  
23 fire pails.  
2 wall brushes.  
9 floor brushes.  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  dozen floor polishers.  
4 mirrors.

#### SEWING ROOM.

4 pairs steps.  
6 clothes baskets.  
1 pair shears.  
1 sewing machine.  
1 pair scissors.  
1 bench.  
2 cane-seated chairs.  
2 cane-seated rockers.  
1 broom and dust pan.



BLANKETS, SHEETS, SPREADS AND PILLOW COVERS IN  
CHILDREN'S ROOMS.

450 blankets.  
800 sheets.  
400 pillow covers.  
300 roller towels.  
259 bed spreads.  
128 hand towels.

HOSPITAL ROOM.

8 single beds.  
8 bed spreads.  
8 hair pillows.  
11 hair mattresses.  
8 rockers.  
9 chairs.  
1 wardrobe.  
4 rubber mattress covers.  
1 commode.  
2 stands.  
1 washstand.  
1 table.  
11 baskets.  
11 pictures.  
1 whisk broom.  
24 sheets.  
24 blankets.  
1 wash bowl and pitcher.  
2 brooms.

1 dust pan.

2 bureaus.

#### FAMILY ROOMS.

17 tables.

8 mirrors.

16 cane-seated rockers.

1 wicker rocker.

2 clocks.

1 ink stand.

10 water cans.

12 brooms.

4 dust brushes.

1 medicine cabinet.

58 sheets.

54 pillow cases.

4 upholstered couches.

2 wicker couches.

10 washstands.

2 feather dusters.

5 brass rods.

10 wardrobes.

46 cane-seated chairs.

1 hospital chair.

3 upholstered chairs.

30 rugs.

4 writing desks.

2 black walnut book-cases.

3 carpet sweepers.

12 dust pans.

3 chiffoniers.

26 blankets.  
14 bed spreads.  
10 toilet sets.  
4 couch covers.  
11 dressers.  
5 towel racks.  
10 foot-tubs.  
22 pictures.  
150 towels.  
1 door drape.  
5 pair scrim curtains.  
11 pair muslin curtains.  
16 pair curtain rods.  
24 feather pillows.  
11 comforters.  
1 dozen whisk brooms.  
7 ingrain carpets.  
1 Brussels carpet.  
5 mattings.  
2 mouse traps.  
6 double beds.  
8 hair mattresses.  
1 waste-paper basket.  
3 hampers.  
8 single beds.  
8 hair mattresses.  
1 comforter.

*Room 2.*

9 beds.  
1 comforter.

9 mattresses; 8 hair, 1 cotton.  
11 pillows; 6 hair, 4 cotton, 1 feather.  
1 commode.  
1 washstand.  
2 tables.  
12 pictures.  
2 rockers.  
Wash bowl, pitcher and soap dish.  
1 broom, dust pan and brush.  
1 bureau.  
1 screen.  
7 chairs.  
1 water pail.  
8 towels.  
1 whisk broom.

*Room 3.*

1 double bed.  
2 blankets.  
3 sheets.  
2 tables.  
3 cotton pillows.  
2 rockers.  
1 hair mattress.  
1 comforter.  
4 pillow cases.  
1 feather pillow.  
3 chairs.  
1 spread.  
10 towels.



- 1 dresser.
- 1 washstand.
- 2 pictures.
- 1 toilet set.
- 1 screen.
- 1 broom.
- 1 whisk broom.

*Room 4.*

- 1 single bed.
- 1 feather pillow.
- 2 blankets.
- 1 washstand.
- 1 slop pail.
- 3 sheets.
- 1 table.
- 2 rockers.
- 1 comforter.
- Matting.
- 1 broom and dust pan.
- 1 hair mattress.
- 2 bedspreads.
- 8 towels.
- 1 towel set.
- 4 pillow covers.
- 1 dresser.
- 2 chairs.
- 1 whisk broom.
- 1 pail.

*Room 6.*

6 rubber mattress covers.

12 beds.

12 pillows.

11 chairs.

1 bureau and cover.

4 towels.

1 dust pan and brush.

12 hair mattresses.

1 feather pillow.

2 washstands.

10 pictures.

1 floor brush.

1 washstand cover.

1 whisk broom.

*Room 8.*

1 screen.

1 whisk broom.

1 pail.

10 beds.

11 hair mattresses.

1 bureau and cover.

1 commode.

1 looking glass.

9 pictures.

Wash bowl, pitcher and soap dish.

12 pillows.

11 chairs.

4 rubber mattress covers.

1 washstand.

1 broom, dust pan and brush.  
5 towels.  
1 washstand cover.  
1 comforter.

*Room 10.*

10 beds.  
4 rubber mattress covers.  
2 rockers.  
Wash bowl, pitcher and soap dish.  
10 hair pillows.  
1 bureau.  
1 washstand.  
1 screen.  
1 dust brush.  
8 pictures.  
1 wooden pail.  
10 chairs.  
1 whisk broom.  
2 tables.  
1 feather pillow.  
7 hair mattresses.  
3 cotton mattresses.  
1 looking glass.  
1 whisk broom.  
1 broom and dust pan.  
6 towels.  
1 comforter.

*Room 11.*

9 iron beds.  
9 cotton mattresses.  
9 pillows.  
1 bureau.  
8 chairs.  
1 washstand.  
1 picture.  
1 broom, dust pan and brush.  
1 floor brush.  
1 whisk broom.

*Room 12.*

2 tables.  
2 rockers.  
10 chairs.  
10 beds.  
10 mattresses—3 cotton, 7 hair.  
11 pillows—3 cotton, 8 hair.  
8 pictures.  
1 bureau.  
1 looking glass.  
6 towels.  
3 chambers.  
1 broom, dust pan and brush.  
1 whisk broom.

*Room 13.*

20 beds.  
20 mattresses—11 cotton, 9 hair.  
21 pillows—20 hair, 1 feather.



16 rubber mattress covers.

1 comforter.

12 pictures.

2 stands.

1 table.

1 commode.

19 chairs.

2 rockers.

1 bureau.

2 brooms.

1 dust pan.

1 toilet set—3 pieces.

1 slop pail and water can.

2 dust brushes.

8 towels.

2 chambers.

1 screen.

1 pail.

1 whisk broom.

*Room 14.*

10 beds.

12 mattresses—9 cotton, 3 hair.

13 pillows—6 hair, 5 cotton, 2 feather.

1 screen.

1 water pail.

9 pictures.

1 wooden pail.

1 broom.

1 iron bed.

11 chairs.  
2 rockers.  
1 washstand.  
1 towel rack.  
1 bureau.  
8 towels.  
Wash bowl and pitcher.  
1 center table.  
1 slop pail.  
1 dust pan and brush.  
1 comforter.  
1 whisk broom.

*Room 16.*

10 beds and springs.  
10 mattresses.  
12 pillows—10 hair, 2 feather.  
11 chairs.  
1 looking glass.  
1 screen.  
Wash bowl, pitcher and soap dish.  
8 towels.  
1 dust pan and brush.  
1 bureau.  
1 broom.  
1 whisk broom.  
4 pictures.  
2 tables.  
2 chambers.  
1 comforter.

*Room 17.*

10 beds and springs.  
10 mattresses.  
11 pillows.  
8 rubber mattress covers.  
8 pictures.  
2 rockers.  
1 looking glass.  
8 chairs.  
1 bureau.  
1 table.  
1 broom, dust pan and brush.  
2 chambers.

*Room 21.*

1 single bed.  
1 hair mattress.  
2 feather pillows.  
1 comfortable.  
2 blankets.  
3 sheets.  
4 pillow cases.  
1 bedspread.  
2 rocking chairs.  
1 mirror.  
1 toilet set.  
1 slop pail.  
1 broom, dust pan and brush.  
2 chambers.

*Room 21.*

- 1 single bed.
- 1 hair mattress.
- 2 feather pillows.
- 1 comfortable.
- 2 blankets.
- 3 sheets.
- 4 pillow cases.
- 1 bedspread.
- 2 rocking chairs.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 toilet set.
- 1 slop pail.
- 1 broom, dust pan and brush.
- 1 whisk broom.
- 1 table.
- 2 chairs.
- 7 pictures.
- 8 towels.
- 1 pail.

*Room 22.*

- 9 beds.
- 9 mattresses—8 cotton, 1 hair.
- 12 pillows—8 hair, 3 cotton, 1 feather.
- 1 comforter.
- 1 washstand.
- 1 wash bowl and pitcher.
- 10 chairs.
- 1 bureau.



1 rocker.  
1 screen.  
3 pictures.  
8 towels.  
1 stand.  
1 looking glass.  
1 soap dish.  
1 whisk broom.  
1 broom and dust pan.  
2 chambers.  
1 pail.

*Room 23.*

1 broom, dust pan and brush.  
1 floor brush.  
10 beds.  
10 mattresses—9 cotton, 1 hair.  
12 pillows—8 hair, 3 cotton, 1 feather.  
9 chairs.  
2 washstands.  
1 bureau.  
1 screen.  
1 looking glass.  
Washbowl, pitcher and soap dish.  
2 rockers.  
1 center table.  
5 pictures.  
1 slop pail.  
8 towels.  
1 comforter.  
1 whisk broom.

*Room 25.*

- 11 iron beds.
- 11 mattresses—8 cotton, 3 hair.
- 11 pillows—8 hair, 3 cotton.
- 8 chairs.
- 2 rockers.
- 2 bureaus.
- 8 pictures.
- 1 center table.
- 1 looking glass.
- 1 rubber mattress cover.

*Room 30.*

- 6 towels.
- 1 three-quarter bed.
- 4 sheets.
- 1 dresser.
- 1 toilet set.
- 2 chairs.
- 1 table.
- 1 water pail.
- 1 blanket.
- 1 dust brush.
- 1 whisk broom.
- 1 hair mattress.
- 4 pillow cases.
- 1 washstand.
- 1 table and cover
- 1 rocker.
- 1 slop pail.

1 broom and dust pan.

Carpet.

*Room 31.*

29 beds and springs.

28 hair mattresses.

1 cotton mattress.

1 rocker.

1 bureau and cover.

2 whisk brooms.

2 brooms.

Toilet set, 3 pieces.

30 pillows.

19 rubber mattress covers.

1 comforter.

28 chairs.

1 washstand.

1 table.

1 looking glass.

1 screen.

1 dust pan.

6 towels.

*Room 41.*

15 beds.

15 hair mattresses.

15 hair pillows.

1 feather pillow.

1 comforter.

1 rocker.

1 bureau.

1 picture.  
2 whisk brooms.  
1 broom and dust pan.  
14 chairs.  
1 washstand.  
1 table.  
1 looking glass.  
1 screen.  
Toilet set, 3 pieces.  
6 towels.

*Room 24.*

1 double bed and springs.  
1 hair mattress.  
1 feather pillow.  
1 hair pillow.  
1 comforter.  
3 sheets.  
8 towels.  
1 spread.  
1 washstand.  
1 table.  
1 cane-seated chair.  
1 rug.  
1 dresser.  
Toilet set, 6 pieces.  
1 mirror.  
1 small stand.  
4 chairs.

NORTH SCHOOLROOM.

1 bell.  
1 table.  
18 school desks.  
81 books.  
7 pictures.  
2 chairs.

CENTER SCHOOLROOM.

1 book-case.  
10 pictures.  
Piano and stool.  
16 benches.  
1 table.  
1 clock.  
4 chairs.  
1 bell.  
2 jardiniers.  
2 dozen books.

SOUTH SCHOOLROOM.

1 book-case.  
1 table.  
1 map case.  
7 pictures.  
19 desks.  
3 chairs.  
18 maps.  
1 clock.  
1 bell.



## SCHOOLROOM—CENTER HALL.

- 1 bench.
- 2 commodes with school supplies.
- 1 chart rack.

## WEST SCHOOLROOM.

- 6 pictures.
- 1 table.
- 12 benches.
- 3 chairs.

## GYMNASIUM.

- 2 tables.
- Piano and stool.
- 1 clock.
- 8 benches.

## GIRLS' SITTING ROOM.

- Piano and stool.
- 10 benches.
- 2 tables.
- 2 book-cases.
- 4 chairs.
- 11 pictures.
- 1 clock.
- 1 jardinier.
- 1 broom.

## STORE ROOM.

- 1 key-board.
- 1 desk.

2 tables.  
6 chairs.  
1 fire axe.  
1 scrap basket.  
1 mirror.  
1 pen rack.  
2 inkwells.  
Linoleum.  
1 pair steps.  
1 broom, dust pan and brush.

#### NORTH WING.

##### *Room 36.*

1 bed and springs.  
2 pillows.  
4 sheets.  
1 bed spread.  
1 stand cover.  
1 washstand.  
3 chairs.  
1 table.  
1 mattress.  
4 pillow cases.  
5 towels.  
1 pair blankets.  
1 bureau and cover.  
1 commode.  
Bowl, pitcher and soap dish.  
Matting.

*Room 37.*

- 1 table.
- 1 dresser.
- 3 chairs.
- 1 bedspread.
- 1 hair mattress.
- 1 hair pillow.
- 1 comfortable.
- 2 pair pillow cases.
- 8 towels.
- 1 bedstead.
- 1 table cover.
- 1 washstand.
- 3 rockers.
- Springs.
- 1 feather pillow.
- 2 pair blankets.
- 4 sheets.
- Toilet set, 5 pieces.

*Room 40.*

- 2 feather pillows.
- 4 pillow cases.
- 1 toilet set, 7 pieces.
- 5 pictures.
- 1 hair mattress.
- 2 pair blankets.
- 3 sheets.
- 9 towels.
- 1 upholstered chair.

## Matting.

1 clock.

*Room 26.*

32 beds and springs.

32 mattresses—20 cotton, 12 hair.

12 rubber mattress covers.

35 chairs.

2 rocking chairs.

14 pictures.

32 pillows—22 hair, 10 cotton.

1 feather pillow.

2 step-ladders.

4 dust brushes.

1 washstand.

64 pair blankets.

30 towels.

Toilet set, 3 pieces.

110 sheets.

1 dresser.

6 benches.

1 table.

2 stands.

33 bed spreads.

5 brooms.

1 water can.

## BATH ROOM.

1 bureau.

1 towel rack.

2 pails.

1 foot tub.  
2 chairs.  
1 looking glass.  
1 water can.  
1 soap dish.  
1 broom.

#### HALL.

Dust can.  
Broom and dust pan.

#### DISPENSARY.

21 chairs.  
1 surgical chair.  
1 desk chair.  
1 desk.  
1 mirror.  
1 stand.  
Steps.  
1 microscope.  
1 towel rack.  
50 books, medical.  
Broom, dust pan and brush.  
1 chiffonier.  
1 washstand.  
1 small table.  
8 pictures.  
2 medicine cases.  
1 Fairbank scales.  
1 physical exerciser.  
1 dental engine.



- 1 air condenser.
- 49 towels.
- 1 electric battery.
- 1 foot tub.
- 2 ink stands.
- 2 sheets.

#### SHOE SHOP.

- 1 cutting plier.
- 3 pegging jacks.
- 3 water pails.
- 3 chairs.
- 1 grindstone.
- 1 sprinkler.
- 6 knives.
- 6 heel dies.
- 1 skiving machine.
- 9 convex knife sharpeners.
- 1 upper crimper.
- 4 jacks.
- 1 pincher.
- 1 stretcher.
- 1 leather roller.
- 3 clamps.
- 1 vise.
- 1 washtub for soaking leather.
- 4 work benches.
- 1 dust brush.
- 1 dust can.
- 28 pair lasts.

- 1 maul.
- 2 sewing machines.
- 1 peg float.
- 5 hammers.
- 4 nippers.
- 2 eyelet sets.
- 2 eyelet punchers.
- 1 hook set.
- 2 last hooks.

#### ELECTRIC SUPPLY ROOM.

- 1 claw hammer.
- 1 pipe wrench.
- 2 screwdrivers.
- 1 pair gas plyers.
- 2 monkey wrenches.
- 1 S. wrench.
- 2 pairs wire cutters.
- 1 vise.
- 1 breast drill.
- 1 brace.
- 1 hack saw.
- 1 6-inch steel square.
- 1 dozen twist drills.
- 1 pair snips.
- 1 steam fitters' hammer.
- 1 oil can.
- 1 bench.
- 2 chairs.
- 3 stands.
- 1 cupboard.

## MUSIC HALL BUILDING.—HALL AND MUSIC ROOM.

33 pairs dumb bells.  
29 pairs Indian clubs.  
23 pairs rings.  
36 wands.  
16 heavy poles.  
230 chairs.  
100 folding chairs.  
Piano and stool.  
3 commodes.  
3 tables.  
4 pictures.  
4 violins.  
1 double bass.  
1 flute.  
2 cornets.  
2 sets cymbals.  
3 alto horns.  
1 violoncello.  
3 clarionets.  
1 piccolo.  
1 bass drum.  
1 snare drum.  
4 tenor horns.  
2 trombones.  
10 music racks.  
1 chart rack.  
6 blackboards and stands.  
Broom, dust pan and brush.

3 fire pails.

1 clock.

#### GIRLS' SEWING ROOM.

9 sewing machines.

11 benches.

23 pictures.

1 screen.

5 lap boards.

21 chairs.

6 tables.

1 stand.

2 commodes.

2 looking glasses.

3 knitting machines and tables.

1 clothes basket.

1 waste basket.

13 shears.

2 jardiniers.

#### KINDERGARTEN ROOM.

Dust brush and broom.

Piano and stool.

8 benches.

2 tables.

2 chairs.

6 pictures.

2 commodes with school supplies.

BOYS' SEWING ROOM.

- 5 tables.
- 15 benches.
- 1 puzzle sawing machine.
- 4 sewing machines.
- 9 chairs.
- 7 pictures.
- 2 mat boards.
- 3 pairs shears.
- 2 pairs scissors.

TAILOR SHOP.

- 5 sewing machines.
- 3 benches.
- 1 commode.
- 1 mirror.
- 8 chairs.
- 4 tables.
- 5 pictures.
- 1 basket.
- 1 jardinier.
- 2 pairs tailor shears.
- 4 pairs shears.
- 2 pairs buttonhole shears.
- 1 ironing board.
- 5 flat irons.

STORE ROOMS.

- 3 steps.
- 1 cupboard.
- 2 clothes hampers.



2 waste paper baskets.  
1 cheese safe.  
2 scales.  
20 biscuit boxes.  
2 tables.  
1 desk.  
1 safe.  
2 copper measures.  
2 agate measures.  
1 dirt can.  
5 tables.  
6 chairs.  
2 hatchets.  
4 brooms.  
2 butter knives.  
1 barrel truck.  
5 barrel truck frames.  
4 fibre pails.  
3 agate pails.  
9 tea cannisters.  
4 spice boxes.  
3 benches.  
1 butter tryer.  
4 baskets.  
20 scoops.  
1 funnel.  
2 dust brushes.  
1 hammer.  
1 screw driver.  
1 nail puller.

## BOYS' BUILDING.

- 30 yards Brussels carpet.
- 1 dozen pictures.
- 1 dozen s. p. knives.
- 108 single beds (wooden).
- 15 single beds (iron).
- 2 three-quarter beds (iron).
- 8 three-quarter beds (wooden).
- 5 double beds (wooden).
- 25 dozen pillow slips.
- 126 spreads.
- 2 dozen rubber mattress covers.
- 1 twelve-dozen china set, Onondaga pottery.
- 9 dozen china dinner plates.
- 9 dozen china dessert plates.
- 9 dozen china soup plates.
- 9 dozen china mugs.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  dozen chambers.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen platters.
- 1 dozen bread plates.
- 1 dozen four-quart pitchers.
- 2 two-quart pitchers.
- 2 toilet sets complete.
- 8 wash bowls and pitchers.
- 4 vegetable dishes, covered.
- 2 soup tureens, covered.
- 9 soup tureens, common.
- 2 soup ladles.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  dozen sauce dishes.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  dozen butter pats.

- 1 dozen coffee stands.
- 34 dozen single beds.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  dozen three-quarter sheets.
- 4 rugs.
- 27 yards linoleum.
- 58 yards ingrain carpet.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  dozen double sheets.
- $23\frac{1}{2}$  dozen double blankets.
- 2 dozen single blankets.
- 2 extension tables.
- 3 tables, 16 feet.
- 2 tables, 9 feet.
- 1 table, 8 feet.
- 1 table, 7 feet.
- 4 tables, 6 feet.
- 3 tables, 4 feet.
- 6 tables, 10 feet.
- 1 marble top table, 3 feet.
- 5 packing boxes.
- 4 stepladders.
- 3 chiffoniers.
- 2 three-wing screens.
- 6 wardrobes.
- 1 carving set.
- 20 dozen common chairs.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  dozen dining chairs.
- 3 dozen high back chairs.
- 2 high back chairs, upholstered.
- 2 low back chairs, upholstered.
- 3 sleepy hollow chairs.

14 rocking chairs.  
1 dozen-plain chairs.  
20 veneer seat settees.  
15 eight-inch slat settees.  
8 looking glasses.  
2 couches.  
1 dozen school desks.  
18 dozen roller towels.  
5 dozen hand towels.  
4 dozen dish towels.  
3 dozen napkins.  
1 bookcase.  
2 washboards.  
2 dozen whisk brooms.  
2 dozen dust pans.  
2 dust cans.  
1½ doz. fibre pails.  
½ doz. slop pails.  
8 dozen 1-quart fruit cans.  
6 dozen 1-pint fruit cans.  
3 dozen jelly tumblers.  
1 barber chair.  
2 large clocks.  
3 small nickel clocks.  
1 3-gallon sprinkling pot.

#### KITCHEN.

3 iron kettles (porcelain lined).  
4 iron kettles.  
3 steel spiders.

- 2 steel griddles, 20-inch.
- 2 dozen tin pie plates.
- 12 bread pans.
- 2 3-gallon tin syrup cans.
- 1 1-quart tin dipper.
- 2 2-quart tin dippers.
- 6 1-pint dippers.
- 6  $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint dippers.
- 3 strainers.
- 2 tin colanders.
- 4 cake pans.
- 2 cake cutters.
- 4 steamers.
- 3 toasting frames.
- 3 stove poker.
- 6 graniteware stew pans.
- 8 graniteware sauce pans.
- 6 graniteware 12-quart pails.
- 1 tin tea pot.
- 1 tin coffee pot.
- 2 graniteware 4-quart pans.
- 6 graniteware tea pots.
- 2 graniteware coffee pots.
- 2 tin tea kettles.
- 3 tin skimmers.
- 1 1-quart copper measure.
- 1  $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint copper measure.
- 2 large tin graters.
- 1 small tin grater.
- 8 4-quart tin milk pans.



- 8 dish pans.
- 2 broilers.
- 1 rice boiler.
- 2 wooden rolling pins.
- 2 chopping bowls.
- 2 chopping knives.
- 8 wooden sugar boxes.
- 1 tin coffee box.
- 1 8-pound scoop scale.
- 1 large wooden spoon.
- 2 hatchets.
- 8 butcher knives.
- 1 dozen 3-gallon jugs.
- 2 dozen 2-gallon jugs.
- 1 raisin seeder.
- 1 ice cream freezer.
- 1 buck saw.
- 2 wooden potato mashers.
- 1 iron gem pan.
- 4 tin gem pans.
- 3 tin spice boxes.
- 1 coffee grinder.
- 1 dozen large iron spoons.
- 1 refrigerator.
- 2 coal hods.
- 2 coal scoops.
- 9 dozen table knives.
- 1½ dozen s p. forks.
- 6 large forks.
- 2½ dozen teaspoons.

- 1 dozen dessert spoons.
- 9 dozen table spoons.
- 1 16-inch steel.
- 12 dozen bibs.
- 60 feet  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch garden hose.
- 2 floor brushes.
- 2 dozen brooms.
- 2 dozen brushes.
- 1 carpet sweeper.
- 1 mop.
- 1 wall brush.

#### BAKERY.

- 1 mixing trough.
- 3 tables.
- 1 cookie chest.
- 1 rolling pin.
- 1 counter scale.
- 1 dipper.
- 191 bread tins.
- 32 cake tins.
- 2 flour sifters.
- 2 coal scuttles.
- 3 syrup cans.
- 2 peals.
- 2 dust pans.
- 1 pitcher.
- 3 sugar tubs.
- 1 ginger can.
- 2 flour pans.

1 axe.  
1 coal shovel.  
1 clock.  
4 chairs.  
10 bread baskets.  
1 cake bowl.  
1 platform scale.  
2 scrubbing pails and brushes.  
2 cake cutters.  
3 brooms.  
1 water pail.  
2 table brushes.  
2 fenders.  
1 stepladder.  
1 2-quart measure.  
1 pint measure.  
3 table knives.  
1 hatchet.  
1 fire hook.  
6 oven plates.  
4 oven plates.  
1 butter dish.

#### STEWARD'S OFFICE.

1 cabinet file.  
4 desks.  
1 letter press and stand.  
1 typewriter and stand.  
3 desk chairs.  
2 high desk chairs.  
2 safes.

4 chairs.

1 Ohmer file case.

5 inkwells.

1 floor oiler.

2 double inkstands.

1 pen rack.

3 rulers.

3 cuspidors.

6 towels.

6 spindles.

5 pictures.

2 wire trays.

1 dust pan, brush and floor brush.

2 eye shades.

1 sponge holder.

7 letter files.

2 commodes.

1 mirror.

3 waste baskets.

1 whisk broom.

#### FARM HOUSE—BOY'S SITTING ROOM.

5 window shades.

9 chairs.

1 bookcase.

1 chiffonier.

2 benches.

1 mirror.

1 whisk broom.

1 floor brush, dust pan and brush.

BOYS' DINING ROOM.

- 7 pictures.
- 1 large table.
- 1 small table.
- 20 chairs.
- 2 window shades.
- 1 carving knife, fork and steel.
- 1 syrup can.
- 2 glass syrup pitchers.
- 2 pepper bottles.
- 3 3-quart pitchers.
- 1 bell.

DORMITORY.

- 10 window shades.
- 10 chairs.
- 18 beds, iron.
- 18 mattresses—17 cotton, 1 hair.
- 18 pillows—17 hair, 1 feather.
- 18 bed spreads.
- 54 sheets.
- 36 pillow cases.
- 56 double blankets.
- 14 chambers.
- 1 slop pail.
- 1 floor brush, broom, dustpan and brush.

KITCHEN.

- 1 large table.
- 1 small table.
- 1 range.



3 chairs.  
4 paring knives.  
1 carver and fork.  
1 dozen dish towels.  
2 dish pans.  
1 drip pan, large.  
2 drip pans, small.  
2 colanders—1 large, 1 small.  
1 broiler.  
Stove poker, shovel and handle.  
4 iron kettles.  
10 large agate spoons.  
2 tea kettles.  
4 pails, agate—3 large, 1 small.  
1 rice boiler, agate.  
1 2-quart coffee pot, agate.  
1 small teapot, agate.  
1 16-quart coffee pot, tin.  
2 frying pans.  
1 spider.  
2 wire strainers.  
1 coal bucket.  
4 dippers—3 tin, 1 agate.  
2 steamers.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen hand towels.  
Refrigerator.

#### PANTRY.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  dozen dinner plates.  
2 dozen saucers.

- 1½ dozen knives, forks and spoons.
- 1 dozen supper plates.
- 1 dozen mugs.
- 2 dozen bowls.
- 2 3-quart pitchers.
- 3 2-quart pitchers.
- 4 1-quart pitchers.
- 2 platters.
- 2 tureens.
- 3 vegetable dishes.
- 1 bread knife.
- 1 bread basket and cloth.
- 1 bread box and cloth.
- 1 chopping bowl.
- 4 agate pans, 18 and 20 quarts.
- 2 agate pans, 14 quart.
- 1 dozen milk pans, tin.
- 2 dish pans.
- 1 knife box.

#### FAMILY ROOMS.

- 10 window shades.
- 2 rockers.
- 1 center table.
- 1 wardrobe.
- 1 rug.
- 3 carpets,
- 1 mirror.
- 1 clock.
- 1 toilet set, 7 pieces.

- 1 set dishes, 64 pieces.
- 1 bureau.
- 2 table cloths.
- 1 dozen teaspoons.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen dessert spoons.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen knives and forks.
- 4 salt and pepper shakers.
- 3 pudding dishes.
- 1 carver and fork.
- 2 thermometers.
- 3 whisk brooms.
- 1 broom, dust pan and brush.
- 1 carpet sweeper.
- 7 double sheets.
- 12 pillow cases.
- 15 towels.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

- 1 dozen crocks.
- 2 step-ladders.
- 100 feet  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch garden hose.
- 1 sprinkling can.
- 1 lawn mower.
- 1 bench.
- 1 shovel.
- 1 cupboard.
- 2 lawn chairs.
- 1 ash can.
- 1 large can.
- 1 dust can.
- 1 swill can.

## CARPENTER SHOP

- 1 large carpenter bench.
- 2 fore planes.
- 1 jack plane.
- 2 smooth planes.
- 12 hollow and round planes.
- 1 match plane.
- 1 curve plane.
- 3 bead planes.
- 1 small o. g. plane.
- 2 hand axes.
- 6 cold chisels.
- 1 crowbar.
- 1 clamp.
- 1 iron mitre box.
- 3 manilla ropes.
- 2 step-ladders.
- 1 extension ladder.
- 3 handsaws.
- 1 cross-cut saw.
- 1 compass saw.
- 1 rip saw.
- 1 steel square.
- 1 grindstone.
- 7 screw drivers.
- 2 pulleys.
- 1 mortising machine (foot power).
- 11 surveyor's level with a three-legged table.
- 1 hand screw.
- 1 broom.

- 3 dust brushes.
- 4 hammers.
- 2 mallets.
- 1 caddy opener.
- 2 wire cutters.
- 1 tape line.
- 2 10-foot poles.
- 1 saw vice.
- 1 stove.
- 1 roller scraper.
- 1 coal scuttle.
- 2 monkey wrenches.
- 1 sledge hammer.
- 1 reeding tool.
- 5 chisels.
- 2 axes.
- 1 adze.
- 1 l. h. shovel.
- 1 snow shovel.
- 1 pounder.
- 1 jack screw.
- 1 vise.
- 1 pair snips.
- 3 augers.

#### LADDER HOUSE.

- 2 30-foot ladders.
- 1 28-foot ladder.
- 3 24-foot ladders.
- 2 20-foot ladders.



- 1 18-foot ladder.
- 2 16-foot ladders.
- 1 14-foot ladder.
- 2 12-foot ladders.

### BARN.

- 6 horses.
- 1 three-seated closed carriage.
- 1 two-seated extension top carriage.
- 1 two-seated democrat.
- 2 two-seated open sleighs.
- 20 horse blankets.
- 2 whips.
- 6 robes.
- 1 bed and furnishings.
- 1 dresser.
- 7 chairs.
- 1 toilet set, 3 pieces.
- 3 horse brushes.
- 2 curry combs.
- 4 hay forks.
- 1 large clock.
- 1 wardrobe.
- 25 feet  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose.
- 2 top buggies.
- 2 cutters.
- 2 double sets harness, light.
- 3 single sets harness, light.
- 1 single set harness, heavy.
- 2 double work harnesses.

- 3 lap robes, light.
- 4 lap robes, heavy.
- 1 washstand.
- 1 table.
- 2 cuspidores.
- 3 brooms.
- 1 manure fork.
- 1 lantern.
- 2 dust brushes.
- 1 small cart.
- 2 rugs.
- 29 pictures.
- 1 axe.
- 1 thermometer.

#### FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS.

- 2 farm wagons.
- 3 lawn mowers.
- 10 wheelbarrows.
- 3 axes.
- 9 hay forks.
- 150 feet garden hose.
- 3 garden rakes.
- 1 pruning saw.
- 1 grindstone.
- 1 horse rake.
- 4 s. h. shovels.
- 4 l. h. shovels.
- 6 snow shovels.
- 4 watering pots.

2 spraying pumps.  
6 pairs ice tongs.  
2 cross-cut saws.  
8 strawberry crates.  
5 spading forks.  
2 hand sleds.  
100 feet of stove pipe.  
6 paris green exterminators for potato bugs.  
1 ice slide.  
4 reap hooks.  
3 grass scythes.  
2 thermometers.  
1 ice saw.  
2 hand saws.  
3 paving hammers.  
2 mason trowels.  
1 plaster trowel.  
1 garden trowel.  
1 level.  
1 claw hammer.  
2 hatchets.  
1 bill hook.  
2 grub hoes.  
1 step ladder.  
2 lanterns.  
5 stoves.  
1 log chain.  
1 two-horse mower.  
3,000 flower pots.  
2 wagon boxes.

- 2 dump boxes.
- 1 pair border shears.
- 1 lawn roller.
- 1 two-horse roller.
- 1 hand cart.
- 1 hand truck.
- 1 border knife.
- 10 manure forks.
- 10 garden hoes.
- 4 lawn rakes.
- 4 pairs pruners.
- 36 hot bed sashes.
- 3 corn cutters.
- 2 spades.
- 3 one-horse cultivators.
- 1 brass syringe.
- 4 pickaxes.
- 28 market baskets.
- 32 bushels crates.
- 2 scoop shovels.
- 2 pairs hedge shears.
- 1 hay rake.
- 1 Wiard weeder.
- 1 drag.
- 1 harrow.
- 1 hay rake.
- 2 two-horse ploughs.
- 1 one-horse plough.
- 1 side-hill plough.
- 1 snow plough.

- 1 one-horse spring wagon.
- 1 road scraper.
- 2 pounders.
- 3 garden markers.
- 2 scythe stones.
- 2 crow bars.
- 1 wheel hoe.
- 2 chisels.
- 1 jack plane.
- 1 knapsack sprayer.
- 4 rubber coats and hats.
- 2 pairs rubber boots.

#### MEAT HOUSE.

- 4 24-inch saw frames.
- 12 24-inch saw blades.
- 2 12-inch cleavers.
- 2 8-inch cleavers.
- 2 block scrapers.
- 6 pork barrels.
- 1 oil heater.
- 2 12-quart galvanized iron pails.
- 1 88-pound platform scale.
- 1 30-pound spring scale.
- 1 sieve.
- 3 16-inch steak knives.
- 1 6-inch steak knife
- 2 hand hooks.
- 2 meat hooks.
- 1 lantern.
- 1 delivery hand cart.



- 1 delivery wheelbarrow.
- 2 delivery sleighs.
- 8 baskets.
- 2 steels.
- 2 8-inch steak knives.

#### PAINT SHOP.

- 1 extension ladder.
- 1 30-foot ladder.
- 2 16-foot ladders.
- 2 screw drivers.
- 1 dust pan.
- 1 looking glass.
- 1 table.
- 1 papering board.
- 2 putty knives.
- 3 glass cutters.
- 1 150-gallon oil can.
- 2 dusters.
- 2 chisels.
- 1 hatchet.
- 1 trowel.
- 2 chairs.
- 1 easel.
- 2 stiplers.
- 1 diamond.
- 2 kalsomine pails
- 1 stove.
- 1 water pail.
- 2 6-foot step-ladders.
- 2 7-foot step-ladders.

- 2 9-foot step-ladders.
- 1 dozen 1-pound brushes.
- 8 wall brushes, 5-inch flat.
- 4 wall brushes, 3-inch flat.
- 12 wall brushes, 5½-inch flat.
- 9 kalsomine brushes.
- 18 tool brushes, ½-inch to 1½-inch.
- 6 varnish brushes, 1½-inch.
- 18 Fitch flowing varnish brushes.
- 4 paperhangers' smoothing brushes.
- 6 outside paint brushes.

#### FIRE APPARATUS.

- 1 chemical engine.
- 1 hose cart.
- 100 fire extinguishers.
- 800 feet hose.
- 6 fire ladders.
- 1 play pipe.
- 1 hydrant key.
- 1 spanner.

#### FAIRMOUNT—FAIRMOUNT COTTAGE.

- 109 double blankets.
- 3 single blankets.
- 100 pillow cases.
- 45 mattresses.
- 106 sheets.
- 46 bed spreads.
- 50 pillows.
- 11 pictures.

118 chairs.  
1 arm chair.  
1 desk.  
12 lamps.  
2 double beds.  
3 bureaus.  
9 tables.  
41 single beds.  
41 chambers.  
2 clocks.  
1 scale.  
4 rockers.  
1 center table.  
1 bookcase.  
45 window shades.  
2 washstands.  
2 double beds.  
1 single bed.  
3 spiral springs.  
3 bed spreads.  
2 commodes.  
2 wash bowls and pitchers.  
2 ice cream freezers.  
1 bread knife.  
9 tumblers.  
1 wringer.  
1 set carvers.  
1 bread box.  
9 pitchers.  
40 knives and forks.

9 salts and peppers.  
50 dessert plates.  
42 dinner plates.  
1 bell.  
2 cooking kettles.  
6 dippers.  
4 large dish pans.  
1 clothes basket.  
1 iron kettle.  
6 saucepans.  
4 agate spoons.  
1 potato masher.  
1 tea kettle.  
1 coffee pot.  
1 meat box.  
45 mugs.  
3 dozen dessert spoons.  
8 bread plates.  
3 dozen soup plates.  
50 bowls.  
5 lanterns.  
6 dust pans, dust brushes and brooms.  
2 linoleum.  
7 floor brushes.  
1 refrigerator.  
1 chopping bowl and knife.  
4 coal scuttles.  
1 side table.  
2 stepladders.  
1 roller organ.

- 3 clothes boxes.
- 1 coal screen.
- 4 tablecloths.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen napkins.
- 1 marble pastry table.
- 1 cuspidor.
- 1 copper tank.
- 4 dripping pans.
- 4 wrenches.
- 2 frying pans.
- 8 fire extinguishers.

#### BRUSH SHOP.

- 2 stoves.
- 7 vises.
- 3 saws.
- 1 boring machine.
- 2 pairs shears.
- 1 work bench.
- 1 grindstone.

#### COW BARN.

- 18 hay forks.
- 3 long-handled shovels.
- 2 short-handled shovels.
- 1 dozen hoes.
- 1 beet cutter.
- 3 axes.
- 5 ladders.
- 1 stove.



- 1 buck saw.
- 5 lamps.
- 100 feet  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hose.
- 1 bone cutter.
- 4 heavy pails, wood.
- 1 pair scales.
- 14 milk pails.
- 3 wagons.
- 1 milk wagon.
- 3 cross-cut saws.
- 3 manila ropes.
- 1 shovel plough.
- 1 hay knife.
- 2 carts.
- 1 two-wheel cart.
- 1 wagon jack.

#### FARM.

- 1 side-hill plough.
- 1 one-horse plough.
- 2 two-horse ploughs.
- 1 three-horse plough.
- 2 two-horse cultivators.
- 2 one-horse cultivators.
- 1 spraying pump.
- 6 long-handled shovels.
- 2 sets of drags.
- 1 weeding machine.
- 1 two-horse hay rake.
- 1 one-horse hay rake.

- 2 hay rakes.
- 1 ice slide.
- 3 lumber wagons.
- 3 pair ice tongs.
- 4 milk strainers.
- 2 sets single harness.
- 1 drill.
- 1 seeder.
- 1 cutter.
- 4 pair horse blankets.
- 1 horse hay fork.
- 3 spading forks.
- 1 reaper and binder.
- 1 potato planter.
- 1 ensilage cutter.
- 1 lawn mower.
- 2 stone boats.
- 2 land rollers.
- 2 spades.
- 2 grub hoes.
- 4 pair bobbs.
- 6 wheelbarrows.
- 4 sets double harness.
- 1 set double harness, light.
- 1 potato sprayer.
- 1 disk harrow.
- 1 spike-tooth drag.
- 2 hay rakes.
- 2 dump boxes.
- 4 crowbars.

- 1 potato marker.
- 20 grass hooks.
- 12 milk cans.
- 1 tank and bucket.
- 4 garden rakes.
- 6 snow shovels.
- 1 pair border shears.
- 4 lawn rakes.
- 6 scoop shovels.
- 1 potato hiller.

#### LIVE STOCK.

- 7 horses.
- 2 boars.
- 347 fowls.
- 38 cows.
- 1 bull.
- 6 heifers, yearlings.
- 6 heifers, two years old.
- 3 calves.
- 32 breeding sows.
- 21 shoats.



# SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MANAGERS

OF

# The New York Institution for the Blind.

For the Year Ending September 30, 1900.

No. 412 Ninth Avenue, New York City.

### LUX ORITUR:

“And I will bring the blind by a way they know not; I will lead them in paths they have not known; I will make darkness light before them.”—Isaiah xiii, 16.

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TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 10, 1901.

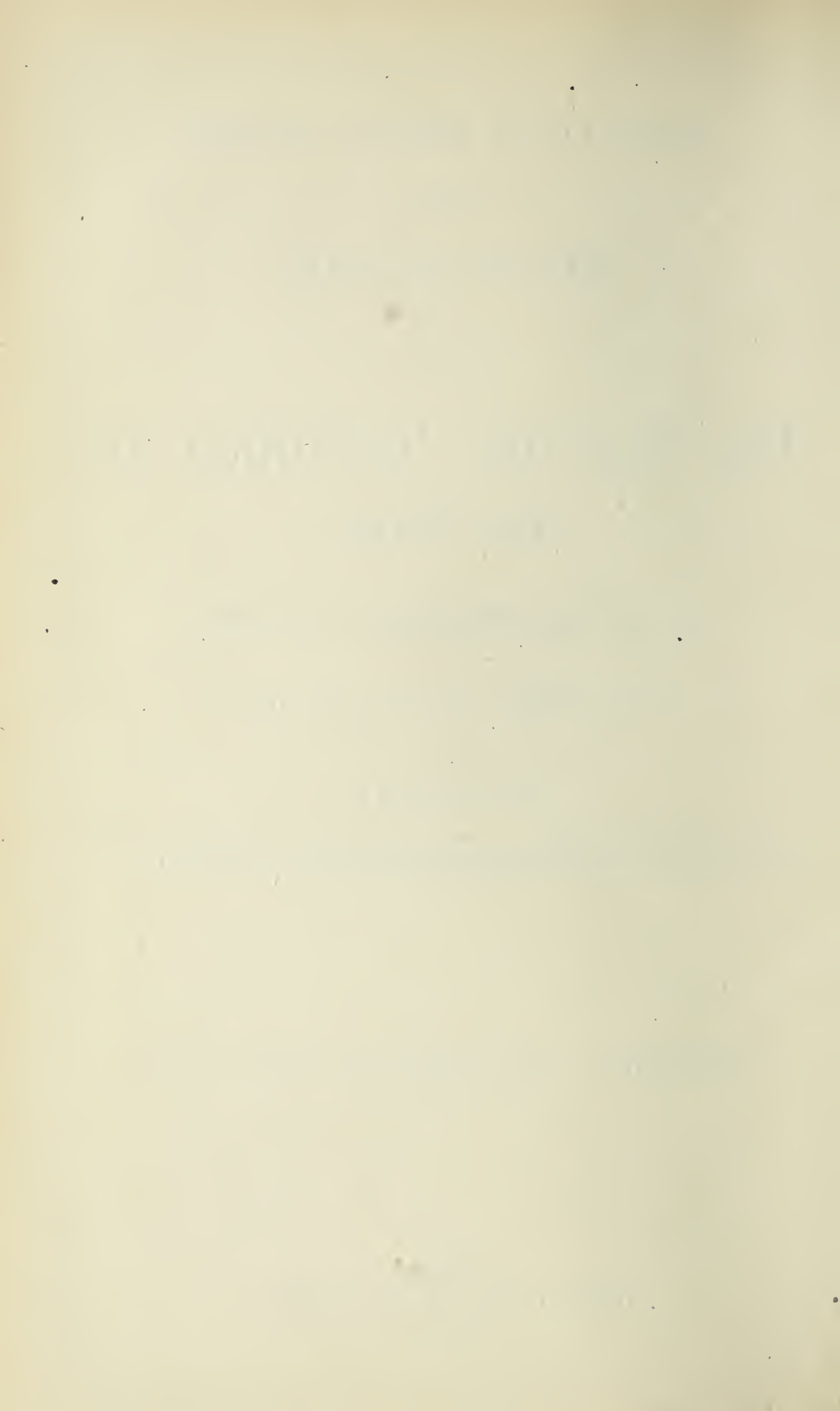
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ALBANY:

JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER

1901.





MANAGERS OF THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,  
IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER, FROM THE TIME OF ITS INCOR-  
PORATION, 1831, WITH THEIR TERMS OF SERVICE.

Ackerly, Samuel, M. D.....	1831-1845
Averill, Herman.....	1831-1832
Bolton, Curtis .....	1831-1835
Donaldson, James.....	1831-1832
Bogert, Henry K.....	1831-1832
Remsen, Henry.....	1831-1832
Stuyvesant, John R. ....	1831-1840
Price, Thompson.....	1831-1840
Ketchum, Morris .....	1831-1837
Miller, Sylvanus.....	1831-1832
Crosby, William B.....	1831-1833
Lee, Gideon.....	1831-1836
Ketchum, Hiram.....	1831-1838
Wood, Samuel.....	1831-1836
Jenkins, Thomas W.....	1831-1836
Thomas, Henry.....	1831-1834
Nevins, Rufus L.....	1831-1832
Beers, Joseph D.....	1831-1832
Mott, Samuel F.....	1831
Patterson, Matthew C.....	1831-1833
Russ, John D., M. D.....	1833-1834
Dwight, Theodore.....	1833-1837
Brown, Silas.....	1833-1859
Hagg, John P. ....	1833
Spring, George.....	1833-1835
Walker, John W.....	1833-1839
Miller, Franklin.....	1833-1835
Steel, Jonathan D.....	1833
Allen, Moses.....	1834
Lyon, Stephen.....	1834-1836
Dissosway, Gabriel P.....	1834-1836

Phelps, Anson G.....	1834-1855
Crosby, William H.....	1835
Hoyt, Charles.....	1835-1839
Oakley, Charles .....	1835
Titus, Peter S.....	1836
Allen George F .....	{ 1836-1839 1841-1862
Trulock, Joseph.....	1836-1840
Mandeville, William.....	1836-1837
Chandler, Adoniram.....	1836
Cushman, D. Alonzo.....	1837-1843
Blakeman, Wm. N., M. D.....	{ 1837-1839 1841
Wood, Isaac, M. D.....	1837-1859
Hart, Joseph C.....	1837-1840
Holmes, Curtis.....	1837-1838
Roome, Edward.....	1837-1845
Seton, Samuel W.....	1837
Gracie, Robert.....	1838-1861
Demilt, Samuel.....	1838
Hart, James H.....	1839
Murray, Robert J.....	1839-1858
Schermerhorn, Peter Augustus.....	1839-1845
Tallmadge, Henry F.....	1839-1841
Thompson, Martin E.....	1839
Moore, Clement C.....	1840-1850
Olyphant, D. W. C.....	1840
Averill, Augustine.....	1840
Beers, Cyrenius.....	1841-1853
Suydam, Lambert.....	1841-1842
Holmes, Silas.....	1841-1842
Case, Robert L.....	1841-1861
Crosby, John P.....	1841-1859
Collins, Stacey B.....	1841
Schermerhorn, E. H.....	1841-1842
Marsh, James.....	1842-1852
Murray, Hamilton.....	1842-1847
Walsh, A. R.....	1842-1850

Wood, John.....	1842-1850
Jones, Edward.....	1843-1850
Whittemore, William T.....	1843-1845
Smith, Floyd.....	1844-1848
Dean, Nicholas.....	1844-1848
Jones, William P.....	1846-1849
Thurston, William R.....	1846-1851
Sheldon, Henry.....	1846-1854
King, John A.....	1848-1854
Schell, Augustus.....	1849-1883
Day, Mahlon.....	1849-1854
Jones, George F.....	{ 1850-1859 1865
Adams, John G. ....	1851-1858
Ogden, Gouverneur M.....	1851-1857
Cobb, James N.....	1851-1858
Beadle, Edward L.....	1851-1862
Wood, Edward.....	1852-1861
Ogden, John D., M. D.....	1853-1855
Craven, Alfred W.....	1854-1861
Olyphant, G. T.....	1855-1857
Abbatt, William M.....	1855-1857
Noyes, William Curtis.....	1855-1859
Dumont, William.....	1856-1862
Warren, James.....	1856-1859
Cammann, George P., M. D.....	1858
Rutherford, Lewis M.....	1858-1861
Van Rensselaer, Henry.....	1858-1860
Hone, Robert S.....	1859-1891
Tomes, Francis.....	1859-1860
Norton, Charles B.....	1859-1861
Church, William H., M. D.....	1859-1864
Hutchins, Waldo.....	1860-1867
Tuckerman, Charles K.....	1860-1867
Kennedy, James Lenox.....	1860-1864
Travers, William R.....	1860
Tompkins, Daniel H.....	1860-1874



Aspinwall, J. Lloyd.....	1860-1861
Suydam, D. Lydig.....	1861-1884
Daly, Charles P.....	1861
Hosack, Nathaniel P.....	1862-1876
Grafton, Joseph.....	1862-1872
Myers, T. Bailey.....	1862-1887
Edgar, Newbold.....	{ 1862-1864 1868
Donnelly, Edward C.....	1862-1864
Lord, James Cooper.....	1862-1864
Schermerhorn, Alfred.....	{ 1862-1865 1867-1868
Irving, John Treat.....	1863-1896
Brown, John Crosby.....	1862-1864
Van Rensselaer, Alex.....	{ 1862-1865 1867-1877
Clarkson, N. Potter.....	1863-1866
McLean, James M.....	1863-1890
Clift, Smith.....	1865-1893
Hoffman, Charles B.....	1865-1868
Emmett, Thos. Addis, M. D.....	1865-1866
Whitewright, William.....	1866-1898
Schermerhorn, William C.....	1866-1900
De Rahm, Charles.....	1866-1890
Hilton, Henry.....	1866
Burrill, John E.....	1866-1867
Stout, Francis A.....	1867-1892
Butterfield, Daniel.....	1868
Hoffman, William B.....	1868-1879
Gerard, James W.....	1869-1873
Schermerhorn, F. Augs.....	1870-1900
Marie, Peter.....	1870-1900
Rhoades, J. Harsen.....	1870-1873
Rhineland, Frederick W.....	1874-1900
Sheldon, Frederick.....	1874-1900
Robbins, Chandler.....	1875-1900
Strong, Charles E.....	1875-1887
Schuyler, Philip.....	1878-1898
Prime, Temple.....	1878-1887



Kane, John I.....	1881-1900
King, Edward.....	1884-1893
Schell, Edward.....	1885-1893
Bronson, Frederick.....	1888-1900
Kingsland, Ambrose C.....	1889-1890
Robbins, George A.....	1889-1895
Kissel, Gustav E.....	1891-1900
Bowers, John M.....	1891-1900
Peabody, George L., M. D.....	1891-1900
Marshall, Charles H.....	1892-1900
Smith, Gouverneur, M. D.....	1893-1898
Davis, Howland.....	1894-1900
Duer, William A.....	1894-1900
Hamilton, William G.....	1894-1900
Appleton, William W.....	1896-1900
Tappen, Frederick D.....	1897-1900
Armstrong, D. Maitland.....	1898-1900
Wheelock, George G., M. D.....	1898-1900
Fairchild, Charles S.....	1898-1900

MANAGERS OF THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,  
IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, FROM THE TIME OF ITS INCOR-  
PORATION, 1831, WITH THEIR TERMS OF SERVICE.

Abbatt, William M.....	1855-1857
Ackerly, Samuel, M. D.....	1831-1845
Adams, John G., M. D.....	1851-1858
Allen, Moses.....	1834
Allen, George F.....	{ 1836-1839 1841-1862
Appleton, William W.....	1896-1900
Armstrong, D. Maitland.....	1898-1900
Aspinwall, J. Lloyd.....	1860-1861
Averill, Augustine.....	1840
Averill, Herman.....	1831-1832
Beadle, Edward L.....	1851-1862
Beers, Cyrenius.....	1841-1853

Beers, Joseph D.....	1831-1832
Blakeman, Wm. N., M. D.....	{ 1837-1839 1841
Bogert, Henry K.....	1831-1832
Bolton, Curtis.....	1831-1835
Bowers, John M.....	1891-1900
Brown, John Crosby.....	1862-1864
Brown, Silas.....	1833-1859
Bronson, Frederick.....	1888-1900
Burrill, John E.....	1866-1867
Butterfield, Daniel.....	1868
Cammann, George P., M. D.....	1858
Case, Robert L.....	1841-1861
Chandler, Adoniram.....	1836
Church, William H., M. D.....	1859-1864
Clift, Smith.....	1865-1893
Cobb, James N.....	1851-1858
Collins, Stacy B.....	1841
Craven, Alfred W.....	1854-1861
Crosby, John P.....	1841-1859
Crosby, William B.....	1831-1833
Crosby, William H.....	1835
Cushman, D. Alonzo.....	1837-1843
Daly, Charles P.....	1861
Davis, Howland.....	1894-1900
Day, Mahlon.....	1849-1854
Dean, Nicholas.....	1844-1848
Demilt, Samuel.....	1838
De Rahm, Charles.....	1866-1890
Dissosway, Gabriel P.....	1834-1836
Donaldson, James.....	1831-1832
Donnelly, Edward C.....	1862-1864
Duer, William A.....	1894-1900
Dumont, William.....	1856-1862
Dwight, Theodore.....	1833-1837
Edgar, Newbold.....	{ 1862-1864 1868
Emmet, Thos. Addis, M. D.....	1865-1866

Fairchild, Charles S.....	1898-1900
Cracie, Robert.....	1838-1861
Grafton, Joseph.....	1862-1872
Gerard, James W.....	1869-1873
Hagg, John P.....	1833
Hamilton, William G.....	1894-1900
Hart, James H.....	1839
Hart, Joseph C.....	1837-1840
Hilton, Henry.....	1866
Hoffman, Charles B.....	1865-1868
Hoffman, William B.....	1868-1879
Holmes, Curtis.....	1837-1838
Holmes, Silas.....	1841-1842
Hone, Robert S.....	1859-1891
Hosack, Nathaniel P.....	1862-1876
Hoyt, Charles.....	1835-1839
Hutchins, Waldo.....	1860-1867
Irving, John Treat.....	1863-1896
Jenkins, Thomas W.....	1831-1836
Jones, Edward.....	1843-1850
Jones, George F.....	{ 1850-1859 1865
Jones, William P.....	1846-1849
Kane, John I.....	1881-1900
Kennedy, James Lenox.....	1860-1864
Ketchum, Hiram.....	1831-1838
Ketchum, Morris.....	1831-1837
King, Edward.....	1884-1893
King, John A.....	1848-1854
Kingsland, Ambrose C.....	1889-1890
Kissel, Gustav E.....	1891-1900
Lee, Gideon.....	1831-1836
Lord, James Cooper.....	1862-1864
Lyons, Stephen.....	1834-1836
Mandeville, William.....	1836-1837
Marie, Peter.....	1870-1900
Marsh, James.....	1842-1852



Marshall, Charles H.....	1892-1900
McLean, James M.....	1863-1890
Miller, Franklin.....	1833-1835
Miller, Sylvanus.....	1831-1832
Moore, Clement C.....	1840-1850
Mott, Samuel F. ....	1831
Murray, Hamilton.....	1842-1847
Murray, Robert J.....	1839-1858
Myers, T. Bailey.....	1862-1887
Nevins, Rufus L.....	1831-1832
Norton, Charles B.....	1859-1861
Noyes, William Curtis.....	1855-1859
Oakley, Charles .....	1835
Ogden, Gouverneur M.....	1851-1857
Ogden, John D., M. D.....	1853-1855
Olyphant, D. W. C.....	1840
Olyphant, G. T.....	1855-1857
Patterson, Matthew C.....	1831-1833
Peabody, George L., M. D.....	1891-1900
Phelps, Anson G.....	1834-1855
Potter, Clarkson N.....	1863-1866
Price, Thompson.....	1831-1840
Prime, Temple.....	1878-1887
Remsen, Henry.....	1831-1832
Rhineland, Frederick W.....	1874-1900
Rhoades, J. Harsen.....	1869-1872
Robbins, Chandler .....	1875-1900
Robbins, George A.....	1889-1895
Roome, Edward.....	1837-1845
Russ, John D., M. D.....	1833-1834
Rutherford, Lewis M.....	1858-1861
Schell, Augustus.....	1849-1883
Schell, Edward.....	1885-1893
Schermerhorn, Alfred .....	{ 1862-1865 1867-1868
Schermerhorn, E. H.....	
Schermerhorn, F. Augustus.....	1870-1900
Schermerhorn, Peter Augustus.....	1839-1845

Schermerhorn, Wm. C .....	1866-1900
Schuyler, Philip .....	1878-1898
Seton, Samuel W. ....	1837
Sheldon, Frederick .....	1874-1900
Sheldou, Henry .....	1846-1854
Smith, Floyd .....	1844-1848
Smith, Gouverneur M., M. D. ....	1893-1898
Spring, George .....	1833-1835
Steel, Jonathan D. ....	1833
Stout, Francis A. ....	1867-1892
Strong, Charles E .....	1875-1887
Stuyvesant, John R. ....	1831-1840
Suydam, D. Lydig .....	1861-1834
Suydam, Lambert .....	1841-1842
Tallmadge, Henry F. ....	1839-1841
Tappen, Frederick D .....	1897-1900
Thomas, Henry .....	1831-1834
Thompson, Martin E. ....	1839
Thurston, William R. ....	1846-1851
Titus, Peter S. ....	1836
Tomes, Francis .....	1859-1860
Tompkins, Daniel H. ....	1860-1874
Travers, William R. ....	1860
Trulock, Joseph .....	1836-1840
Tuckerman, Charles K. ....	1860-1867
Van Rensselaer, Alex. ....	{ 1862-1865 1867-1877
Van Rensselaer, Henry .....	1858-1860
Walker John W .....	1833-1839
Walsh, A. R. ....	1842-1850
Warren, James .....	1856 1859
Wheelock, George G., M. D. ....	1898-1900
Whitewright, William .....	1866-1898
Whittemore, William T. ....	1843-1845
Wood, Edward .....	1852-1861
Wood, Isaac, M. D. ....	1837-1859
Wood, John .....	1842-1850
Wood, Samuel .....	1831-1836



OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION FROM ITS INCORPORATION IN  
1831, WITH THE TERMS OF SERVICE.

*Presidents.*

Ackerly, Samuel, M. D .....	1831-1842
Phelps, Anson G .....	1843-1853
Wood, Isaac, M. D .....	1854-1859
Allen, George F .....	1860-1862
Schell, Augustus .....	1863-1883
Hone, Robert S .....	1884-1887
Mc Lean, James M .....	1888-1890
Irving, John Treat .....	1891-1895
Schermerhorn, William C .....	1896-1900

*Vice-Presidents.*

Averill, Herman .....	1831-1832
Brown, Silas .....	1833-1835
Titus, Peter S .....	1836
Phelps, Anson G .....	1837-1842
Wood, Isaac, M. D .....	1843-1853
Gracie, Robert .....	1855-1860
Beadle, Edward L .....	1861-1862
Hone, Robert S .....	1863-1883
Suydam, D. Lydig .....	1884
Mc Lean James M .....	1885-1887
Clift, Smith .....	1888-1893
Schermerhorn, William C .....	1894-1895
Marie, Peter .....	1896-1900

*Treasurers.*

Bolton, Curtis .....	1831-1835
Brown, Silas .....	1836-1859
Wood, Edward .....	1860-1861
Schell, Augustus .....	1862
Kennedy, James Lenox .....	1863-1864
Clift, Smith .....	1865
Grafton, Joseph .....	1866-1871
Whitewright, William .....	1872-1896
Davis, Howland .....	1897-1900

*Recording Secretaries.*

Bogert, Henry C. K.....	1831-1832
Russ, John D., M. D.....	1833-1834
Crosby, William H.....	1835
Allen, George F.....	{ 1836-1839 1841-1859
Hone, Robert S.....	1860-1862
Brown, John Crosby.....	1863
Myers, T. Bailey.....	1864-1883
Schermerhorn, F. Augustus.....	1884-1900

*Corresponding Secretaries.*

Donaldson, James.....	1831-1832
Dwight, Theodore.....	1833-1837
Wood, Isaac, M. D.....	1839-1842
Roome, Edward.....	1843-1844
Schermerhorn, Peter Augustus.....	1845
Jones, Edward.....	1846-1850
Wood, Isaac, M. D.....	1851-1853
Crosby, John P.....	1854-1859
Church, William H., M. D.....	1860
Tuckerman, Charles K.....	1861-1867
Schermerhorn, William C.....	1868-1893
Bronson, Frederick.....	1894-1895
Sheldon, Frederick.....	1896-1900

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**SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE INSTITUTION FROM ITS INCORPORATION IN 1831, WITH THEIR TERMS OF SERVICE.**

Ruse, John D., M. D.....	1832-1834
Office unfilled.....	1835 and part of 1836
Jones, Silas.....	1836-1840
Vroom, Peter D., M. D.....	1841-1842
Boggs, William.....	1843-1845
Chamberlain, James F.....	1846-1852
Cooper, T. Golden.....	1853-1860
Rankin, Robert G.....	1861-1863
Wait, William B.....	1863-1900

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

1900.

Terms of con-  
tinuous service.

William C. Schermerhorn, since.....	1866
Frederick Augustus Schermerhorn, since.....	1870
Peter Marie, since.....	1870
Frederick W. Rhineland, since.....	1874
Frederick Sheldon, since.....	1874
Chandler Robbins, since.....	1875
John I. Kane, since.....	1881
Frederick Bronson, since*.....	1886
Gustav E. Kissel, since.....	1891
John M. Bowers, since.....	1891
George L. Peabody, M. D., since.....	1891
Charles H. Marshall, since.....	1892
Howland Davis, since.....	1894
William A. Duer, since.....	1894
William G. Hamilton, since.....	1894
William W. Appleton, since.....	1896
Frederick D. Tappen, since.....	1897
D. Maitland Armstrong, since.....	1898
George G. Wheelock, M. D., since.....	1898
Charles S. Fairchild, since.....	1899

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

WILLIAM C. SCHÈRMERHORN.....	President
PETER MARIE .....	Vice-President
F. AUGS. SCHERMERHORN.....	Recording Secretary
FREDERICK SHELDON .....	Corresponding Secretary
HOWLAND DAVIS .....	Treasurer

STANDING COMMITTEES.

*Committee on Finance.*

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN,	CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
JOHN M. BOWERS.	

\*Deceased March 29, 1900.

*Committee on Supplies, Repairs and Improvements.*

FREDERICK SHELDON, JOHN I. KANE,  
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, WILLIAM A. DUER,  
GEORGE G. WHEELOCK, M. D.

*Committee on Instruction and Music.*

CHANDLER ROBBINS, WILLIAM W. APPLETON,  
GEORGE L. PEABODY, M. D., D. MAITLAND ARMSTRONG.

*Committee on Manual Training.*

FREDERICK W. RHINELANDER, FREDERICK BRONSON,  
WILLIAM G. HAMILTON, GUSTAV E. KISSEL.

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**FACULTY.**

WILLIAM B. WAIT..... Principal

*Literary Department.*

STEPHEN BABCOCK, CLARA BOOMHOUR,  
WALTER S. BENNETT, NAOMI BOOMHOUR,  
MARY B. SCHOONMAKER, MARGARET A. MACANN,  
GEORGIA T. SCHOONMAKER, IRENE SCHOFIELD,  
CHARLOTTE W. HOWE, GRACE L. MERRITT.

*Musical Department.*

HANNAH A. BABCOCK, EVA E. KERR,  
JULIA S. LOOMIS, JESSIE COMFORT,  
CLARA STODDARD.

*Kindergarten.*

NAOMI BOOMHOUR.

*Tuning.*

HENRY COFFRE.

*Manual Training and Home Science.*

ANNIE A. HAMLIN, MARY B. SCHOONMAKER,  
RUDOLPH MUSSEHL, DANIEL McCLINTOCK,  
LILLIAN E. LOWELL.



## ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT.

DWIGHT L. HUBBARD, M. D.....	Attending Physician
WILLIAM H. HARRISON .....	Steward
LOANNA A. HASKELL .....	Matron
L. ADELLE ROGERS.....	Assistant Matron
ZOE KNAPP .....	Librarian and Stenographer
JEANIE N. GOODSPEED .....	Accountant
ALICE HATCHMAN .....	Assistant
HANNAH M. RODNEY .....	Assistant
ANNA M. SHERIDAN .....	Assistant



# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 16.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 10, 1901.

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### SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

### The New York Institution for the Blind.

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*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:*

The managers of the New York Institution for the Blind, in compliance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature, respectfully submit their report for the year ending September 30, 1900.

The whole number of pupils during the past year was 199.

The health of the school has been excellent; neither serious illness nor death having occurred.

The report of the principal, which is annexed, gives instructive details relating to the several departments.

The following is a statement of the moneys received and disbursed:

*Receipts.*

Cash on hand September 30, 1899 .....	\$8,421 84
Compensation for New York State pupils.....	36,953 11
Interest .....	7,735 63

Legacies and donations .....	\$4,781 55
Dividends on bond received from estate of Maria Moffett .....	1,064 00
Stocks and bonds sold .....	77,180 00
Bonds and mortgages paid off .....	18,000 00
Derived from investment fund .....	93,108 14
All other sources .....	20,049 53
	<hr/>
	\$267,293 80
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*Expenditures.*

Provisions and supplies .....	\$13,982 35
Clothing, dry goods, etc. ....	1,983 95
Salaries and wages .....	28,362 89
Legal expenses .....	1,488 61
Gas .....	928 47
Repairs .....	2,775 42
Drugs and medicines .....	172 98
Fuel .....	2,319 80
Music and instruction .....	4,347 28
Furniture and fixtures .....	2,608 28
Transferred to investment fund .....	101,040 05
Bonds and mortgages bought .....	60,029 00
Assessments .....	25,345 18
All other sources .....	9,140 80
	<hr/>
	\$254,525 06
Cash on hand September 30, 1900 .....	12,768 74
	<hr/>
	\$267,293 80
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The details of these receipts and disbursements are given in the report of the Treasurer, which is appended hereto, and to which reference is respectfully made.

The managers gratefully acknowledge the receipt during this year of the sum of four hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty-six cents (\$477.56) from the estate of Sarah B. Munsell, and also the sum of four thousand, three hundred and three dollars and ninety-nine cents (\$4,303.99) from the estate of Edward L. Beadle, both of which have been added to the Legacy Fund.

The following is a list of the legacies and donations which have been received by the Institution since its organization in 1831 to September 30, 1900:

Miles R. Burke.....	\$2,000 00
Jane Van Cortland.....	300 00
Isaac Bullard.....	101 66
Elizabeth Bayley.....	100 00
John Jacob Astor.....	5,000 00
William Bean.....	500 00
Peter G. Stuyvesant.....	3,000 00
John Horsburgh.....	5,000 00
Elizabeth Demilt.....	5,000 00
Sarah Demilt.....	2,000 00
C. D. Betts.....	40 00
Sarah Penny.....	500 00
Sarah Bunce.....	500 00
Elizabeth Idley.....	196 00
Samuel S. Howland.....	1,000 00
William Howe.....	2,985 14
Margaret Fritz.....	100 00
James McBride.....	500 00
Charles E. Cornell.....	521 96
Charles E. Deming.....	50 00
Mrs. Dewitt Clinton.....	200 00
W. Brown.....	465 00



Elizabeth Gelston.....	\$1,000 00
Robert J. Murray. ....	500 00
Seth Grosvenor.....	10,000 00
Elijah Withington.....	100 00
Benjamin F. Butler. ....	812 49
Frissel Fund.....	2,000 00
Simeon Sickles.....	6,561 87
Anson G. Phelps .....	5,675 68
Thomas Reilly.....	2,254 84
Elizabeth Van Tuyle .....	100 00
Thomas Eggleston.....	2,000 00
Sarah A. Riley.....	100 00
William E. Saunders.....	725 84
Thomas Eddy.....	1,027 50
Robert C. Goodhue.....	1,000 00
Jonathan C. Bartlett.....	190 00
Stephen V. Albro.....	428 57
George Dockstader.....	325 00
Mr. Roosevelt.....	10 00
Samuel Willetts.....	5,045 00
Augustus Schell.....	5,000 00
James Kelly.....	5,000 00
William B. and Leonora S. Bolles ....	2,949 11
Edward B. Underhill.....	500 00
Cash, no name.....	55 00
John Penfold.....	470 00
Madame Jumel .....	5,000 00
Mrs. Steers.....	34 66
Thomas Garner .....	1,410 00
Chauncey and Henry Rose....	5,000 00
Elizabeth Magee.....	534 00

John J. Phelps.....	\$2,350 00
Rebecca Etting.....	100 00
G. Martins.....	500 00
Regina Horstein.....	250 00
John Alstyne.....	10,320 44
Elizabeth and Sarah Wooley.....	5,984 83
Benjamin Nathan.....	1,000 00
Thomas M. Taylor.....	6,151 94
James Peter Van Horn.....	20,000 00
Caleb Swan.....	500 00
Mrs. Adeline E. Schermerhorn.....	10,000 00
Henry H. Munsell.....	3,396 32
Thomas Chardevoyne.....	5,000 00
William Dennistoun.....	11,892 77
William B. Astor.....	5,000 00
Benjamin F. Wheelright.....	1,000 00
George T. Hewlett, executor.....	500 00
Ephraim Holbrook.....	39,458 00
Mrs. Emma B. Corning.....	5,000 00
Eliza Mott.....	1,475 54
Henry E. Robinson.....	6,000 00
Caroline Goff.....	4,161 59
Simeon Abrahams.....	5,052 70
Catherine O. Johnston.....	530 00
Maria M. Hobby.....	2,509 82
Daniel Marley.....	1,749 30
J. L., of Liverpool, England.....	25 00
Emma Strecker.....	12,221 66
Eli Robbins.....	5,000 00
Margaret Burr.....	11,011 11
Mary Burr....	10,611 11



Cash.....	\$25 00
Julia Ann Delaplaine.....	38,842 25
Mary Brandish.....	89 40
Thomas W. Strong.....	1,893 00
Maria Moffett, cash.....	8,891 21
Maria Moffett, railroad stock, par value, \$4,800, net proceeds .....	3,542 00
Maria Moffett, other stocks, par value.....	2,800 00
John Vanderbilt.....	25 00
Harriet Flint.....	1,776 74
Harriet Gross.....	1,000 00
Mary Hopeton Drake.....	2,340 00
Mary Rogers .....	1,000 00
Polly Dean.....	500 00
John Delaplaine.....	302 99
Abby A. Coates Winsor.....	1,000 00
Maria C. Robbins.....	10,000 00
William Clymer.....	2,000 00
Julia L. Peyton.....	1,000 00
Amos R. Eno.....	5,000 00
Clarissa, L. Crane.....	1,000 00
Leopold Boscowitz.....	1,000 00
Emmeline S. Nichols.....	5,000 00
Margaret Salsbury.....	100 00
Sarah B. Munsell.....	477 56
Edward L. Beadle.....	4,303 99

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Of the funds thus received there are invested in New York City stock nineteen thousand dollars (\$19,000) at par value, and in bonds secured by mortgage on real estate in this city, one hundred

and fifty-four thousand dollars (\$154,000). A portion of these funds, amounting to ninety-four thousand six hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents (\$94,687.25) is deposited at interest in the Union Trust Company.

The remainder of the fund has been applied in such ways as the managers have thought would best promote the educational work for which the Institution was founded, and secure the financial position and the physical means which are essential to the success and stability of the Institution.

The managers beg, respectfully, to direct the attention of the Legislature to the fact that the present per capita compensation, two hundred and sixty dollars (\$260), paid by the State under its contract relations with this institution for the education of State pupils, is not sufficient to meet the necessary outlay for ordinary expenses. It surely is not the intention of the public authorities that this educational work should be undertaken on behalf of the State and continued at a loss; and yet a deficiency of more than ten thousand dollars has accrued during the last two years, and a further deficiency for the current year seems inevitable.

The managers submit that deficiencies arising from insufficient appropriations should be made good by the State, as otherwise they must be met out of the principal of the invested legacies or by diversion of the income derived therefrom. There are, moreover, special reasons at this time why adequate appropriations should be made. The growth of business in the neighborhood in which the institution is now located, and the constant and increasing din of traffic both by day and by night, will render it necessary to remove the institution to another site; the preparation of which, and the erecting of buildings thereon, will require a large outlay, toward which it is now necessary that all available income from the resources of the institution be applied.

The managers respectfully ask that an appropriation be made for one hundred and eighty (180) State pupils at a per capita of \$290 per year, beginning October 1, 1900, and also that an appropriation be made to cover the following deficiencies:

For deficiency September 30, 1899.....	\$6,137 06
For deficiency September 30, 1900 .....	4,309 08
	<hr/>
	\$10,446 14
	<hr/> <hr/>

This Institution is one of the oldest educational establishments in the State, and, as one of the affiliated schools of the University of the State of New York, maintains a high standard and has a high reputation for efficiency not only in this country, but abroad.

The managers believe that your honorable body will recognize the important educational work that is being done by the Institution, the ultimate benefits of which accrue to the State, and will acquiesce in the recommendations herein made.

## THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

WM. C. SCHERMERHORN, *President.*

F. AUGS. SCHERMERHORN, *Secretary.*

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

William C. Schermerhorn, of said city, being duly sworn, saith: That he is President of The New York Institution for the Blind, and that the above report signed by him is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WM. C. SCHERMERHORN.

Sworn to before me this 13th day of December, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. CARPENTER,

*Notary Public New York County.*



## Report of the Treasurer.

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Howland Davis, Treasurer, in account with The New York Institution for the Blind, for the year ending September 30, 1900.

*Dr.*

To cash balance September 30, 1899..... \$8,421 84

Received from:

Legacies and donations..... \$4,781 55

Proceeds from bonds received by legacy.. 1,064 00

New York State..... 36,953 11

State of New Jersey..... 4,948 03

New York city..... 1,062 12

Rents..... 400 00

Music and instruction..... 1,285 09

Clothing, dry goods, etc..... 291 57

Supplies..... 125 47

Petty receipts..... 272 30

Repairs..... 36 13

New York county..... 2,643 41

Kings county bill for 1896... \$1,500 39

Kings county bill for 1897... 1,811 50

Kings county bill for 1898... 1,254 71

Kings county bill for 1899... 1,370 19

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5,936 79

Queens county..... 62 50

Richmond county..... 100 00

Rockland county.....	\$88 18	
Manual training.....	1,507 15	
Interest.....	7,735 63	
Rebate on taxes.....	1 05	
Furniture and fixtures.....	44 74	
Derived from investment fund.....	93,108 14	
Bond and mortgage paid off.....	18,000 00	
Stocks and bonds sold.....	77,180 00	
Steward's fund.....	700 00	
Tuition.....	545 00	
	<hr/>	\$258,871 96
		<hr/>
		\$267,293 80

*Cr.*

By cash paid for :

Supplies .....	\$13,982 35
Salaries and wages.....	28,362 89
Clothing, dry goods etc.....	1,983 95
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,608 28
Repairs .....	2,775 42
Traveling expenses.....	104 57
Legal expenses .....	1,488 61
Gas.....	928 47
Transferred to investment fund.....	101,040 05
Bonds and mortgages bought. ....	60,029 00
Mount Hope assessments .....	25,345 18
Mount Hope taxes.....	6,328 95
Music and instruction.....	4,347 28
Manual training.....	565 03
Petty accounts... ..	1,442 25
Drugs and medicines.....	172 98



Fuel.....	\$2,319 80	
Steward's fund.....	700 00	
	<hr/>	\$254,525 06
Balance .....		12,768 74
		<hr/>
		<u>\$267.293 80</u>

(Signed)

HOWLAND DAVIS,  
*Treasurer.*

NEW YORK, *November* 23, 1900.

The forgoing statment of Howland Davis, Treasurer, was examined by us and found to be correct.

(Signed)

F. D. TAPPEN,  
W. C. SCHERMERHORN,  
PETER MARIÉ,  
*Finance Committee.*

## Report of the Principal.

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### *To the Board of Managers:*

Gentlemen, I beg to submit the following report for the year ending September 30, 1900.

Number of pupils September 30, 1899.....	169
Admitted during the year .....	30
<hr/>	
Whole number instructed.....	199
Reductions .....	28
<hr/>	
Number September 30, 1900.....	171
<hr/> <hr/>	

The organization of the school is the same as during the previous year. The two principal departments are those of Literature and Music. The Literary department has four divisions: kindergarten, primary, secondary, and manual training, the latter including domestic economy, hand and machine sewing, knitting, crocheting, embroidery, and other hand training subjects usually affiliated with primary or with high school instruction.

The Music department has three divisions: technical, theoretical and practical. Aside from the preliminary technical training, the entire work of this department lies within the field of secondary and of higher education.

It needs no argument to prove that in these days of specialization, high standards, and strenuous effort, one who starts out with the

handicap of blindness needs the best education that can possibly be given. Recognizing this fact, it has been the aim of this school to adopt the best known methods, to discover and supply new facilities, and to utilize every educational resource that will aid in achieving the desired end.

The study of language constitutes one of the chief pursuits in school life. It is not only an important end, but is in fact the chief means in all educational work. The student who can see uses language in every form—spoken, written, and printed; while pencil and paper, pen and ink, blackboard and chalk, together with numberless books, are all supplied free or can be obtained at almost nominal cost. Against this array of advantages, the blind primarily have spoken language only; and so in the beginning of their education the instruction was almost entirely oral. Later punctographic handwriting by means of a stylet and tablet was devised, and this gave a new and most important means of expression. The ratio of the utility of the stylus and embossing tablet to that of the slate and pencil in general school work, however, is about as one to one hundred, and hence it was not until the introduction of the typewriting machine, supplemented to a limited extent by stylet writing, that an advance upon the oral method was gained. The typewriter keyboard is readily learned, and a whole class soon acquires the means of facile expression, thus greatly increasing the amount of language work that can be done in a given time, and in such form that class papers can be readily examined and criticised by the teacher.

Plane surface writing, however, has no tangible power, and hence it is clear that the chief advantage of typewriting to the student comes from the application of his knowledge during the exercise



itself, and not from any direct use he can make of the paper he has written.

Although the advantages of facile expression afforded by the typewriting machine to both teachers and pupils have been very great, it is obvious that without some means of facile tangible writing our resources would ever be incomplete and inadequate.

In addition to many other contributions which this Institution has made in promoting the education of the blind, it has overcome the last remaining difficulty mentioned above through the kleidograph, a machine which enables the blind student to write with facility in an embossed form, readable by touch. As language is not only the foundation of education, but the means by which all education proceeds, the important place which the kleidograph holds will at once be appreciated. This sketch briefly outlines the stages of progress and the methods of advance in this line of our work.

During the past year our facilities in this department have been strengthened by the addition of twenty new writing machines of the letter-press type, making thirty-five in all now at command for class purposes. These, together with seventy kleidographs, constitute an equipment unequaled by any school in the world.

The development of touch, for the purpose of reading, has always been a matter of deepest interest and large importance in all schools for the blind, but it has been a difficult matter to prescribe an orderly and satisfactory method for this work at all comparable with the methods pursued in teaching other subjects.

All embossed books are very expensive, and the work to be done within the period of school life is great and covers a wide field, so that it is important to attain satisfactory results within the shortest possible time.

In order to illustrate the use of the kleidograph for touch development and for language study, and also to give information frequently called for in this respect, there is appended hereto an outline of the course of study prescribed for the kleidograph classes.

There is also appended a manual for typewriting keyboards, together with brief suggestions prompted by inquiries that are frequently made.

The work of the pupils under examination during the past year has been very gratifying. On Regents examination, one hundred and nine papers in thirteen different subjects have been submitted for review and all have been accepted. In the music department twenty-seven examinations in seven subjects were successfully passed.

Manual training, including domestic economy, has received much attention in our school, but owing to necessary differences between our own course and that of the Regents, examinations in this subject have been impracticable for us. Recently, however, the courses in this subject have been modified, and as much of the work is not susceptible to examination tests, merit will hereafter be determined by class credits and inspection. On this basis we may now hope to secure the credits that are given for successful work in this subject.

It gives me pleasure to express warm appreciation for the efficient and enthusiastic manner in which the teachers and officers have performed their duties, and to commend the pupils generally for good conduct and for the cheerfulness and buoyant determination which they have exhibited in the pursuit of their studies.

In closing, I have the honor and the satisfaction to refer to the award of the John Scott medal and gold premium made to me by



the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia for the meritorious features exhibited in the kleidograph and stereograph. The award is appended hereto.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. B. WAIT,

*Principal.*

# The Kleidograph as a Factor in the Education of the Blind.

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Beyond question, the introduction of the kleidograph marks a new period and a great advance in the education of the blind. As with the sewing machine, or with the letter-press typewriter, maximum efficiency and the widest range of usefulness can only be secured through a masterful control of the mechanism and its application to all the uses to which it can possibly be applied.

To this end, the following course of study for the kleidograph is suggested for the benefit of all persons who are interested in this subject.

Exercise No. I relates to the first step, which is the study of the mechanical features of the kleidograph. At the beginning it is indispensable that the teacher shall study with care the printed description, a copy of which is sent with the machine.

Exercises Nos. II and III relate to the control of the fingers in operating the keyboard. For exercises Nos. I, II and III no paper is used and no work should be done, except as directed by the teacher.

The use of the compound keys in these exercises calls into play the constructive faculty of the learner, and requires an exercise of judgment as to the choice of fingers to be employed.

The practice of No. III facilitates the movement of the hand and fingers from one position to another, and cultivates the power of attention, quick decision, and accuracy.

The drill under No. IV cultivates the power of quick mental recognition of signs, with accuracy and delicacy of touch.

No. V, in addition to the foregoing, embraces drills in spelling, with neatness, accuracy and dexterity.

No. VI adds a new factor, for while the right hand is engaged in reading from a book, the left hand is occupied upon the keyboard, thus involving an intimate relation between sensation, perception, and expression.

No. VII introduces the use of capitals and punctuation, and correct usage is emphasized, because the mistakes of the pupil are easily discovered by himself and so become real to him, which they cannot be in letter press writing.

Thus the kleidograph becomes an interpreter to the pupil of his work on the letter press typewriter, and leads him more readily to accept as correct, criticisms, the force of which he can hardly realize, if indeed he does not refer them to the fancy of the instructor.

No. VIII develops the power to remember long sentences, and to reproduce them correctly and quickly. Persistence in this work increases the power of concentration and also enlarges the vocabulary.

No. IX gives power to express thought clearly.

No. X imparts a knowledge of business, friendly, social and other correspondence forms much more clearly than can be gained through oral teaching, because it is acquired from one's own practice, reviewed by the sense of touch.

Nos. XI and XII stimulate the imagination, develop power of constructive thought and incite the pupil to apt and diversified expression.

Nos. XIII and XIV furnish mental drill in the use of words and synonyms, cultivate breadth and versatility, and tend to replace mental poverty with resourcefulness and vigor of thought and expression.



A plan showing the regular development in kleidograph work.

I. Examination of the kleidograph by the pupil, accompanied with a detailed description by the teacher of the names, uses, and proper operation of the several parts.

II. Teach the various positions of the left hand on the keyboard and the kind of touch required in operating the keys, fixing the attention on the action of the fingers and not on the structure of any of the signs.

III. Exercises in fingering.

(a). Use the same fingering in forming different letters and signs. For example, e t; a n; f u; c g; q the; h p; o s; r s; v sh; x y; etc.

(b). A change of one finger. For example, b the f; a o m; c k f; i t e; a s d; g u w; number sign h z; j v f; th l m; r n o; s n l; p u q; sh y; etc.

(c). A change of two fingers. For example, b q; c u ph; f w gh; the u h; j sh; k g number sign; v u x; y fou; etc.

IV. Exercises for practice in recognition of characters (an aid in reading).

(a). Construction of signs of the same base, but inverted in position. Beginning with No. IV, all exercises are to be read after being written. For example, e t; a n; c w; f u; v y, jsh; b q; etc. Reversed in position, d m; r l; g q; so; b k; c the etc.

(b). Signs having different bases, but similar outlines.

Exercises m b; d k; a f; e a; t n; n u; etc.

V. To develop skill in line spacing, replacing the carriage, etc., by using the forgoing material, copious exercises in writing words and short sentences are also introduced.

VI. Copying from book.

VII. The use of capitals and punctuation marks.

VIII. Write stories, dictated by teacher.

IX. Reproduction in pupils' own way of stories read by teacher.

X. Letter forms dictated.

XI. Original letters.

XII. Original essays.

XIII. Paraphrase.

XIV. Amplification.



# MANUAL FOR TYPEWRITER KEYBOARDS.

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The purchase of a typewriting machine for the use of a blind person is often the occasion of much solicitude as to how the keyboard can be learned, and the impression very generally prevails that the keys must be provided with raised letters. Lettered keys are unnecessary to the learner whether he can see or not, and the only right way to acquire the mastery of any keyboard is to practice with unlettered keys. This is commonly known among those who can see as the "touch method," probably from the fact that one who follows this method does not depend directly upon his sight, but rather upon a mental picture of the keyboard represented in a diagram.

An explanation of such a diagram by one who can see, or a copy of it in New York Point Print, will enable a blind person to master the keyboard very readily. All the fingers of both hands should be used.

Beginning with the letters of most frequent occurrence, progress in acquiring the use of the alphabet, punctuation marks, numerals and other characters should be orderly and gradual. The learner should be warned not to strike a key until sure that it is the right one. From the very beginning accuracy should be the only rule. Facility depends upon practice, and is worthless without accuracy, which depends upon correct knowledge and right intention.

## MANUAL FOR THE SO-CALLED UNIVERSAL KEYBOARD.

### *Right Hand.*

First finger (thumb), spacer.

Second finger, y u h j b n m ; 7 8 9.

Third finger, i – k.

Fourth finger, o ḷ.

Fifth finger, p.

### *Left Hand.*

First finger (thumb), spacer.

Second finger, r t f g c v ; 4 5 6.

Third finger, e d x ; 2 3.

Fourth finger, w s z.

Fifth finger, q a capital or case key.

## MANUAL FOR THE SCIENTIFIC KEYBOARD.

### *Right Hand.*

There are three positions:

The first has the second finger on n.

The second has the second finger on c.

The third has the second finger on v.

The second finger operates e u l e b v.

The third, fourth and fifth fingers operate the keys under them, respectively.

### *Left Hand.*

There are three positions of the left hand, as follows:

The first has the second finger on a.

The second has the second finger on f.

The third has the second finger on k.

The second finger operates a t f u k g.

The third, fourth and fifth fingers operate the keys under them, respectively.

*Order of Fingers.*

First is the thumb.

Second is the index.

Third is the middle, etc.

# Daily Program.

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A. M.—8.00 to 8.10.

Chapel Exercises.

8.10 to 9.00.

Geometry,	Piano,
Arithmetic,	Point-print music writing.
Advanced English,	Organ,
Geography,	Piano tuning,
Reading,	Cane seating,
Kindergarten,	Sewing, knitting, etc.

9.00 to 9.50.

Arithmetic,	Piano,
Physiology and hygiene,	Harmony,
Kleidograph,	Piano tuning,
Nature study,	Mattress making,
Geography,	Sewing, knitting, etc.,
Kindergarten,	Cane seating.
Organ,	

9.50 to 10.00.

Recess.

10.00 to 10.45.

Arithmetic,	Organ,
United States history,	Piano tuning,
Geography,	Cane seating,
Kindergarten,	Mattress making,
Sewing, knitting, etc.,	Music history.
Piano,	

10.45 to 11.30.

Arithmetic,	Piano,
Civics,	Piano tuning,
Elementary English,	Mattress making,
Kindergarten,	Cane seating,
Language lessons,	Sewing, knitting, etc.,
	Geography.

11.30 to 11.45.

Recess.

11.45 to 12.45

Arithmetic,	Piano,
Geography,	Organ,
Typewriting,	Piano tuning,
Calisthenics,	Elementary harmony,
Kindergarten,	Cane seating,
Mattress making,	Knitting, sewing, etc.

P. M.—1.45 to 2.30.

Senior singing class,	Piano,
Junior singing class, girls' div.,	Piano tuning,
Typewriting,	Cane seating,
Hand knitting,	Mattress making,
Crocheting,	Machine sewing,

2.30 to 3.15.

Junior singing class, boys' div.,	Piano,
Elementary English,	Organ,
Reading,	Harmonic notation,
Spelling,	Piano tuning,
Home science,	Crocheting,



Mattress making,	Hand sewing,
Cane seating,	Typewriting,
	Machine sewing.

3.15 to 3.30.

Recess.

3.30 to 4.15.

English history,	Piano,
Reading,	Organ,
Spelling,	Mattress making,
Typewriting,	Cane seating,
Home science,	Hand knitting,
Piano tuning,	Machine sewing,
Kindergarten,	Hand sewing,

4.15 to 5.00.

Kindergarten,	Organ,
Spelling,	Piano,
Typewriting,	Cane seating,
Home science,	Hand sewing,
Piano tuning,	Machine sewing,
Hand knitting,	Crocheting.

Except from 6.00 to 6.30, the time from 5.00 to 8.30 is divided into half hours, and occupied in reading, general study, and the practice of music.

#### REGENTS' REQUIREMENTS.

Below is a complete table, grouped according to cognate relations, of all subjects in which regular examinations are held to meet the varying needs, dependent on locality, constituencies and special courses of the 586 academies of the State. The appearance of so many subjects on this list should not be made an excuse for over-

crowding the curriculum. Principals should not form classes in advanced subjects with immature pupils, nor should they confuse with the secondary school course subjects in which examinations are held or instruction is given for advanced or special students or those pursuing extension courses.

### PRELIMINARY STUDIES.

Reading,	Elementary English,
Writing,	Arithmetic,
Spelling,	Geography.

### ACADEMIC STUDIES.

The table assumes that each student takes three studies each day for five days each week. The term "count" represents ten weeks' work in one of these studies. The figure prefixed to each subject shows how many counts are allowed that subject. Subjects in italics are those in which examinations are held in June only.

Those who pass successfully in any of the following five parallel courses will receive half credit for the second part:

1. Third-year English or English literature and American literature.
2. Second-year Latin or Cæsar.
3. Third-year Latin or Virgil's *Æneid*.
4. Second-year Greek or Anabasis.
5. Third-year Greek or Homer's *Iliad* and twenty weeks of equal grade.

### GROUP 1.

#### LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE—ENGLISH.

4 English, 1st year (*a*).

4 English, 2d year (*a*).

4 English, 3d year (*a*).

- 2 Advanced English.
- 2 English composition.
- 2 Rhetoric.
- 2 English literature.
- 2 American literature.
- 2 English reading.

### SPECIAL READING COURSES.

- 2 English selections.
- 2 *English prose.*
- 2 *English poetry.*
- 2 American selections.
- 1 *German classics in English.*
- 1 *French classics in English.*
- 1 *Latin classics in English.*
- 1 *Greek classics in English.*

### MODERN FOREIGN.

- 4 German, 1st year.
- 4 German, 2d year.
- 4 German, 3d year.
- 4 French, 1st year.
- 4 French, 2d year.
- 4 French, 3d year.

### ANCIENT.

- 4 Latin, 1st year (*b*).
- 4 Latin, 2d year (*c*).
- 4 Cæsar's Commentaries.
- 4 *Latin, 3d year (c).*
- 2 *Sallust's Catiline.*
- 2 Cicero's Orations

- 1 *Ovid's Metamorphoses.*
- 4 Virgil's *Æneid.*
- 1 *Virgil's Eclogues.*
- 1 Latin composition.
- 4 Greek, 1st year (*b*).
- 4 *Greek, 2d year (c).*
- 4 Xenophon's *Anabasis.*
- 2 Homer's *Iliad.*
- 4 *Greek, 3d year (c).*
- 1 Greek composition.

#### GROUP 2.

##### MATHEMATICS.

- 2 Advanced arithmetic.
- 4 Algebra.
- 2 Advanced algebra.
- 4 Plane geometry.
- 2 Solid geometry.
- 1 Plane trigonometry.
- 1 *Spheric trigonometry.*

#### GROUP 3.

##### SCIENCE—PHYSICAL.

- 2 Astronomy.
- 2 Physics, part 1.
- 2 Physics. part 2.
- 2 Chemistry, part 1.
- 2 Chemistry, part 2.

##### GEOLOGIC.

- 2 Physical geography.
- 2 Geology.

## BIOLOGIC.

- 2 Botany.
- 2 Zoology.
- 2 Physiology and hygiene.

## GROUP 4.

## HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

- 2 General history.
- 1 Greek history.
- 1 Roman history.
- 2 English history.
- 2 *French history.*
- 2 United States history.
- 2 *Advanced United States history.*
- 2 *First reading course in United States history.*
- 2 *Second reading course in United States history.*
- 2 New York history.
- 2 Civics.
- 2 Economics.

## GROUP 5.

## OTHER STUDIES.

- 2 Stenography, 50 words per minute.
- 1 Stenography, 100 words per minute.
- 1 Stenography, 125 words per minute.
- 2 Bookkeeping.
- 2 *Home science.*

## FORM-STUDY AND DRAWING.

- 2 Drawing.
- 2 Advanced drawing.



SUMMARY.

Subjects.	Branches.	Counts.
English .....	17	36
German .....	3	12
French .....	3	12
Latin .....	10	27
Greek .....	6	19
Mathematics .....	7	16
Science .....	10	20
History, etc .....	12	22
Other studies .....	7	12
	<hr/> 75	<hr/> 176
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

(a). Offered as a substitute for all other English branches except the special reading courses. No extra counts will be given to those who pass both in first and second year English and in Advanced English, English Composition, Rhetoric, and English Reading.

(b). In first year Latin and Greek candidates may take the separate examination or defer it and receive eight counts each for passing Caesar and Anabasis examinations, which include the work of the first year. The separate examination is provided for those who may not study Latin or Greek after the first year, and for those who prefer to secure the four credits for the first year's work, and to take a separate examination in Caesar or Anabasis rather than have eight counts dependent on a single trial.

(c). Latin, second year, is offered as a substitute for Caesar, and Greek; second year, as a substitute for Anabasis; Latin, third year, and Greek, third year, are essentially sight translations.

(d). Physiology and ethics will hereafter be given in the higher examinations, but they may be credited at two counts each for academic credentials, with a note that they are higher, not academic, studies.

Subjects in the extension and professional groups do not count for academic credentials, and are not given in the above list.

Order of studies.—There is no restriction in the order in which studies may be taken. Advanced students who have come from other States, or who for other reasons have not passed in elementary subjects, may take them at any time; e. g., arithmetic after algebra or geometry, English composition after rhetoric, etc.

Time limit.—There is no limit of time, but all credentials issued by the University are good till cancelled for cause. Studies necessary to obtain any credential may be passed at different examinations.

Seventy-five per cent of correct answers is required in all subjects.

Answer papers will be reviewed in the Regents' office, and all papers below standard will be returned to the candidates. For those accepted pass cards will be issued.

Candidates not attending schools in which Regents' examinations are held should send notice at least ten days in advance, stating at what time and in what studies they wish to be examined, that required desk room may be provided at the most convenient place.

Candidates who fail to send this advance notice can be admitted only so far as there are unoccupied seats.

Certificates without examinations.—Candidates having credentials which can be accepted in place of examinations should send them to the examination department.

Sample papers.—Calls for sample examination papers grew so burdensome that further free distribution became impracticable. All the papers of the year are mailed in paper covers for twenty-five cents, or bound for fifty cents. Unbound sample papers, not including more than ten subjects, may be had for ten cents.

## UNIVERSITY CREDENTIALS.

1. Pass card.—Any study.
2. Preliminary (pre-academic) certificates.—Reading, writing, spelling, elementary English, arithmetic, geography.
3. Academic certificates.—All preliminaries and the first-year certificate; all preliminaries and any 24, 36, 48, 60, etc., counts, if one-sixth of the first 24, 36 and 48 counts are in English.

The number of counts that each subject represents is given in the table of groups. For 24 counts a two-year certificate will be issued, and for 36, 48, etc., counts a three, four, etc., year certificate will be issued. A new certificate will be given when 12 additional counts, which represent a full year's work are earned.

First-year certificate.—No certificate is issued for 12 counts unless it includes first-year English (English composition and two other English counts) or the first year in any foreign language may be substituted for first-year English in the first-year certificate, United States history and drawing, and either 4 counts in mathematics or physiology and hygiene and 2 optional counts.

Academic diploma.—All preliminaries and any 48 counts, if not less than 8 are in English, and not less than six each from the second, third and fourth groups.

Classical academic diploma.—This credential will be issued on request to such students as meet the requirements for an academic diploma and have credit for the required classical studies. The required classical studies are as follows: First-year Latin, Cæsar, or second-year Latin, Cicero, Virgil, Latin composition, first year Greek, Xenophon, or second-year Greek, Iliad, Greek composition, Greek history, Roman history.

Advanced diploma.—This single diploma provides for all academic courses longer than the regular 48-count course covered by the academic diploma above. It is issued only to those who have



earned the regular 48-count diploma and 12, 24 or 36, etc., counts in addition. On its face are specified the total counts (which must be in even twelves) that give it its name, e. g., one holding an academic diploma and earning 24 extra counts will receive a six-year advanced academic diploma instead of a six-year certificate, which is less prized, because it might be secured by one who had not taken a balanced course, and had, perhaps, omitted entirely one, or even two, of the great groups of studies.

Honors.—When three-fourths of all the counts for any academic certificate or diploma are won by at least 90 per cent or more, the credential will be recorded and marked as having been earned with honor, and the annual report will show how many honor credentials have been issued to each school, with names of recipients.

Indorsements.—Pass-cards are issued for any one or more branches passed, but diplomas and certificates will be issued only for the number of studies prescribed, which is always in even year's work, i. e., in multiples of 12 counts. Holders of diplomas may have studies passed later recorded on the back, or, by special request, on the face, but such indorsements will not be made on certificates.

Duplicate credentials.—Any certificate or diploma will be issued free on application to any student whose record shows that he has passed all the subjects required for that credential, provided that he has not less than 12 counts not included in the highest credential previously issued. If he wishes to complete a series by securing any lower credentials but not previously issued, he must pay a fee of twenty-five cents each, the same as for duplicate credentials. The University issues free only the highest credential which the candidate has earned.

Summary.—The system of credentials now laid out provides for three distinct records: 1, subjects taken; 2, quantity; 3, quality;

i. e., what has been studied, how much and how well. The academic diploma specifies the subjects pursued. The five-year, six-year, etc., "advanced" diplomas specify extra quantity. The honor diplomas specify extra quality in the work done. Thus the academic diploma shows the class of subjects taken, the quantity to be 48 counts, the quality to be 75 per cent or better. The "five-year advanced academic diploma with honor" shows the subjects taken, that in quantity it was 12 counts more than the regular, and that in quality the standing was at least 90 per cent in three-fourths of the counts.

### INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES.

To be read aloud to all candidates by the principal or the deputy in charge at the beginning of each session.

1. No candidate shall communicate in any way or bring to the examination books or helps of any kind or question any examiner.

2. At the close of the examination in each subject each candidate must affix to his answer paper, in the line following the last answer, the following declaration, subscribe his name and then deliver his answer paper to the examiner:

I now, at the close of the examination in (name subject), declare that prior to this examination I had no knowledge of what questions were to be proposed, and have neither given nor received explanations or other aid in answering any of them.

Every set of answers lacking this declaration, however satisfactory in other respects, will be rejected. Schools preferring may have printed copies of the prescribed declaration conspicuously posted in the examination rooms requiring students to subscribe to it by writing merely the formula "I do so declare," followed by their signature.

3. Any candidate detected in trying to give or obtain aid will be instantly dismissed from the room and his papers for the entire week will be canceled.



4. Any candidate who, with fraudulent intent, endeavors to obtain any credential of the University shall be debarred from entering any Regents' examination till admitted by special permission from the University on written application to the secretary. The University reserves the right to revoke any of its credentials obtained by disregard or violation of any of its rules. Ignorance of these rules will not be accepted as an excuse.

5. No candidate shall enter the examination more than half an hour late, and no candidate shall leave the room within half an hour after the distribution of question papers.

6. Heed strictly all the directions on the question papers and read the questions very carefully. Do not give information that is not asked for. Write in ink on both sides of the paper. Give special attention to general order, legibility and neatness. Use only paper distributed by the examiners.

7. Write answers in order of the questions. Do not copy the questions, but write the number of each question in the left margin before the answer. Leave a line blank after the answer to each question.

8. Papers should not be folded. At the top of each sheet or half sheet should be written on two separate lines : 1, subject ; 2, date ; 3, place ; 4, name e. g. :

Arithmetic..... Albany High school  
June 14, 1898..... James Burns

# OUTLINE OF MUSIC STUDIES.

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## NOTATION.

The staff; meter; rhythm; F, G and C clefs; signature of time and key; dynamics; tempo; form. The study should be objective throughout, the essential nature and relation of things being first considered and then the signs therefor. The study should be accompanied from the first with daily exercises in writing, in rendering by voice or instrument, and in interpreting or reading by ear. This will give facility in the use of notation, accuracy in performance, and will render the contents of the staff intelligible to the ear. The cultivation of discriminating aural perception is much neglected, and yet the contents of a musical expression should be as intelligible to the ear when rendered into sound as are the contents of a picture to the eye.

## GENERAL MUSIC HISTORY.

First year.—1. Origin and nature of primitive music, vocal and instrumental; music among the Hebrews and other ancient nations; development by the Greeks; origin of the organ.

2. Music from the beginning of the Christian era through the first ten centuries; influence of the Church; the Ambrosian and Gregorian modes; notation; origin of polyphony.

3. Music from about 1000 A. D. to 1400 A. D.; development of notation and polyphony; church and secular music; counterpoint; influence of the Crusades; the Troubadours and Minnesingers; the Folk Song; the organ.

4. Music, 1400 to about 1600 ; the advance of counterpoint ; the Netherlandic epoch ; progress and influence of secular and church music ; culmination of counterpoint ; rise of opera and oratorio ; progress of instrumental music ; improvement of the organ.

5. Music, 1600 to 1700, in Germany, Italy, France, England and other countries ; development of the opera and oratorio ; introduction of the harpsichord and clavichord ; the progress of instrumental music ; the violin group ; wood and brass instruments and the organ ; the orchestra.

6. Music, 1700 to the present ; Italian, French and German opera ; oratorio, cantata and passion music ; instrumental music ; the song ; development of musical forms ; the pianoforte ; development of the modern tonal style ; derivation of standard pitch.

### MUSIC HISTORY.

Second year.—In connection with the general outlines, the development of music in the following special lines should be studied ; Ancient and modern tonality ; standard of pitch ; origin and improvement of instruments ; art forms ; systems of tuning ; national characteristics ; Italian, French and German opera ; church and organ music ; biography.

### HARMONY.

First year.—A thorough working knowledge of the formation, names and classification of intervals, scales, keys, chords ; figured bass ; structure of forbidden progressions. The student should be prepared to recognize these elements at sight and by ear, and to form them with facility upon the keyboard and staff.

Rules of part-writing ; concords and their inversions in all keys ; auxiliary and passing notes ; cadences ; the phrase and period ; modulation by means of triads only ; dictated and original exercises to be written and played ; reading by ear.



Second year.—Discords and their inversions ; modulation ; dictated and original exercises, with figured bass, to be written and played ; harmonizing melodies ; reading by ear.

Third year.—Altered and ambiguous chords ; dictated and original exercises in figured bass ; modulation ; harmonizing melodies with modulations ; reading by ear ; exercises to be written and played.

Fourth year.—Organ point ; suspension ; anticipation ; passing notes ; melodic embellishments ; harmonic embellishments ; harmonizing melodies and unfigured basses ; figuration ; reading by ear ; exercises to be written and played.

Fifth year.—Advanced.

### COUNTERPOINT.

First year.—Two parts ; one, two, three, four, six and eight notes against one ; syncopation ; florid counterpoint ; dictated and original exercises, to be written and played daily throughout the course ; reading by ear.

Second year.—Three parts ; all classes, as in the first year. Four parts ; all classes, as in first year.

Third year.—Counterpoint in five or more parts ; imitation ; canon. In addition to the study of examples the student must prepare original exercises throughout the course. Fugue, the subject ; real and tonal answers ; countersubject ; episode ; reply ; modulation ; stretto ; pedal point ; analysis and classification of examples ; original work ; reading by ear.

Fourth year.—Double, triple and quadruple, with advanced study of subjects, as in third year.

### TERMINOLOGY.

In the various departments of music a large number of terms of special significance and derived from many sources are employed, and with which the student of music should be acquainted. The

study is designed to bring out the technical and exact meaning of such terms, together with their derivation, orthography and correct pronunciations. The study should include a critical examination of terms used in melody, rhythm, dynamics, meter, harmony, counterpoint, and, in short, in every branch of music. The following are examples: Define key, scale, mutation stop, triad, adagio, stretto, exposition, the inverted turn, etc.

### MUSIC FORM

First year.—Meter; rhythm; section; phrase; period; small and large primary forms; licenses of construction; development of motives; composite primary form; theme and variations, etude, dance forms, march, idealized dance forms, special forms, reading and analysis throughout the course, with original work.

Second year.—The Rondo; first, second, third and mutational forms; vocal forms; first and third parts of sonatina form in major and minor; omissions; second part of sonatina form.

Third year.—The Sonata; principal subject; secondary subject; closing group; coda; connecting link; third part; modulations; modifications; developments; theoretic work; finale, higher rondo forms; the fourth and fifth forms; the slow movement; the composite large sonata; other applications of the instrumental forms; canon and fugue; reading and analysis throughout the course, with original work.

### ESTHETICS.

The relation and functions of talent, emotion, intelligence and technic to expression; mechanical devices and processes; accents, their uses and classifications; nature of meter and rhythm; grammatical accent; esthetic value of regular, displaced and syncopic accent; phrasing; characteristic accents; national and individual; melodic accents; thematic accent by transformation; quantitative



accent; harmonic accent; utility of dissonances; the slur; auxiliary, neighboring and passing notes; suspension, anticipation and organ point. Dynamics as applied to melody; melody with and without accompaniments; simple and elaborate accompaniment; relative importance of interwoven melodies; dynamic effect of fundamental basses; dynamics in accompaniment; the crescendo and diminuendo; sudden dynamic changes; tempo; accelerando and ritardando; sudden changes of tempo; touch and tone color; use of the pedals; value of unity and diversity.

The study should be accompanied by ample illustrations, with examination of many examples and reading by ear. Special effort should be made to cultivate the critical in connection with the executive faculties.

### ACOUSTICS.

This study should embrace the phenomena and laws relating to the production and properties of sound waves and tones, transmission, pitch, quality, velocity, reflection, refraction, vibration of strings and pipes, resonance and interference, beats and beat tones, musical intervals, temperament.

### ORCHESTRATION.

Instruments played with a bow; instruments played with the hand; stringed instruments with keys; reed instruments; wind instruments without reeds; wind instruments with keyboards; brass instruments with mouthpieces; wood instruments with mouthpieces; instruments of percussion; miscellaneous instruments.

### ORGAN, VOICE AND VIOLIN.

The technical course in each of these branches will be published separately.

## List of Pupils.

---

### MALES.

Adamek, Joseph  
Ahnert, Paul L.  
Alpersten, Morris  
Alsop, Ernest  
Baker, Walter E.  
Beetz, Charles  
Bennett, Walter J.  
Bergin, Martin  
Berinstein, Benjamin  
Blumenthal, J. Leon  
Blumentritt, Charles  
Bonner, Daniel  
Brown, Walter J.  
Buck, Frank H.  
Burke, James W.  
Canavan, Thomas  
Carmody, George M.  
Carry, Peter  
Cauley, Michael  
Christie, Frederick L.  
Conners, Edward  
Conrad, Jacob W.  
Crowley, James J.  
Davidson, Donald F.  
Di Blasio, Angelo

Diez, Julio  
Donahue, Thomas  
Doyle, James  
Drew, James H.  
Dreyer, Joseph  
Duffy, William A.  
Etwaneg, Moses  
Firman, Louis  
Freudenreich, Rudolph  
Frickenhaus, Carl  
Gilger, S. Francis  
Gorman, Michael J.  
Hammond, Charles  
Hanchette, Boyd K.  
Hancock, Edwin B.  
Hawxhurst, George  
Hayes, James  
Hicks, John  
Hicks, Walter  
Holmes, J. Immanuel  
Hyman, Ascher  
Johnson, Thomas  
Johnson, Thomas  
Jones, William  
Kaschinsky, Frederick

Kelly, Francis  
Kelly, Harry E.  
Kessler, William E.  
Knight, J. W. Harvey  
Kummer, William H.  
Kunz, Charles William  
Langer, Joseph  
Lindner, William  
Mahler, Rudolph  
Marley, John M.  
Martin, Gregory J.  
McCarthy, Morris  
McCormack, John  
McGuire, Edward J.  
Meinert, Charles A.  
Mick, Andrew  
Micolassi, Bela  
Monohan, Charles  
Moore, William  
Moran, Francis  
Murphy, Joseph  
Nabenhauer, Albert A.  
Naylor, Robert V.  
Nelson, Ralph  
Novack, Joseph  
O'Mala, James J.  
O'Neil, Joseph H.  
Pfeifer, Frederick  
Pirnie, Alexander  
Richardson, C. Edwin

Roe, Marcellus  
Roper, William F.  
Rosenfelt, Morris,  
Rumler, Gustav  
Russo, George  
Schelcher, Conrad  
Schlegel, Charles A.  
Schneider, Christian  
Schott, William  
Schwartz, Cyrus  
Shanno, Charles  
Shearon, John A.  
Stark, Ernest F. C.  
Thompson, Albert T. F.  
Thompson, Frank  
Tobi, Moses P.  
Tobin, William  
Torbeck, George M.  
Tuckhorn, Walter  
Tynan, Joseph A.  
Unlief, Harry  
Van Der Wyk, Herman  
Vigo, James  
Williams, Harry  
Wienkens, Frank  
Wilson, George L.  
Winkleman, Frederick  
Winsmore, John  
Winter, George  
Wright, Robert



## FEMALES.

Albrecht, Lillie F.

Arnowitz, Annie

Barton, Antoinette

Bieber, Jettie

Blackburn, Ruth

Britton, Doretta

Busse, Josephine

Butler, E. Loretta

Cartanzo, Catherine

Casonova, Louisa

Conklin, Anna E.

Cooper, Muriel E.

Crampton, Clara

Decker, Mabelle

De Francescha, Theresa

Earle, Edith

Eggers, Adrienna

Ennis, Jennie

Escassi, Catherine

Evans, M. Ellen

Ewersmann, Leonora C.

Fein, Sadie

Flynn, Elizabeth

Flynn, M. Loretta

Frey, Louisa H.

Graham, Josephine

Haddock, Loretta

Heckel, Barbara

Heil, Emily T.

Helmbrobst, Susanna

Hieber, Lily

Hieber, Rose

Hogan, Margaret R.

Holden, Margaret D.

Horan, Elizabeth

Humble, Ella

James, Ethel G.

Jarschoff, Sarah

Johnson, Ida

Johnson, Martha

Knapp, Sarah E.

Koenig, Amelia

Kurtz, Mary A.

Kurz, Louisa

Leonard, Mary M.

Maher, Annie

Maier, Annie

Masker, Lily I.

Mattson, Thyra

McBride, Abby

Mooney, Mary

Moran, Mary

Murphy, Elizabeth

Myers, Catherine

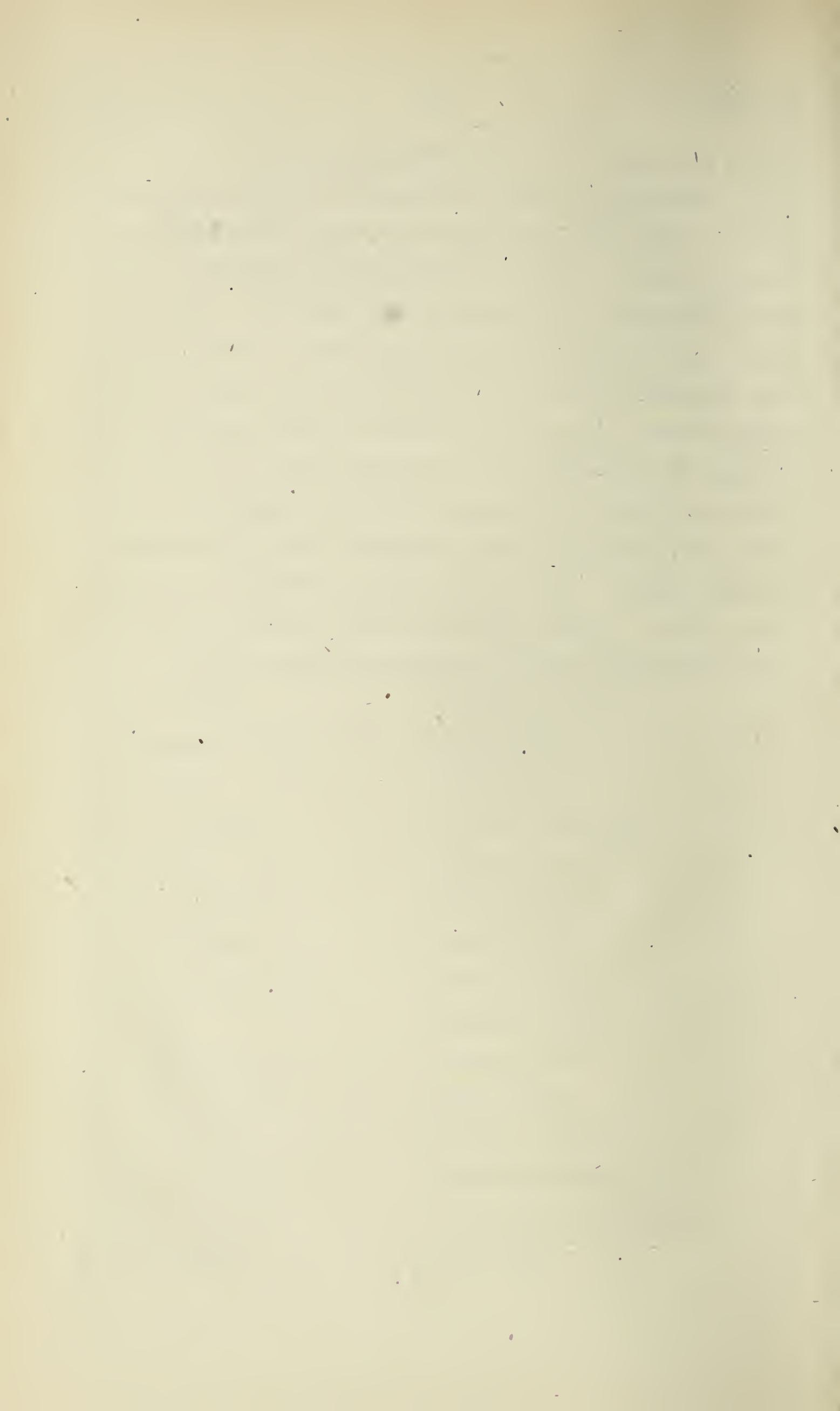
O'Shaughnessy, Catherine

Path, Mary

Payne, Elizabeth  
Phelan, Elizabeth  
Pike, M. Bell  
Pimple, Annie  
Probst, Margaret  
Prout, Cora L.  
Rae, Sarah M.  
Schippe, Carrie  
Schlegel, Wilhelmina  
Schoellner, Mary  
Schwander, Daisy  
Schwartz, Esther  
Scott, Violet  
Seitz, Francesca

Steinburg, Sarah  
Sweeney, Evelyn  
Vandermace, Katie May  
Vanderbilt, Amber  
Voehl, Christina  
Vogt, Lena  
Volmer, Annie  
Walter, Fannie  
Weigand, Elsie  
Whittaker, Sarah  
Williams, Jane  
Williams, Lucy  
Wollert, Anna  
Woods, Theresa













FRONT AND REAR VIEW OF THE ELMIRA REFORMATORY.



TWENTY-FIFTH

YEAR BOOK

OF THE

New York State Reformatory.

For the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1900.

ELMIRA, N. Y., 1901.

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TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 11, 1901.

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ALBANY:  
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.  
1901.



# STATE OF NEW YORK

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No. 17.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 11, 1901.

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TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR BOOK

OF THE

## New York State Reformatory.

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ELMIRA, N. Y., *January 10, 1901.*

Hon. FRED S. NIXON, *Speaker of the Assembly, Albany, N. Y.:*

Dear Sir—Accompanying this letter is the Annual Report prepared by the Board of Managers of the Elmira Reformatory, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1901, which it is desired to submit to the Legislature.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK W. ROBERTSON,

*Acting General Superintendent.*



# ADMINISTRATION STAFF.

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(As of September 30, 1900.)

---

*General Superintendent.*

Z. R. BROCKWAY, 120 East Second street, Elmira, N. Y.

*Acting General Superintendent.*

FRANK W. ROBERTSON, M. D.

*Assistant Superintendent.*

PATRICK J. McDONNELL.

*Physicians.*

DENIS LUCEY, M. D.

FREDERICK A. HUNT, M. D.

*Military and Discipline.*

V. M. MASTEN, Colonel and Instructor.

JOHN GUNDERMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel.

*School of Letters.*

A. E. UPHAM, Director.

WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, Lecturer.

*Trades-School.*

E. E. CLARK, Director.

*Director of Physical Training and Transfer Officer.*

JOHN J. L. BERTHOLD.

*Accounting Department.*

H. F. BUSH, Chief Clerk.

W. H. DEMAREST, Household Stores.

*Chief Engineer.*

VAUGHN C. SWEET.

*Captain of Night Watch.*

D. M. EPSEY.

---

*Board of Managers.*

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(As of December 31, 1900.)

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THOMAS STURGIS, President, 42 East Twenty-third street, New York City.

CHARLES H. BECKETT, Vice-President, 100 Broadway, New York City.

JOHN M. DIVEN, Secretary and Treasurer, Elmira, N. Y.

CHARLES F. HOWARD, M. D., 1458 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

JUSTUS H. HARRIS, Elmira, N. Y.



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# Board of Managers' Report.

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ELMIRA REFORMATORY, N. Y., *December 15, 1900.*

*To the Honorable the Legislature:*

To harmonize with its report of 1899 and to facilitate comparison of data and statistics, the Board, in now making its report for the year ending September 30, 1900, presents:

First, the usual statistics of numbers, cost of maintenance, and movement toward release or transfer to other institutions, of the inmate population.

Second, a summary, necessarily brief, of the work of the Board during the year, and the more important events which have marked its course. Among these will be found the changes which have occurred in the personnel of the Board, in the local executive and staff, and in the methods of administration; the measures by which the disease conditions among the inmates have been diminished and ameliorated in a remarkable degree, and the steps which are being taken under the appropriations, made with broad and liberal judgment by the last Legislature, to renovate the worn-out and dangerous systems of water supply and sewers, of heating and of electricity.

Third, such recommendations drawn from the close and assiduous study of the past twelve months as seem to the Board expedient and judicious.

## POPULATION.

The gross number of inmates who have been upon the books during the past twelve months is 2,050, of which 666 have been received during that period and 774 have left, producing a daily

average of 1,365. The number in the Reformatory at this date is 1,276, and the resumption of sessions by the courts is adding rapidly to that number daily. The items relating to health, to transfer to State prisons and to the State asylum for the insane, will be treated fully later on in this report.

The following table shows in detail the movements of the population:

Population September 30, 1899.....	1,384
Returned for violation of parole .....	21
Returned from Matteawan State Hospital.....	7
Escaped and re-captured.....	3
New arrivals .....	635
	<hr/> 666
Gross number of inmates.....	2,050
Paroled .....	345
Paroled (invalids) .....	103
Discharged, expiration of sentence.....	120
Transferred to State Prison.....	106
Transferred to Matteawan State Hospital.....	74
Transferred to United States Hospital, Wash- ington, D. C.....	4
Died .....	13
Returned to State Industrial School.....	2
Escaped .....	7
	<hr/> 774
Population September 30, 1900.....	1,276

One of the deaths was a suicide, which occurred in July. A coroner's inquest was held, which exonerated the officers in charge at the time.









The total cash outlay for the year is \$202,069.63. The gross cost of maintenance proportioned per capita among the population is .409 cents per man per diem.

### THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

In November, 1899, Mr. Ansley Wilcox resigned, and Mr. Charles H. Beckett of New York city was appointed by the Governor, and attended the Board meeting for the first time in December. In December, 1899, Mr. M. H. Arnot ceased to attend the meeting of the Board, and though no communication from him was received, the appointment as manager of Charles F. Howard, M. D., of Buffalo, in April, 1900, indicated that Mr. Arnot's resignation had been accepted by the Governor. In June, 1900, Mr. Henry G. Danforth of Rochester resigned, and this position has not been filled. Mr. Sturgis was re-elected president, Mr. Diven, secretary and treasurer, and Mr. Beckett was elected to the vice-presidency made vacant by Mr. Danforth's withdrawal. Mr. Diven was absent from March 15 to October 15, 1900. During the year the Board held nineteen meetings, and were in session at the Reformatory forty days. In addition, many committee meetings were held and numerous journeys made to Albany for consultation with officials, to the home of the Governor, and to institutions in this and other States.

### THE STAFF.

In February, 1900, the Senior Physician, H. D. Wey, M. D., tendered his resignation at the request of the Board, and on April 1, 1900, Frank W. Robertson, M. D., was appointed in his place and assumed the duties. On July 15, 1900, Mr. Patrick J. McDonnell, previously for many years deputy warden of the Erie County Penitentiary at Buffalo, N. Y., was transferred to

the reformatory and appointed assistant general superintendent, in accordance with the provisions made by the last Legislature, and assumed his duties. On July 31, 1900, Mr. Z. R. Brockway resigned as general superintendent, and, pending the selection of his successor, the Board assumed his duties and appointed Dr. Robertson to represent them as their agent under the title of acting general superintendent. Simultaneously with the resignation of Mr. Brockway, the resignations of several of the principal subordinate officers were asked for and received by the Board. The causes which led to these changes will be described in their proper relation. Among other appointments, the more important are those of Mr. Vaughn C. Sweet, as chief engineer, and of Mr. E. E. Clark, as trades-school director. These gentlemen were selected to fill positions which had been for a long time vacant, or only inadequately supplied.

#### AMENDMENT OF ORGANIC ACT.

The attention of the Board was early given to the defects of the act under which the Reformatory was organized, viz.: chapter 711 of the Laws of 1877. This act shows by its terms that it was passed at the time when the building of the Reformatory was begun, and when its future size and scope was but vaguely anticipated. Conditions had arisen and wants had become apparent for which it did not provide. In a word it was outgrown. The Board asked Manager Charles H. Beckett to supervise the preparation of a bill for presentation to the Legislature, which should be a comprehensive revision of the old law, with adaptations to present conditions. This was successfully done, and received in turn the approval and commendation of the Governor, the Statutory Revision Commission, the chairmen of



the appropriate committees of the Senate and House, of the State Board of Prisons and of the Comptroller. Embodied in it were two important recommendations made by this Board in its last annual report. The bill thus prepared, and which was practically a new charter for the Reformatory, became a law under the title of chapter 378, Laws of 1900.

### METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION.

The radical difference of view which had existed between the remaining members of the so-called, old Board, and those more recently appointed by Governor Roosevelt, had made harmony of action impossible, and it was not until the beginning of the present year that the latter were able to undertake and enforce the measures for improvement which the diseased state of the prisoners, the worn-out condition of much of the material parts of the Reformatory, and the unsatisfactory status of education and discipline imperatively demanded. Of these, the first to receive attention was properly the health of the men; second, the condition of the plant; third, the methods of education and discipline.

### DISEASE.

This subject separates itself with us broadly speaking, into two divisions; disease not accompanied by mental alienation—and disease where mental alienation is a marked and controlling feature, whether accompanied or not by other contributory bodily ailment.

For a number of years tuberculosis has been an increasing and dangerous feature among our prisoners. Many have it upon arrival in a more or less advanced stage; others develop it under the trying conditions of prison life with cellular confinement, and association with those already affected; and all unite in communicating the subtle and poisonous infection to their

clothing, their bedding and the air of the cells and corridors. The management further became convinced by careful scrutiny extending over many months that prisoners, healthy on arrival, became affected, and sometimes with astonishing rapidity, by the disease, from being steadily confined in the same cell with a tuberculous subject. A case of this kind of rapid deterioration and death within six months of his arrival, of an initially healthy prisoner, is upon our records during the past year. Inquiry showed that it had not been ordered by our predecessors in the Board, nor had it been the custom of the senior physician, Dr. Wey, by himself or assistant, that a detailed examination should be made of the health conditions of prisoners either upon their arrival or departure; no intelligent and complete analysis of the prison population for the purpose of separating the diseased from the healthy inmates had been undertaken, and no orders existed, nor was it the practice to exclude from the buildings civilian employees, in whose families were contagious or infectious disease, such as measles, scarlet fever or diphtheria, while such disease prevailed. There was also a marked absence in the medical department of such full and detailed records, both as to cases of ordinary disease and as to cases of insanity, as are usually found in well managed hospitals, and which constitute the proper history of disease for incoming physicians, and also a basis for determining upon remedial scientific measures. Some of the results of this neglect were that prisoners with disease which could have been diagnosed upon arrival were turned into the general population and routine, and, together with those in whom it was incipient, were left in such routine until the advance of disease, in both classes, incapacitated them for their duties, when they were (too late to check



the effect on others) removed to the hospital as confirmed invalids; and there is good ground to believe that at least one epidemic of contagious disease was introduced among the prisoners by a civilian employee, in the manner described. Such negligence is inexplicable to your Board, and cannot but reflect unfavorably upon the officials who permitted it. Dr. Wey's private professional practice, and the nominal compensation paid him, prevented his giving more than a perfunctory attention to his duties at the institution, and these facts, together with his inadequate treatment of the twin evils of tuberculosis and insanity made it apparent to the Board that a resident physician of high attainments, whose entire time could be given to the men, was urgently needed. The last Legislature made the necessary provision, and the services of Dr. Frank W. Robertson were secured.

Dr. Robertson had been for five years last preceding his appointment, the medical chief of the Pavilion for the Insane at Bellevue Hospital, New York city. He brought to his new work, not only love for and zeal in his profession, but the experience gained in the treatment of the thousands, physically and mentally diseased, and of all nationalities, (a condition strikingly similar to that at the Reformatory) who, in the time named, had passed through his department of that great hospital. He brought to the Board the endorsements for ability of many of the most prominent physicians in New York city, and no other consideration dictated his appointment and no applications for it were received by the Board from any source. He took up his duties as stated, April 1, 1900, and the result of his work at the end of six months is shown in the following comparative tables, which need no additional comment from us.



STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF MEN WITHDRAWN  
FROM THE ROUTINE ON THE LAST DAYS OF MARCH,  
JULY, SEPTEMBER, 1899—AS COMPARED WITH THE  
CORRESPONDING MONTH AND DAY IN THE YEAR  
1900.

1899.	Hospital.	Sick in room.	In room for disciplinary reasons.	Obser- vation.
March 31 .....	51	40	38	2
July 31 .....	55	17	37	8
September 30 .....	43	21	45	5
1900.				
March 31 .....	58	51	37	8
July 31 .....	34	13	33	17
September 30 .....	13	10	26	4
Decrease in six months from March 31 to September 30, 1900 .....	45	41	11	4

Total under medical care—not including invalid yard:

March 31, 1900 .....	117
September 30, 1900 .....	27
Decrease in cases of disease retained in the institution....	90
Released on invalid parole during this period.....	29
Sent to State Asylum for Insane during this period.....	63

Second in importance only to that of tuberculosis in the institution, because not infectious or contagious, is the question of insanity; as with tuberculosis, no careful medical examination had been made to detect its existence in the entering or departing prisoner, and no minute analysis of the population to eliminate from routine requirements those whose mental condition rendered their compliance difficult or impossible. Under this system there exists at least one well attested case of long con-

tinued punishment inflicted upon a prisoner mentally irresponsible. The well known desire of managerial bodies and of superintendents to "keep down the record" appears to have operated here as elsewhere, and the mentally alienated were kept among the general population until violent actions or symptoms of entire mental collapse rendered their removal to an asylum necessary.

The insane at the Elmira Reformatory may be generalized into three classes. First, those who are insane (and in this word we include for brevity all forms of distinctly mental disease) upon their reception by us from the courts. Second, those in whom insanity exists on arrival, but in too embryonic a stage to be diagnosed by a physician, but in whom it develops by constitutional processes. Third, those who become insane from conditions met by them within the Reformatory other than conditions of disease. During our incumbency men have gone to the State Asylum at Matteawan whom we believe to represent all three of these classes. That insane persons are frequently sentenced to the Reformatory may excite surprise, but it should be remembered on behalf of the courts that they have no expert means of detecting it, and that it is often unsuspected. That this is not always the case, however, is shown by the sentencing of a prisoner to the Reformatory by the Supreme court sitting in Buffalo during October of this year. The prisoner was examined by two reputable physicians duly appointed Commissioners in Lunacy and adjudged a "high grade idiot," and after said report, was sentenced as above.

The Board believes that their duty is limited to the care of criminals of fairly normal intellects, and that the Reformatory is not meant to harbor the insane who are incapable of reformation. They feel that their responsibilities are sufficiently onerous,



and that the voluntary assumption by them, in a futile effort to reduce the insanity statistics, of the duties of the State Commission in Lunacy is neither necessary nor judicious. For this reason, and with scientific deliberation and knowledge, Dr. Robertson has eliminated from the institution all cases of mental alienation so far as they have developed. In each case the legal requirements were conformed to, namely—a medical examination in lunacy, by physicians outside of and not connected with the institution, and a commitment by the county court. It has been reported that the greater part of these transfers of insane were made after Mr. Brockway's superintendence practically ceased. Such is not the case. Substantially all the transfers of the year were made while he was exercising his usual authority. The fact has, however, no especial significance except to those who imagine that a change of management should immediately stop processes of mental deterioration previously inaugurated. Some of the cases had been in the institution for long periods; some were more recent and rapid in deterioration. As an instance of the necessity for the careful analysis described, and for the presence in all penal institutions of a physician capable of detecting mental disease, we cite as an instance, not alone, the case of a confirmed epileptic, liable at any time to develop the homicidal mania, well-known as a feature of this disease, whom Dr. Robertson removed from the barber shop, where for months he had daily handled a razor in shaving prisoners.

The character of mental disease which marked each of the seventy-eight (78) cases thus sent, during the year, to hospitals for the insane, will be found in the report of the senior physician, but we wish to call attention to their previous criminal history as shown by accompanying table.

PREVIOUS CRIMINAL HISTORY.

Claimed never arrested.....	27
Arrested only .....	4
Auburn prison .....	1
Auburn prison and Sing Sing prison.....	1
Clinton prison .....	1
Concord reformatory and workhouse .....	1
Concord reformatory, house of correction, penitentiary and jail .....	1
House of refuge and workhouse .....	1
House of refuge, protectory and penitentiary.....	1
House of refuge .....	10
Jailed only .....	6
Protectory .....	2
Protectory, penitentiary and jail .....	1
Penitentiary only .....	9
State industrial school .....	5
State industrial school and jail .....	1
State industrial school and penitentiary.....	1
Sing Sing, penitentiary and workhouse .....	1
Truant home .....	1
Workhouse .....	3
<hr/>	
Total transferred .....	78
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Of the seventy-eight (78) inmates transferred there were confined in asylums for the insane prior to admission, eight.

Seven (7) of the above seventy-eight (78) transfers gave history of insanity in their ancestry on admission.

## AGES OF THOSE TRANSFERRED.

17 years .....	2
18 years .....	8
19 years .....	12
20 years .....	8
21 years .....	10
22 years .....	4
23 years .....	11
24 years .....	8
25 years .....	7
26 years .....	3
27 years .....	2
28 years .....	1
29 years .....	1
34 years .....	1

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## CRIMES FOR WHICH COMMITTED TO REFORMATORY.

Assault, second degree .....	2
Attempt burglary, third degree.....	6
Arson, second degree .....	1
Abduction .....	1
Assault, first degree .....	2
Burglary, third degree.....	28
Robbery, second degree.....	2
Exerting pernicious influence in State industrial school...	3
Grand larceny, first degree.....	3
Grand larceny, second degree.....	23
Impersonating revenue officer .....	1
Passing counterfeit coin .....	2
Receiving stolen goods .....	1
Removal of cancellation stamps from United States obligations .....	1

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From this it will be seen that upon their own statements, confirmed by investigation, forty-seven (47) had been in penal institutions (and many of them repeatedly) before coming to Elmira. How much of this earlier crime may have been due to the mental condition we were the first to diagnose is purely problematical, but it cannot be otherwise than that a vast amount of the crimes and suffering these men represent has been committed and borne by individuals mentally irresponsible, and demanding our care rather than deserving punishment. The ages also should be noted. It is a common misconception that Elmira is for boys or youths, and only for first offenses. The facts are quite different. The inmates average twenty-two (22) years of age. Many are nearer thirty (30) than twenty (20). Their offenses cover practically all in the code, and he is the exception who has not a history of minor crimes and imprisonments in jails or penitentiaries in his past record. Taking the population as a whole, numbering at the moment 1,276, there are of those who have been previously arrested or served terms in other institutions sixty (60) per cent., and of those who claim no previous arrest forty (40) per cent. Some of the offenses thus committed were felonies. The men had served time in the State prisons and had thus become ineligible for sentence to Elmira, which, by the statute, section 700 of the Penal Code, is limited to first felonies only. Their consignment to Elmira is wrong, and they exercise an injurious influence on younger offenders.

As a result of the measures above described and others now in operation, the Board anticipate fewer cases of insanity per capita of population in the future than in the past year or two.

### CLASSIFICATION.

Before leaving this subject the Board feel it their duty to urge, however briefly, upon the Legislature a measure they consider most important in the future treatment of the State's criminals. It is important not only upon the practical grounds of economy, but upon the higher grounds of the best interest of the criminal, and the best interest of the criminal is also that of the State. This measure is a more complete classification in which age, previous criminal history and mental power should be considered, and a division of criminals in different institutions be made in accordance therewith. The time has gone by when we seek to punish the criminal. Punishment as a deterrent has had its day and has failed. We now seek to reform the man if we can, and to seclude him for the protection of society if we cannot. The system that reforms the most serves the State the best. Elmira has within its walls many types mingled together. The hardened convict whose life has been one violation of the law and the youth who through intemperance or a bad associate has broken it for the first time; the clever, adroit, well-educated thief or forger and the child of the slums born of crime and drunkenness, whose vice is ignorance of virtue; those who can learn a trade and those so mentally defective that they cannot grasp the simplest calculation. Each needs its own treatment. One class contaminates and degrades another less debased. Separate these classes. Do not duplicate your reformatories, but specialize them. Separate them and so save money, and what is better save more men.

### DISCIPLINE.

Since the statement in the last annual report that flogging had been abandoned at Elmira, some sincere friends of the Reform-

atary have expressed the fear that its discipline would deteriorate. The Board has not shared that fear. It has stood steadily by its precept that nothing which was not reformatory in its nature had a place in the Elmira system; that real reformation could not come from fear, but through a desire to be better; that this desire could not be incited by the whip; that it degraded and brutalized alike the man who received and the man who administered it; that while flogging would cove an insubordinate spirit, it would not elevate it; that where flogging and only flogging would secure obedience, the man was incorrigible, under the law, and belonged in the State prison and not in the Reformatory.

That the belief of the Board was justified, the following comparative statements taken from the Acting General Superintendent's reports to the Board will sufficiently testify:

“ In compliance with your request, I have made up the following comparative statement of March 1, 1900, and September 1, 1900:

“ March 1, 1900.	
“ Hospital .....	57
“ In room (disciplinary).....	77
“ Third grade (cellular).....	86
“ Sick in room.....	139
“ September 1, 1900.	
“ Hospital .....	20
“ In room (disciplinary).....	42
“ Third grade (cellular).....	28
“ Sick in room.....	3

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“ By the above statement it will be seen that on March 1, 1900, six months ago, three hundred and fifty-nine (359) inmates were



withdrawn from the routine for various reasons, as compared with ninety-three (93) withdrawn on September 1, 1900.

“ Of the three hundred and fifty-nine (359) withdrawn on March 1st, one hundred and sixty-three (163) were withdrawn for disciplinary reasons, as compared with seventy (70) on September 1, 1900. It was during the month of March that the inmates of the third grade were acting insubordinately, confining their noise, etc., to the time when the other inmates were endeavoring to sleep. The count since March has decreased, and on September 1, 1900, there were only twenty-eight (28) in third grade cellular. All the former third grade are scattered throughout the institution, and no outbreaks of any account occur at the present time.

“A less number of inmates are in rooms for disciplinary reasons, less are in sick, less are in hospital. These figures show conclusively that the discipline of the institution has not only improved, but is constantly improving.

“ September 22, 1900.

“ Total number withdrawn from the routine for various reasons on July 24, 1900, two hundred and forty-three (243), as compared with sixty (60) withdrawn on September 22, 1900. You will also notice the large decrease in the number of first class (the most serious) reports, and the slight increase in the number of second class. The decrease in the number of first class is accounted for by the fact that at present date the third grade cellular count is fifty-eight (58) men less than it was on July 24th; these fifty-eight (58) men are at present in the routine, and from the above figures, which show a large decrease in the number of inmates in rooms for disciplinary reasons, it can be readily assumed that these fifty-eight (58) men are behaving themselves in the routine.

“There are no inmates being subjected to disciplinary treatment of any kind to-day.”

## INMATE MONITOR SYSTEM.

In direct connection with the discipline of the institution is the inmate monitor system, which has for many years been in vogue here. Briefly it is the designation of certain prisoners to perform the duty of guards within the prison and of instructors of other inmates. This practice has arisen in great measure from the insufficiency of the annual appropriation to permit the employment of an adequate force of civilians for these duties, as the increasing population of the Reformatory rendered necessary a greater number. The extent to which this has been carried can be judged from the fact that while the average number of civilian employees of all kinds upon our rolls is 125, there are detailed for similar duties from among the prisoners an average of 186. The same practice has prevailed to an injurious extent in the care of the expensive machinery, and the Chief Engineer, recently engaged, expresses the opinion, after careful examination, that the wrecked condition of the engines and other delicate apparatus is due in an important degree to their having been run and handled by ignorant inmate labor. He further adds that competent civilian firemen would save their wages in the decrease of coal consumed.

Your Board believe that inmates can be properly used as instructors under suitable limitations, but that the using of them as guards or keepers (disciplinary officers) is wrong in theory and practice. The prisoner who sees in the man placed over him as an officer only a convict like himself, whose crime was equal to or greater than his own, rebels against such authority, when he yields readily to the orders of a civilian keeper. He is ready to believe that the reports issued against him by the inmate officer, and which operated to lengthen his imprisonment, are often un-

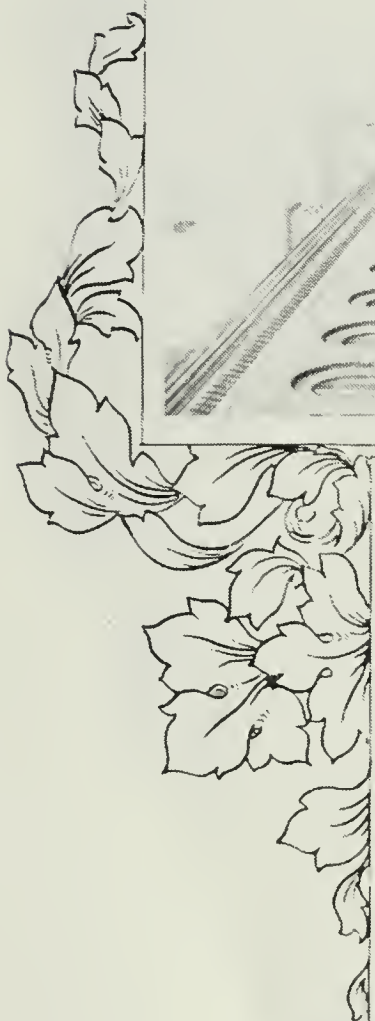
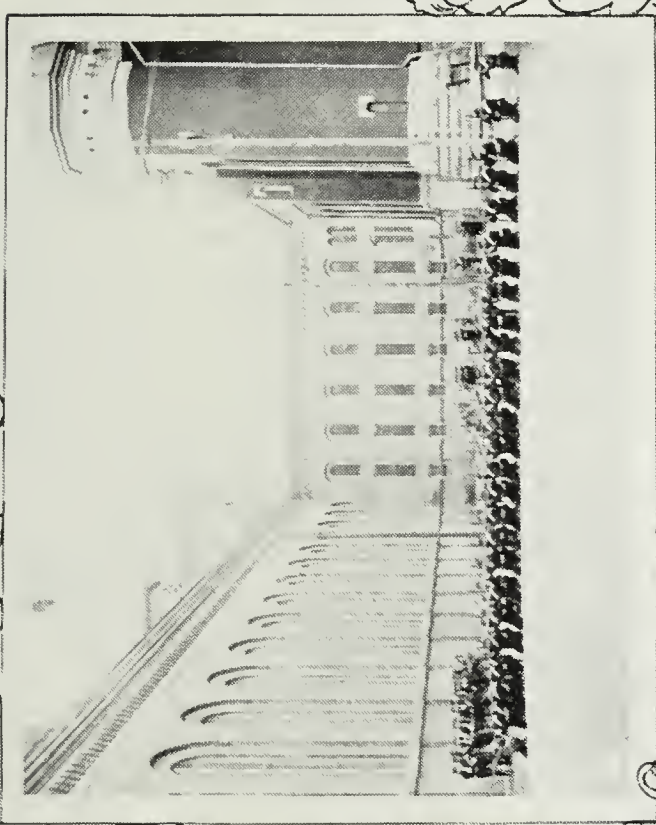
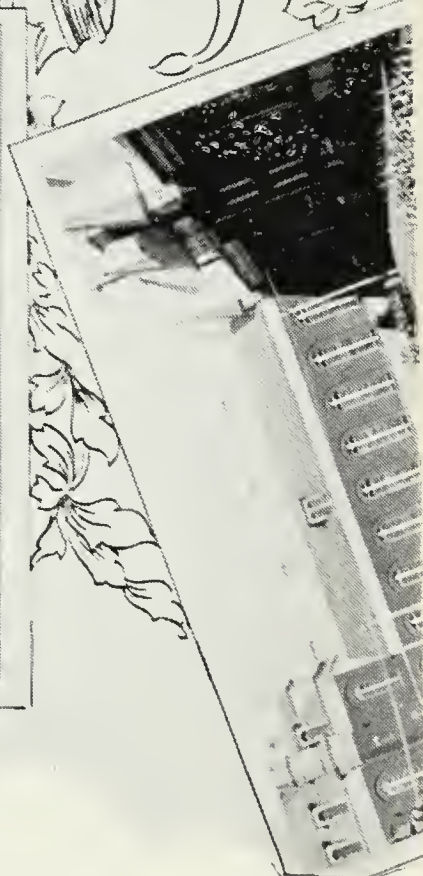
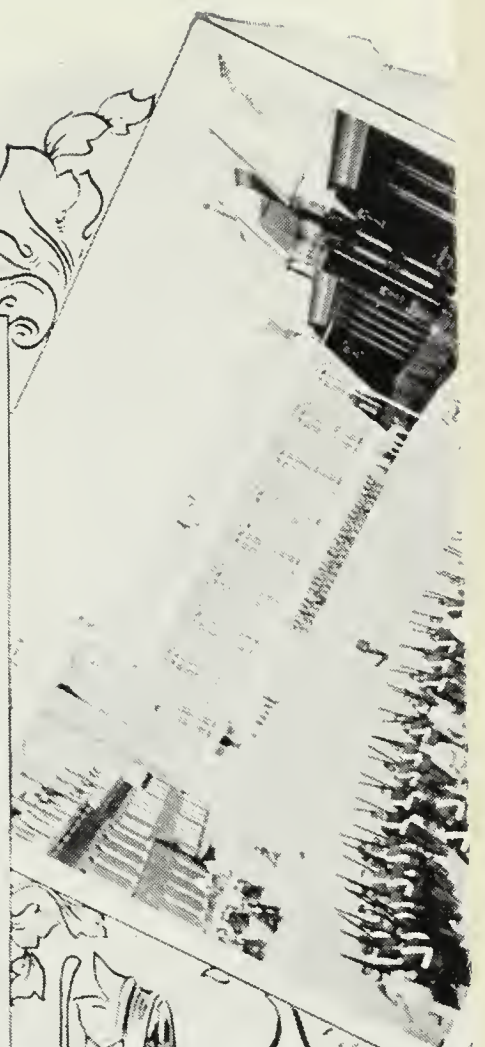


deserved, and sometimes vindictive, and the observation of the Board confirms this. The power of using his "brief authority" to "get even" with another prisoner has often been used, we believe, unjustly by the inmate officer. Under the system of marks in use in Elmira the practice places far too much power in his hands over his fellow convicts, and has, we believe, in a number of cases actually operated to prolong the imprisonment of men months beyond the date when they should have been released. Much could be written on the practical operation of the marking system as practiced at Elmira when administered by convict monitors to the extent it has been there, which would be a revelation to those who base their unqualified approval upon purely theoretical knowledge; as for instance that a convict monitor has it in his power by fraud and collusion to shorten as well as lengthen imprisonment; but space will not permit.

The Board estimate that sixteen (16) additional guards will do away with the necessity of using prisoners for this duty, while permitting them to continue to act as teachers. The cost will be about \$10,000, and this, together with the employment of competent men for the machinery, we do not doubt you will approve.

### ECONOMIC SYSTEM.

Without undue severity it can be truthfully said that this part of the administration has been marked in the past by a serious lack of both economy and system. Spasmodic efforts at economy have been made, it is true, as in the case of the employment of prisoners to run the engines, and the leaving of the great trades-school department (which is the central part of the educational system, and in which thirty-four (34) trades are taught) for many months without a competent director. But the apparent saving from what we must consider these false economies was far more







1. Battalion Drill, "Street Column." 2. Firing Movements, "Order Kneeling." 3. Company Drill. Company Front, Arms at "Port." 4. Company Drill, "Turn and Advance." 5. The Reformatory Band. 6. Awkward Squad Instruction. 7. Regimental Dress Parade. 8. Company Drill. Columns of Fours.



than offset by the steady waste of material which went forward unchecked. To use a hackneyed phrase it was "saving at the spigot while wasting at the bung-hole." The Reformatory has never to our knowledge had a steward, or any one official of high ability and experience, upon whom was laid the sole responsibility for the purchase of foods and materials—the verification of the amounts and quality when received, and the organization of a system of store-keeping which should hold to strict accountability the subordinate heads of the departments into whose hands supplies of all kinds pass to be consumed in the daily life of the place. Of the work which a steward should perform, part has been done by the chief clerk, so-called, and part by other officials, each acting independently, and an important part has not been done at all. There has been no central storehouse and no single storekeeper of full responsibility. Various officials have received supplies and issued these as called for, but no system has been in existence which held the head of a department to strict accountability for the supplies he drew, or which maintained such an account of receipts and issues as to show accurately, at all times, what should be on hand in the storekeeper's department.

Under this lack of proper system abuses crept in. During the latter part of 1899 it came to the knowledge of the Board that the chef, who received a salary, was providing a restaurant in the institution for a part of the employees as a private business, the profits from which accrued to himself. This was stopped. The waste of cooked food has been more recently taken up and is being corrected. A large amount of second-hand clothing, blankets, boots and shoes, which it had been the custom to sell as refuse, were disinfected, renovated, and, to the value of about \$9,000, restored to use.



### ANALYSIS OF FOOD.

Following the same line of thought the Board has recently caused an analysis to be made of a few of the principal articles of groceries in daily use. The following is extracted from the report:

“As to the samples you submitted I beg to inform you that all of them were of very inferior grade. We doubt if there be a grain of pepper in your ground white pepper; it is largely ground rice. Ground mustard rankly impure. Currents unclean and full of stones. Syrup is a very low grade indeed.”

Our argument about this gross adulteration is not that the prisoners should have high grade goods, but that the *State should have what it pays for*. Hence, with the Comptroller's approval, a more complete analysis and an entire re-arrangement of the dietary is being made.

### DISEASED COWS.

As bearing directly upon the health of the inmates, the milk question was considered by the Board. It transpired that the herd of eighteen (18) cows belonging to the institution had never been tested for tuberculosis. The State veterinarian was called, made the usual tests and condemned five (5), whose milk was in daily use. These animals were slaughtered in May, and the autopsy showed the disease in advanced stages.

The State veterinarian under date of October 27, 1900, makes the following comments: “It hardly seems possible to believe that as a lot the herd at the Reformatory could have been so diseased and at the same time from general external appearance look in a perfectly healthy state. Two (2) out of the five (5) animals slaughtered were from appearance in good condition, but

upon test proved to be more affected than the others. It is my opinion that no cow should be used for dairy purposes without first undergoing the Tuberculine test."

## PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PLANT—HEATING, WATER SUPPLY AND PLUMBING, SEWER SYSTEM, POWER AND ELECTRICITY.

After the preliminary appropriations made by the Legislature at its last session, full examination of these plants was made by the State Architect, with the result of demonstrating a much greater degree of deterioration than had been anticipated. The heating system was mainly constructed twenty-three (23) years ago, with additions from time to time to meet the growth of the institution. It is of primitive construction, decayed by age in many parts, and the repairs have been only of a temporary kind. The Fidelity and Casualty Co., of New York, who, under the architect's direction, examined the fifteen (15) boilers in July, condemned two (2) as worthless, and specified the repairs which would enable light pressure of steam to be carried in the others. The architect under date of September 21st writes the Comptroller "the plant is old and rotten and these repairs absolutely necessary to prevent breakdown;" and further "I regard the whole situation at Elmira (heating and lighting) as extremely precarious." The chief engineer, under date of September 15th, writes to the Board "owing to the close proximity of the boiler house to the cells and domestic building (where the prisoners meet for meals) and the condition of the boilers and steam piping it is a constant menace to life and property. I feel the responsibility, but cannot be responsible for accidents that may occur. Inmate firemen are now operating boilers, which is fear-



fully dangerous. I desire to lay this report before the proper authorities."

What has been said of the heating applies with equal force to the water supply, sewer system and general plumbing. It was installed twenty-three (23) years ago and is honeycombed by rust. Such traps as existed once are in many places gone, and its condition is a menace to health. The electric lighting plant was installed fourteen (14) years ago, and represents the methods of that day. Much is without insulation; the switch-board is of wood and the system presents the electrical complications of innumerable additions and extensions. The State Architect says of it in this report "The whole plant should be renewed with possible exception of one engine, and a great deal of the outside and some of the inside wiring." His electrician further reports: "The safe operation of the generating plant is dependent upon familiarity and ingenuity. The machines are antiquated. All sorts of complex combinations have been introduced and it is devoid of voltmeters, ammeters and rheostats."

In addition to the foregoing, three brick buildings have been condemned as unsafe. These are the engine and boiler house, the extension of the domestic building used for cooking and eating rooms for inmates, and the manual training school. Fortunately the cellular part of the institution is of sound construction, but the danger to the eating rooms from the great weight they have to sustain at meal times, and to the power house, renders necessary their prompt reconstruction, for which such appropriation is asked as the State Architect may estimate.

#### EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

The maintenance of the well known educational system by the present Board has been seriously questioned in the public press

by those who profess to see in the withdrawal of Mr. Brockway the first step toward a destruction of the fabric he has laboriously created; in erecting which he spent twenty (20) odd years of his matured manhood, and with which his name is identified. The Board therefore feel justified in giving this report such attention as is contained in a specific denial of any intent to destroy what he has built up. They find in the system much to admire and uphold; something to criticise and modify, and something to condemn. They have found much also in the administration of the system which, while not affecting the principles upon which it is based, so injuriously affected the application of those principles as to necessitate radical changes. The system is primarily one the whole efficacy of which depends upon a personal knowledge of each prisoner and a specific application to him of the reformatory measures suited to his case. To obtain its benefits he must be treated as an individual, not as one of a class, to which one method, common to all, is applied. With a population of a few hundred this was feasible, and Mr. Brockway is on record to the effect, at first, that three hundred (300) men was the limit to which he could successfully apply it; later we believe it was increased by him to five hundred (500). Granted this maximum, what can be anticipated with a population which for several years has fluctuated from 1,300 to 1,500? Individual treatment in its true sense has necessarily diminished and a generalization into "defectives" of various classes has taken its place. The superintendent has been loaded with great financial and departmental cares, and much that he formerly did himself has been deputed to subordinates. Many of these, the Board after the patient scrutiny of months, found incapable of understanding or applying to the men under their care the principles of reform;



and in some instances officials were found in high positions who were utterly untrustworthy, and under whose control the reformatory was assuming the distinctive features of the State prisons. As an illustration of this, the fact that Mr. Brockway found it necessary in June, 1900, to recommend to the Board the transfer to State prison of some 80 men, is worthy of note. In the opinion of the Board, many of these would not have become "incorrigible" under wiser treatment.

A further illustration is furnished by the discovery in March of a widespread conspiracy to supply tobacco, opium and other contraband articles to prisoners. The scheme had been in operation for a considerable time. More than one keeper was implicated and a score of the inmates.

That Mr. Brockway did not in many cases agree with the conclusions of the Board is a natural sequence to the fact that these conditions had prevailed under his superintendence. Enough has been said to show that there did not exist that harmony of thought and purpose between him and his superior officers without which a successful administration is impossible. The Board had entered upon their duties to manage the affairs of the reformatory in the fullest sense, and the condition (only touched on in this report, but a matter of public record) in which they found the prisoners, the business departments and the buildings sufficiently testifies that an intelligent, aggressive management was eminently needed from the triple standpoints of modern penology, sanitation and economy, if the Elmira system was to continue the most advanced illustration of the management of criminals.

The Board ask an appropriation for maintenance for the year beginning October 1, 1901, and ending September 30, 1902, of

two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$225,000) the increase over the present year being for the purposes described at length in this report, viz: Of substituting 16 civilian keepers for prisoners now performing disciplinary duties and operating machinery.

They also ask for such appropriation as in the judgment of the State Architect and Comptroller may be necessary to completely renovate the heating and other plants herein described and rebuild or repair, if possible, the condemned buildings.

They again ask your attention to the deficit existing in the accounts of the reformatory due to the failure of the preceding Board to create a trust fund of the officers' deposits (aggregating with interest approximately \$10,000) described at length in our annual report for 1899.

The last Legislature failed to make this appropriation, and it is now earnestly requested.

A full summary of the detail work of the departments during the past year will be found in the reports attached.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS STURGIS, *President.*

CHARLES H. BECKETT, *Vice-President.*

CHARLES F. HOWARD, M. D., *Manager.*

JUSTUS H. HARRIS, *Manager.*

## General Superintendent's Statement.

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[The General Superintendent, in July last, offered his resignation, to be effective at the close of the year; and having been since that month away from the institution, upon leave of absence and fully relieved of its responsibilities, now offers in the place of his usual explanations and comments, his final contribution to the published reports of the reformatory in a statement of the conclusions which have suggested themselves to him, after a long and active service in the superintendence of the reformatory. This is published as a courtesy to him, and without responsibility for the opinions expressed. The board publishes this in the place of his usual detailed report.]

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### *To the Board of Managers:*

The total of benefits desirable and possible by punishing or imprisoning offenders is included in the purpose of the public protection.

Of convicted culprits, the only complete protection is their reformation. To perpetually imprison them or destroy them is either costly or demoralizing to the community.

Reformations serviceable to the State are of habitudes, tastes and capabilities from the anti-social predatory to orderly, legitimately productive inhabitants.

The vital principle of such reformations is training by doing.

The essential characteristic attainments are self-regulating power, true perceiving, with wise choosing for personal welfare, and good skill and ability to earn.



The field of reformation with each prisoner is, subjectively, the human organism, the mind and the feelings, or moral impulse; objectively considered, it is his economic relations, his personal habits and associations, and his worth to any community.

The truest test and evidence of reformation is had in actual performance, observed and recorded while under training in seclusion, and again when released conditionally, but living at large.

The prerequisites and facilities for such reformations are:

(a) Indeterminate sentence committal of prisoners, with its conditional release clause, substantially as at Elmira, but without the maximum limitation feature of the reformatory law.

(b) A marking system and accounting with each prisoner, which should include wage-earning necessity, with safe and other expenditure opportunity.

(c) Trades-school so comprehensive and complete that each prisoner pupil shall learn and practice the occupation best for him to follow on his release.

(d) School of letters, covering instruction from the kindergarten grade to and including the academic, together with a supplemental lecture course.

(e) Military organization, training and drill, embracing every inmate not disqualified.

(f) Physical culture and well-appointed gymnasium, with baths and massage appliances for scientific use to renovate the physical man, compensate asymmetries and augment vital energies.

(g) Manual training proper with tool work, etc., for use to aid recovery from discovered specific physical defects.

(h) For more direct appeal to the moral and spiritual consciousness there should be provided a library of carefully selected and



wisely distributed books, with class study of literature and authors; art education by use of the stereopticon, with lectures, and, when practicable, occasional art exhibitions carefully selected and explained; music, both vocal and instrumental, always high-class, given and practised to quicken sensibilities and for refinement; oratory directed to inspire heroism and patriotism; these together with religious services and ministrations.

The principles of good reformatory administration should include:

(a) Custody so secure that prisoners do not occupy their minds with thoughts or plans for escape.

(b) Control and management (within the law) by the constituted institutional authority, without interference or "influence" of outside persons. When the State undertakes the reclamation of criminals, benevolent societies and individuals rendering voluntary assistance should serve under advice; the State is competent and responsible.

(c) There must be a resident executive officer in full command, vested with good authority and wide discretionary power.

(d) Subordinate officers and employees should be appointed and dismissed by such executive at his pleasure. They should be completely and exclusively under his control, and their functions should be limited to his direction.

(e) The entire life of the prisoner should be directed, not left to the prisoner himself; all his waking hours and activities, bodily and mental habits, also, to the utmost possible extent, his emotional exercises. So thorough and rigorous should this be that unconscious cerebration, waking or sleeping, will go on under momentum of mental habits. There should be no time nor opportunity for the prisoner to revert to vicious characteristics.

To such reformatory training the reasonable cooperation of, say, eighty (80) per cent. of the prisoners can be secured by moral means alone; but for the remainder something more is required, and it is most important that the intractable remainder be recovered. They constitute the dangerous twentieth of the prison population, whose release unreformed is of itself wrong, indeed a crime. Moreover, these intractable prisoners do, by their misconduct and their opposition or indifference to the means provided for their reformation, hurt others and hinder the usefulness to the State of the reformatory itself. For this comparatively small contingent of a prison population, when moral considerations fail to influence them, another appeal must be made through some form of coercive discipline. Deprivations and indulgence of common physical comforts of living will assist to resolve some; others will respond to short periods of seclusion, with or without extreme deprivations and restricted diet the while; yet others, always some, cannot adjust their conduct without severe and sharp treatment; but the total of very refractory prisoners in a reformatory depends much upon the kind of use made of moral means and mild coercives.

The most intractable of them may be treated in any one of three ways: They may be removed to another prison; they may be secluded and abandoned to themselves within the prison where they are confined; or physical treatment may be used to recover them. There is no fourth alternative, for to lower the standard of performance for all to the level of the worst of the prisoners, but turns a reformatory into a common jail prison.

Removal of troublesome prisoners to another prison is not only no remedy but an evil. Their apparent triumph confirms them in misconduct, and incites others remaining to similar mis-



behavior. This plan might be more satisfactory if all the prisoners were under centralized control, each one of a graduated series of the prisons, and if the full indeterminate sentence, in place of the present half way measure, could be the uniform condition of imprisonment.

Equally unsatisfactory is the second plan named, and for quite the same considerations, together with the additional very serious difficulty of the disturbance and evil influence of their disorderly behavior, and the injury to health of body and mind sure to result from continued cellular confinement under the most favorable conditions consonant with any tolerable state of affairs throughout the prison establishment.

Physical disciplinary treatment of really recalcitrant prisoners in a reformatory prison for male adult felons is either repressive or tonical, or both. Repressive measures only must be long continued with the class we are considering. Such measures are, all of them, always objectionably depressing of vitality; they deteriorate mind and morals, degenerate the man and operate to deprave instead of reform him.

The necessary repression in treatment is had without injury only when it is derived from invigorating measures. To proceed to repress the evil alone, without supplying at the same time a tonic for good is destructive. The bracing disciplinary measures supply both, repression being incidental, stimulation the main reliance for recovery. Physical treatment for correction by invigoration finds its last resort in the shock of some brief physical pain. The ingenuity of man devising so-called punishments for recalcitrants everywhere has apparently been expended mainly for repressive pains rather than those that stimulate and strengthen. Of the latter, there are three common forms,

namely, shock by douche, by electricity, and by spanking. The douche is difficult to regulate, electricity is dangerous. The only harmless stimulating physical treatment is, for such as must suffer it, the safest and surest, that which has always been used, rarely abused, the too-much contemned measure—spanking. Conferred authority to use this means, shown by occasional applications of it, greatly reduces the number of occasions when the physical treatment is needed.

The actual usefulness to the State of a reformatory greatly depends, always, on the man who is the executive head, on his appreciation and devotion, his ability and tact, together with the exclusiveness of industry with which he applied himself to administrative duties. To hamper and belittle his position is unwise.

Administrative details cannot be well conducted by any remote non-resident authority or agency, and it is impossible to maintain with efficiency the numerous departments and the delicate adjustment of them in a well organized reformatory if there is divided executive control.

Respectfully,

Z. R. BROCKWAY.

ELMIRA, N. Y., *September 30, 1900.*



# Acting General Superintendent's Report.

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ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

ELMIRA, N. Y., *September 30, 1900.*

*To the Board of Managers:*

In submitting my report as acting general superintendent of this institution I wish to call your attention to the fact that I have been in charge only during the last two months of the fiscal year, therefore my report will deal largely with the incidents covering that period and with such recommendations as have suggested themselves during this period and during the period in which I acted as senior physician.

Following the work which had been taken up by the board of managers early in the spring, toward bettering the condition of the boiler and engine plant; also the electric lighting system and the improving of the water supply, I took immediate steps towards securing the installation of two new boilers and the repairing of the old ones, which were in a highly dangerous condition. One of the engines in the dynamo house has now been thoroughly repaired and new belting purchased which has added greatly to the efficiency of that part of the plant at this time.

Through the active co-operation of the board of managers two new boilers have been purchased, and plans are being made to have them set and ready for use at the earliest moment. This addition to our boiler plant will in all probability enable us to have sufficient steam for heating purposes, etc., during the winter months.

A careful inspection has been made of the reservoir which supplies the institution with water for general purposes, and it will be drained and cleaned during the fall; the embankment will be somewhat strengthened and a new flume constructed.

The institution proper has been newly painted, adding considerably to its attractiveness. Especial care has been taken to see that all the cells are frequently and thoroughly scrubbed and receive fresh coats of whitewash, together with new beds and bedding.

It is certain that a considerable sum of money will be required during the ensuing year to make much needed repairs and renewals. The heating system, from reports made by engineers after examination, will have to be largely renewed and extensive alterations and repairs made. The boiler plant will need to be almost entirely renewed, none of the boilers in use being safe to carry high pressure of steam. They are also, owing to their condition, very costly to use, and a saving of fuel equal to one-third of the entire amount consumed can probably be effected with an improved plant. I also believe that with a new filter and repairs made to the water system, as now existing, a saving of water can be effected which will carry us throughout the year without purchasing water from the city, which entails a considerable expense, averaging from ten dollars to twelve dollars per day.

It is necessary that a considerable sum should be spent upon the sewer system; very little of the plumbing in the officers' quarters and in the kitchens and dining-rooms is properly trapped and ventilated and the greater part of it should be at once removed and renewed.

I have little doubt that the inspection which you propose to

make in the domestic building will result in showing that it is unsafe to use and will therefore demonstrate the necessity for a reconstruction of the portion of the building used as dining-rooms for the officers and inmates. It is certainly in a very unsanitary condition and is not well fitted for domestic purposes.

I would recommend that the entire boiler plant be concentrated into one large plant, which could be brought under competent civilian supervision, thus abolishing to a great extent the practice of placing our machinery, boilers, etc., under the care of inmates. It is extremely dangerous to trust them with our machinery, and it is also a false economy, as is shown by the condition of our plant at present, which has been cared for by inmates, and which must now, to a great extent, be renewed.

The condemned building, which has been unused for some time, and is known as the manual training building, in which the sloyd work was formerly conducted, will have to be torn down and a new building constructed in its place. I would recommend that you take steps to secure a sum of money sufficient to rebuild this at once, as well as the boiler plant and domestic building.

Much of the machinery in the institution having been in operation for a great many years has outlived its usefulness, consequently it will have to be soon renewed, and a sufficient sum of money should be set aside for this purpose. As the age of the institution increases the sums needed for repairs and renewals must of necessity increase in a corresponding ratio. During the past year an effort has been made by the Board to utilize the surplus material about the institution, and this has, in a great measure, been successful, enabling us to get through the past year without buying many articles which it will be now necessary to purchase.









1. Elmira Reformatory. 2. Machinists' Class. 3. Printing Class. 4. Blacksmithing Class. 5. Sign-Painting Class.  
6. Bricklaying Class. 7. Frescoing Class. 8. Upholstering Class. 9. Stone-Cutting Class. 10. Carpentry Class.



For the alterations, repairs and new building, and reconstruction of the engine and boiler plant necessary, a liberal appropriation will be required. I would therefore earnestly request the Board to take such action as will accomplish this end.

Turning now to our disciplinary department, it would seem particularly desirable to abolish to some extent the custom of employing inmates to supervise other inmates and abolish the power which some of them now hold, to degrade or favor others. In short, I would recommend an increase in the number of civilian officers sufficient to do away with this employment of inmates. This would require an addition of at least (16) sixteen civilian officers, which would increase the fixed expenses at the rate of \$10,000 per annum.

In this connection I would also urge that effort be made to secure for our officers the same salaries as are paid to officers in the State prisons who occupy similar positions. Certainly more is required of our officers here than of those in the State prisons, while their salaries range much less. For example: It is customary for us to pay our new men who come into the service here and who are stationed at first upon the wall to do guard duty, forty-two (\$42) dollars per month. The State prisons are enabled to pay more for the same service. It is extremely difficult to secure men who are competent for this low wage.

It is also proposed to soon put into operation a new schedule which will, in a large measure, abolish the practice of conducting trades-schools at night. It is felt that the best results are not obtained by carrying on instruction at night after inmates have put in a fairly full day's work at other employment. The number of hours of instruction which each inmate will receive under the new schedule will not be materially lessened; and it is ex-

pected that more instruction will be given. The saving in time will be effected by cutting down the number of hours given to what is known as State mechanical work, in other words, the cleaning and repairing of the institution; and special squads of men who have graduated from some trade and who are fairly well educated, will be organized to carry on this part of the work, leaving those who are more deficient to receive instruction in the ways provided. It has been felt that the great number of hours per day during which the inmates have been accustomed to labor has, in the past, produced too much mental and physical strain, and it is this which we seek to avoid.

The general discipline of the institution is excellent and has been so for a considerable period, and it is felt that the changes which it is proposed to make in schedule, etc., will tend to still further improve it. The inmates are hopeful and willing and take hold of their tasks in a way which is highly creditable. The number of men who have been removed from the routine for disciplinary reasons has been markedly decreased, as will be seen by consulting the tables published in the report of the managers. The outlook for the coming year indicates that we shall have the lowest mortality rate ever known in the institution, and I also trust that the disciplinary record will be equally satisfactory. It is also my impression that the efforts which the Board are making toward bringing the number of inmates down to the capacity of the institution will result in greatly elevating the moral tone of the inmates and be of assistance in preserving our present rate of health.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK W. ROBERTSON, M. D.,

*Acting General Superintendent.*

## Assistant Superintendent's Report.

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TO FRANK W. ROBERTSON, M. D., *Acting General Superintendent:*

Owing to the short period during which I have been acting in the capacity of assistant superintendent of this institution, I feel that I could not conscientiously make what might properly be termed my annual report, having been an official of this institution but three months, but I will endeavor to make a few remarks as to the changes which I have recommended and which with your approval have been adopted.

During the short time I have been here I have studied with some care the matter of the supervision of the inmates, and upon my entrance as assistant superintendent, I noticed that a change could be made, as I considered that the manner in which the officers were stationed about the place was not systematized to the end that every department had adequate supervisory force. To this end I immediately made such recommendations as I thought would remedy the defect, and with your approval made such changes and reclassification of the employees that at the present time things are moving along smoothly.

I have also given close attention to the sanitary condition of the cells in the institution, every one of which is visited at a certain time each month and given a thorough cleaning, the entire room being thoroughly sterilized and whitewashed. No complaints of consequence have been received regarding the cleanliness of the cells, and at my last inspection of same I could find no fault with the keepers who have supervision of this work, but on



the contrary felt impelled to commend them for the careful and thorough manner in which they were executing their duty. The system in vogue in this institution is so complicated that it will require considerable time and careful study before one in my position may feel competent to recommend changes which might prove beneficial. I have endeavored to fix in mind many of the little facts and important details that will be of benefit to me in the performance of my duties during the coming year.

I thank you and the other officers for your courteous treatment and for the aid which you have one and all extended to me, and in closing let me wish you success in your administration of the affairs of this institution during the coming year, and with my hearty co-operation as your assistant let us look forward to the time of issuing our first annual report as officials of this institution, and hope to be able to hand to the public a record that will be a credit to the administration.

Respectfully submitted,

P. J. McDONNELL,

*Assistant Superintendent.*

*September 30, 1900.*

## Financial Exhibit.

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The following analytical statement of the year's maintenance cost is for the fourth year of the new prison labor system without the general employment of prisoners for productive earnings:

### COST OF MAINTENANCE, 1900.

Salaries of officers.....	\$3,872 50
Wages and labor and board allowance, not including items belonging to "Shops, Farm and Garden Supplies" account, total of (\$21,678.42):	
Wages and labor.....	\$50,992 14
Board allowance.....	11,137 87
	<hr/> 62,130 01
Expenses of managers.....	2,588 26
Provisions .....	36,203 04
Household stores.....	8,442 88
Clothing .....	25,915 31
Fuel and light.....	19,239 11
Hospital and medical supplies.....	3,316 85
Ordinary repairs.....	8,230 97
Transfer of inmates.....	17,094 46
Miscellaneous account:	
General .....	\$1,829 48
Educational .....	4,405 42
Ice and water.....	532 32
Military .....	155 22
Postage .....	1,082 20

Amusements .....	\$418 50	
Stationery .....	1,818 65	
Telegraph and telephone.....	518 17	
Funeral expenses.....	374 90	
Physical training.....	41 93	
	<hr/>	\$11,176 79
Shops, farm and garden supplies,* balance.....		5,850 97
		<hr/>
		\$204,061 15
		<hr/> <hr/>

### ANALYZED PER DIEM MAINTENANCE COST.

(*Per capita.* Average number of inmates, 1,365.29.)

Salaries of officers, wages and labor, including board allowance .....	.132
Expenses of managers and officers.....	.005
Provisions .....	.073
Household stores.....	.017
Clothing .....	.052
Fuel and light.....	.039
Hospital and medical supplies.....	.007
Ordinary repairs.....	.016
Transfer of inmates.....	.034
Miscellaneous .....	.022
Trades teachers.....	.012
	<hr/>
	.409
	<hr/> <hr/>

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\*The account covers all expenditures for Technological and Manual Training Classes, together with other expenses not named above.

# Statistics of Inmates, 1876-1900,

## The Period of the Reformatory's Existence.

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Since the opening of the institution—in July, 1876—to the close of the fiscal year, 10,500 inmates were received at the Reformatory. Particulars in respect to the ages, terms of detention, antecedents, etc., of those imprisoned, as appearing on the Institutional registers are presented herewith:

### GENERAL.

Total number received since the opening of the institution .....	10,500
Now remaining, returned from parole.....	31
	<hr/>
Total.....	10,531
Total number discharged.....	9,255
	<hr/>
Prisoners' count September 30, 1900.....	1,276
	<hr/> <hr/>

### PARTICULARS.

Total number of prisoners received.....	10,500
Details:	
Sentenced for definite terms.....	565
Sentenced for indefinite terms.....	9,935
	<hr/>
Total .....	10,500
	<hr/> <hr/>



## RELATING TO INDEFINITES.\*

Indefinites received.....	9,935
Details:	
Paroled .....	6,610
Absolutely released without parole.....	27
Maximum sentences expired.....	865
Pardoned .....	31
Escaped .....	28
Died .....	186
Transferred to other prisons, State hospitals, or otherwise .....	1,007
	<hr/> 8,754
Remaining .....	1,181
Returned from parole.....	31
Definite prisoners.....	64
	<hr/>
Institutional count September 30, 1900.....	1,276
	<hr/> <hr/>

## INDEFINITES RETURNED.

Total number returned .....	474
	<hr/> <hr/>
Returned from parole once.....	433
Returned from parole twice.....	35
Returned from parole three times.....	5
Returned from parole four times.....	1
	<hr/> <hr/>

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\* By indefinites will be understood those whose period of detention is limited only by the maximum term provided by the penal code for the particular crime of each inmate.

Reparoled .....	247
Discharged by expiration, transferred to other prisons, pardoned, died, escaped, etc.....	196
Remaining at reformatory.....	31
<hr/>	
Total number returned.....	474
<hr/> <hr/>	

PAROLE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEP-  
TEMBER 30, 1900.

Total number paroled.....	448
<hr/> <hr/>	
Served well and earned absolute release.....	156
Correspondence and conduct maintained, the period of parole not having expired.....	185
Ceased correspondence, thus failing to fulfil obligations, and lost sight of.....	86
Died on parole, doing well to time of death.....	3
Sent to other prisons while on parole.....	8
Returned to reformatory by arrest.....	10
<hr/>	
Total of those paroled.....	448
<hr/> <hr/>	

# Biographical Compendium.

(1876—1900.)

(The Period of the Reformatory's Existence.)

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These tables are compiled from information relating to 9,933 of the 9,935 inmates indefinitely sentenced. Of one, an illiterate foreigner, no reliable data can be secured; another refused to give any information as to his family or past life.

## RELATING TO PARENTS OF INMATES.

### HEREDITY.

Insanity or epilepsy in ancestry.....	1,051 or 10.6%
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### DRUNKENNESS (IN ANCESTRY).

Clearly traced .....	3,594 or 36.2%
Doubtful .....	1,050 or 10.6%
Temperate .....	5,289 or 53.2%

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### EDUCATION (IN ANCESTRY).

Without any education.....	1,387 or 14.0%
Simply read and write.....	2,690 or 27.1%
Ordinary common school or more.....	5,379 or 54.1%
High school or more.....	477 or 4.8%

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### PECUNIARY CIRCUMSTANCES (IN ANCESTRY).

Pauperized .....	268 or 2.7%
No accumulations .....	8,124 or 81.8%
Forehanded .....	1,541 or 15.5%

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OCCUPATION (IN ANCESTRY).

Servants and clerks.....	1,065 or 10.7%
Common laborers .....	3,555 or 35.8%
At mechanical work.....	3,266 or 32.9%
With traffic .....	1,838 or 18.5%

The professions:

Law .....	49
Medicine .....	71
Theology .....	38
Teaching .....	51
Total .....	209 or 2.1%

RELATING TO INMATES THEMSELVES.  
ENVIRONMENT.

(a) Character of home:

Positively bad .....	4,673 or 47.0%
Fair (only) .....	3,824 or 38.5%
Good .....	1,436 or 14.5%

(b) Duration of home life:

Left home previous to 10 years of age.....	408 or 4.1%
Left home between 10 and 14 years of age.....	781 or 7.8%
Left home soon after 14 years of age.....	3,524 or 35.5%
At home up to time of crime.....	5,220 or 52.6%

As to the 4,713 homeless:

Occupied furnished rooms in cities.....	1,725 or 36.6%
Lived in cheap boarding houses, itinerants.....	1,184 or 25.1%
Lived with employer.....	853 or 18.1%
Were rovers or tramps.....	951 or 20.2%



(These figures are obtained from information furnished by the inmates with occasional verification from outside sources.)

### EDUCATIONAL:

Without any education, illiterates.....	1,653 or 16.6%
Simply read and write (with difficulty).....	4,587 or 46.2%
Ordinary common school.....	3,289 or 33.1%
High school or more.....	404 or 4.1%

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### \*INDUSTRIAL.

Servants and clerks .....	2,302 or 23.2%
Common laborers .....	5,586 or 56.2%
At mechanical work.....	1,567 or 15.8%
Idlers .....	478 or 4.8%

---

### CHARACTER OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Positively bad .....	5,523 or 55.6%
Not good .....	4,197 or 42.3%
Doubtful .....	81 or 0.9%
Good .....	132 or 1.2%

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### NOMINAL RELIGIOUS FAITH OR TRAINING.

Protestant .....	4,326 or 43.6%
Roman Catholic .....	4,582 or 46.1%
Hebrew .....	781 or 7.8%
None .....	244 or 2.5%

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### NATURE OF OFFENCE.

Against property .....	9,076 or 91.4%
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\* It should be stated that those who claimed some occupation were, as a rule, not regularly employed; not steady, reliable workmen.

Against the person.....	808 or 8.1%
Against the peace.....	49 or 0.5%

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AGE OF ADMISSION.

Between 16 and 20 years of age.....	5,519 or 55.5%
Between 20 and 25 years of age.....	3,439 or 34.6%
Between 25 and 30 years of age.....	975 or 9.9%

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CONDITION OF INMATES OBSERVED ON ADMISSION.

(These facts obtained otherwise than by a medical examination.)

PHYSICAL.

(a) As to health:

Debilitated or diseased.....	366 or 3.7%
Somewhat impaired .....	593 or 6.0%
Good health .....	8,974 or 90.3%

(b) As to quality:

Low or coarse.....	3,121 or 31.4%
Medium .....	4,134 or 41.6%
Good .....	2,678 or 27.0%

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MENTAL.

(a) Natural capacity:

Deficient .....	104 or 1.0%
Fair (only) .....	1,271 or 12.8%
Good .....	8,021 or 80.8%
Excellent .....	537 or 5.4%

(b) Culture:

None .....	4,812 or 48.5%
Very slight .....	3,341 or 33.6%

Ordinary .....	1,587 or 15.9%
Much .....	193 or 2.0%

### MORAL.

(a) Susceptibility to moral impressions (estimated):

Positively none .....	3,528 or 35.5%
Possibly some .....	4,144 or 41.8%
Ordinarily susceptible .....	1,876 or 18.8%
Specially susceptible .....	385 or 3.9%

(b) Moral sense (even such as shown under examination: either filial affection, sense of shame or of personal loss):

Absolutely none .....	2,732 or 27.5%
Possibly some .....	4,404 or 44.3%
Ordinarily sensitive .....	2,269 or 22.9%
Specially sensitive .....	528 or 5.3%

### RATIO OF PROGRESS IN THE GRADES.

Of the present 1,212 indefinite inmates, there reached the upper first grade:

After only 6 months.....	55 or 4.5%
After from 7 to 9 months.....	53 or 4.4%
After from 10 to 12 months.....	35 or 2.8%
After from 13 to 18 months.....	32 or 2.7%
After from 19 to 24 months.....	34 or 2.9%
After from 25 to 36 months.....	25 or 2.0%
After from 37 to 49 months.....	17 or 1.4%

Total .....	251 or 20.7%
In progress now.....	961 or 79.3%

The grade status of the 1,212 indefinite inmates now here is as follows:

In the lower first or neutral grade.....	645 or 53.2%
In the upper first or probationary grade*.....	251 or 20.7%
In the second grade.....	230 or 19.0%
In the third grade.....	86 or 7.1%

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PERIOD OF DETENTION OF PRESENT INMATES.

Less than one year.....	589 or 48.7%
One year and less than two.....	311 or 25.6%
Two years and less than three.....	156 or 12.9%
Three years and less than four.....	87 or 7.0%
Four years and less than five.....	64 or 5.3%
Five years and more.....	5 or 0.5%
The average period of detention of the present in- definite inmate is.....	1 yr. 11 mos.

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\* The minimum of time required to reach the Upper First or Probationary Grade, preparatory to release, is six (6) months.



## Report of the Physician.

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*To the Board of Managers Elmira Reformatory, Elmira, N. Y.:*

During the past year the general health of the institution has improved very markedly. We have averted to a great extent the usual epidemic of measles, having had but nine (9) cases.

The number who were ill on October 1, 1899, were one hundred and twenty-three (123), divided as follows:

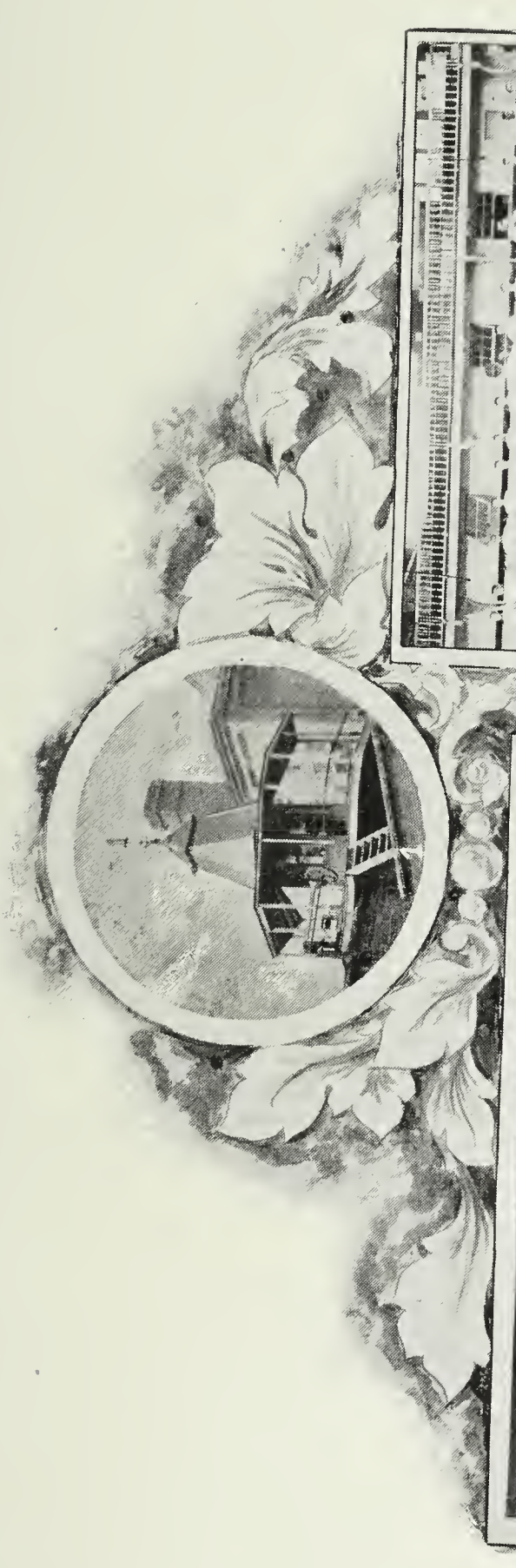
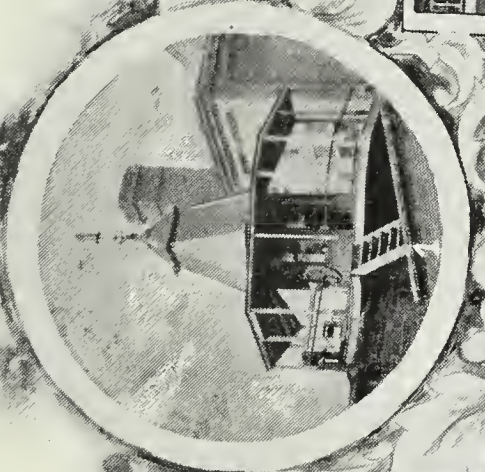
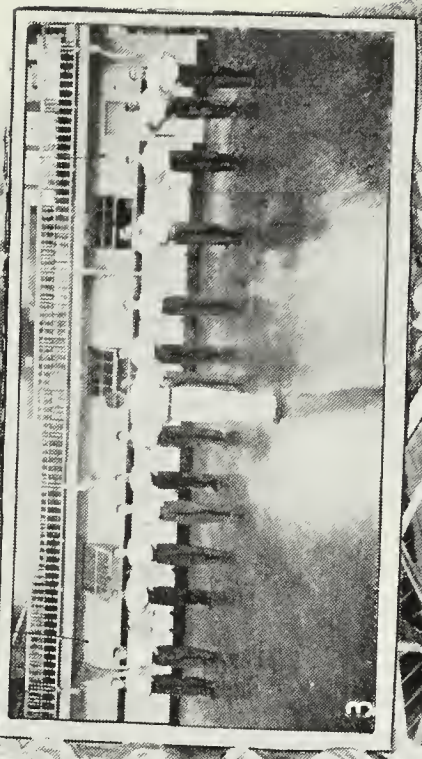
Sick in hospital.....	43
Sick in rooms.....	22
In invalid yard and removed from routine.....	58
<hr/>	
Total.....	123
<hr/> <hr/>	

In contrast to this at the close of the fiscal year the number who are ill is forty-one (41), divided as follows:

Sick in hospital.....	13
Sick in rooms (including those under observation).....	14
In invalid yard and removed from routine.....	14
<hr/>	
Total.....	41
<hr/> <hr/>	

I shall divert from the usual custom of specifying the ailment of each inmate who was treated during the year, and merely treat the sick in groups.

There were seventy-seven (77) surgical cases, the most serious being a compound dislocation of the fibula and a dislocation of the left shoulder; seven (7) of erysipelas, a fracture of the right







1. South Gate Turret. 2. Wood-Turning Class. 3. Awkward Squad, at "Setting Up Exercises." 4. School Classes at General Gymnastics. 5. Physical Culture Class (Patients) at "Floor or Apparatus Work." 6. Special Mechanical Drawing Class. 7. Group of Class Undergoing a Course of Medical Gymnastics.



leg below the knee, a fracture of the rib, and two (2) Potts' fractures.

Among the 328 medical cases there were, during the month of July particularly, several cases of gastro-enteritis, etc., and in the early spring there were nine (9) cases of measles. Of dry pleurisy there were five (5), pleurisy with effusion seven (7), pleuro pneumonia one (1), lobar pneumonia three (3), rheumatism seventeen (17), tuberculosis (glandular) six (6), and tuberculosis (pulmonary) eighty-five (85).

It is gratifying to note that the total number of deaths during the year has been thirteen (13) as against eighteen (18) the preceding year; and further, that we have to report but a single suicide as against two (2) for the preceding year.

The number in hospital October 1, 1899, was.....	43
Admitted from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900....	405
	<hr/>
Total.....	448
	<hr/> <hr/>

Of those admitted there were:

White .....	387
Colored .....	18
	<hr/>
Total.....	405
	<hr/> <hr/>

Of the 448 patients treated in the hospital during the year there were:

Returned to cells.....	283
Transferred to Matteawan State Hospital.....	74
Transferred to U. S. Hospital at Washington, D. C. ....	4
Specially paroled on account of invalidism.....	55
Regularly paroled .....	1



Discharged at expiration of maximum sentence.....	2
Died .....	13
Escaped .....	3
Remaining in hospital September 30, 1900.....	13
Total.....	448

### INVALID YARD.

Remaining in invalid yard October 1, 1899.....	58
Assigned from October 1, 1899 to September 30, 1900.....	108
Total.....	166

Of this number there were:

Discharged during the year to the routine.....	70
Discharged during the year to the hospital.....	60
Specially paroled on account of invalidism.....	22
Remaining in yard September 30, 1900.....	14
Total .....	166

The year's mortality is thirteen (13), as follows:

Pulmonary phthisis .....	8
Pulmonary tuberculosis (acute).....	1
Pulmonary congestion .....	1
Pneumonia .....	1
Pleuro-pneumonia .....	1
Suicide, by strangulation.....	1
Total.....	13

The average age of the thirteen inmates who died during the past year was twenty-two (22) years.

The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was, according to color, as follows:

White . . . . .	5
Colored . . . . .	4
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	9
	<hr/> <hr/>

The number of transfers to the Matteawan State Hospital for the Insane at Fishkill Landing, N. Y., is classified as follows:

Dementia . . . . .	11
Dementia, epileptic . . . . .	2
Mania . . . . .	9
Mania, acute . . . . .	10
Mania, subacute . . . . .	4
Mania, acute with phthisis . . . . .	3
Mania, recurrent . . . . .	1
Melancholia . . . . .	8
Melancholia, acute . . . . .	22
Melancholia, subacute . . . . .	1
Paranoia, persecutory . . . . .	3
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	74
	<hr/> <hr/>

The number transferred to the United States Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D. C., is classified as follows:

Dementia . . . . .	1
Melancholia . . . . .	2
Mania, acute . . . . .	1
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	4
	<hr/> <hr/>

It may be interesting to note some facts in connection with these seventy-eight (78) insane cases.

Of this number there have been:

Previously in Matteawan State Hospital for Insane.....	6
Previously in other hospitals for the insane.....	2
Epileptics .....	3
Congenital imbecile (marked degree).....	1
Subjects of neuroses, other than epilepsy.....	2
Subjects of tubercular diseases.....	5
Subjects of bodily asymmetries.....	4
Previously in institutions for young law-breakers.....	26
Previously in prisons for adults (their own admission)....	21
Unable to read or write .....	11
Total .....	78

The following facts were also developed regarding their ancestry:

Insane, heredity in, cases.....	6
Epileptic, heredity in, cases.....	7
Intemperance in parents, in, cases.....	29

The average age of those committed to the hospitals for the insane during the past year was twenty-two (22) years and nine (9) months.

Of the seventy-eight (78) inmates transferred to the insane hospitals there were four (4) cases which had been returned from the Matteawan State Hospital, having been committed previous to the present fiscal year. It was found after careful study and consideration that they were unfitted to again take up the pro-

posed reformatory treatment outlined for them and with the consent of the board of managers and after communication with the Matteawan authorities they were returned to that institution where they are now receiving the necessary care and treatment.

I feel it my duty to recommend to the Board that some change be made in the practice of returning inmates to this institution from the hospitals for the care and treatment of the criminal insane as we have no means to supply the difference which exists between the treatment which should be accorded this unfortunate class and the treatment which exists for the healthy prisoner in this institution. The difference between the hospital treatment for the mentally infirm and the reformatory system adopted for the reformation of the criminal (which is compulsory in most respects), is one of the main reasons which induces me to make this recommendation. During my sojourn here as physician, and by closely studying the arrivals, I have had opportunity to note that a number of these have been inmates of various institutions for the treatment of the insane. The usual commitment papers forwarded with the prisoner have nothing in them to furnish us information as to the man's previous history or present condition, information which would be invaluable for the proper classification and assignment of the new arrival and the perfection of our medical records.

I repeat that a large number of the arrivals here (so called first offenders) have been previously confined for many months or years in other jails or prisons. The judges are misled and commit men here through the lack of a proper system of inquiring into the previous history of the young offenders. The health of this class is usually so impaired by previous confine-



ment and vicious practices, that they are unable to immediately take up the tasks laid out for them and are more or less under the care of the physician for some time.

After noting the above facts it seems clear to me that inquiry into the previous history, with an examination by competent medical authority should precede sentence to this institution and a biographical sketch of each prisoner with the result of the physician's examination should accompany him when he arrives here. If this were done, many offenders would not be sentenced to the Reformatory, thus helping to prevent overcrowding, which is undoubtedly a factor in the production of ill-health and insanity.

As my connection with this institution began on the 1st of April, 1900, my remarks will be understood to apply only from that date.

On Monday morning, April 2, 1900, I found there were:

Sick in hospital .....	60
Sick in rooms .....	96
In the invalid yard, removed from the routine.....	56
	<hr/>
Total .....	212
	<hr/>

There were a large number of inmates in the institution afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis and also a number who were mentally irresponsible. I immediately set at work to rid the institution, so far as was possible, of the insane, and adopted measures to prevent the spread of tubercular disease. The suspected cases were carefully observed, sometimes for a considerable period, and when satisfied as to their condition an examination was made by local physicians appointed by the county

judge, as provided by law, and they were transferred to the hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane. A number of cases were found to be chronic and had evidently been affected for some time.

That the prisoner should be kept in a penal institution when he needs hospital care and treatment is manifestly unfair, both to the State and to the prisoner; it is unfair to the State because in all probability by so doing you may cause the inmate to become chronically and hopelessly insane, thus burdening the State with the care of the person during the remainder of his life; nor is it just to the inmate to keep him in a penal institution and thus retard or prevent his recovery.

The people of the State of New York have shown their intention to properly care for the insane in our prisons and reformatories by building and equipping at large expense a hospital for the criminal insane. Thus it is plainly made our duty to transfer inmates who become insane in our penal institutions to the hospital designed for their reception, care and treatment. The item of expense should also be considered. It is said to cost in the neighborhood of \$200 per annum to maintain an insane person in a State hospital. Should the case become chronic when the patient is thirty (30) years of age, and assuming that he should live to be forty-five (45) years of age, the expense of maintaining him for the rest of his life would be \$3,000. Thus it will also be seen that motives of economy should enter into the consideration.

There are special reasons why greater care should be exercised in an institution of this kind regarding those who are mentally weak or who are really insane than in a State prison. The modified indeterminate sentence makes it possible for in-

mates of this institution to secure their own release solely by close application to their work and a faithful observance of the rules and regulations designated by the administration. Therefore any inmate who may be mentally infirm is disqualified for earning his release and is made to go on year after year in the same groove, the continued confinement impairing his health and mental condition and eventually resulting in the man becoming a hopeless lunatic to be a burden upon the State for the remainder of his existence.

We have not gone to the extreme of sending to a hospital for the insane every man who has shown any mental weakness or idiosyncrasy, but we have transferred those who were known to be dangerous to themselves or other inmates; also those whose mental condition rendered it impossible for them to be humanely cared for in an institution of this kind. It is expected that in future years the number of inmates transferred to the hospitals for the insane will not be so great as during the past year, measures having been adopted which it is confidently expected will result in a reduction of the number of transfers from this institution.

In free life one of the great causes of insanity is the strain engendered by the struggle for existence; so in penal institutions of this character, one of the causes of mental breakdown is undoubtedly the strain placed upon the intellectual faculties of the inmates who are seeking their release. I have frequently found in my daily interviews with the inmates that a large number of them are in a highly neurotic condition. It is generally conceded that inmates of prisons are, as a class, more susceptible to disease, physical and mental, than are people in free life. As no careful medical examination of all inmates upon their arrivals



had been recorded prior to the 1st of April, 1900, it is impossible to say how many inmates have been received here who were suffering from mental or physical disorders at the time of their arrival.

During the six (6) months of my incumbency I have discovered cases that were undoubtedly insane on admission and which developed very shortly afterwards. It is safe to assume that the number of transfers to institutions for the insane from this institution will usually exceed those of the State prisons because the average age of the prisoners in this institution is twenty-one (21) years and eight (8) months, and statistics which have been collected by alienists show that insanity is most frequent between the ages of twenty (20) and thirty (30) years. Also more is required of inmates in this institution than is required of prisoners in the State prisons, and if there should be any inherent weakness or predisposition (if it may be so-called) to insanity in the individual, he is more likely to break down here than in a State prison where the requirements are less exacting.

Regarding the cases of tuberculosis, we have adopted so far as possible the practice of isolating the inmates so diseased in a ward by themselves and assigning them to a portion of the invalid yard especially set apart for their use, thereby isolating them so far as is possible from the rest of the population. Care is taken to collect the sputum in paper vessels which are afterwards burned, and advanced cases which are infectious are removed from the routine and placed in the invalid yard and in some cases specially paroled. The rooms, articles of clothing, etc., are all properly sterilized at frequent intervals.

A new system for visiting the sick has been adopted which



secures prompt treatment to those who are ill and prevents the imposition upon the physician of large numbers of malingerers.

Since June 1st we have employed the services of an experienced apothecary, and this has enabled us to have prescriptions properly prepared, not by a guard as formerly, and to medicate each particular case which has undoubtedly been of assistance in reducing the number of those who are ill.

After consultation with Dr. Howard, one of the managers, concerning the probable source of so much tuberculosis, recommendation was made to the Board to secure the services of a competent veterinary surgeon, which recommendation was adopted and the herd of cows, numbering eighteen, belonging to the institution was examined. It was found that five cows responded to the tuberculine test, and on the recommendation of the veterinary surgeon they were slaughtered. Autopsy revealed an advanced stage of pulmonary disease, the glands throughout the animals being enlarged, while abscesses, with the production of pus, had formed in the lungs of most of the animals.

By order of the Board of Managers in April, 1900, the senior physician was directed to make a physical and mental examination of each prisoner on his arrival and departure. This cannot fail to result in great good. Inmates mentally affected and those who have pulmonary tuberculosis will in many instances have these diseases discovered upon their arrival. The pulmonary cases will then be placed in isolated quarters, thereby preventing healthy men from occupying their rooms either conjointly with them or after the diseased persons have been changed to other rooms. This will undoubtedly assist in the prevention of a spread of tubercular disease.

We are also making a careful examination of inmates who leave the institution either on parole or when finally discharged. This will be of benefit to the institution, in that it will prevent the claims, which have sometimes been made by former inmates of injuries alleged to have been received here.

Measures have been adopted, with which you are familiar and which have your approval, looking to a revision of the dietary and the supplying of the inmates with food of a proper quality and sufficient quantity, which, together with a proper sterilization of the milk as carried on this summer, will result in the prevention of diarrhoeal diseases so common in large institutions in the summer months. It is also expected that the measures which have been taken to properly filter the water from the reservoir, will be of great assistance.

The efforts made by the Board during the past year to prevent the overcrowding of the institution by abolishing the practice of "doubling up" the inmates, which means placing two and sometimes three in the same room, and which has hitherto been so common in this institution, began to bear fruit in the early spring, and throughout the summer the number of inmates decreased markedly. I attribute, in a great measure, to this decrease in population, our reduction of the number of inmates who are under the physicians' care.

In the early summer the practice of fastening wooden doors, known as blind doors in front of the cells, darkening and preventing the entrance of a proper amount of air and light, and which resulted in several instances in the development of eye disease, was discontinued, and has not at this writing been resumed.

In this connection I might say that we have caused the oculist to make more frequent visits of late, and effort has been made to



see that men suffering from any serious disease of the eye receive proper attention. The dentist has also been vigilant in seeing that the teeth of our inmates are properly cared for.

It has been the aim of the medical department to prevent, so far as possible, the retention of inmates in their cells for any considerable length of time, and in exceptional cases, where men have been confined in their cells for a considerable period for disciplinary reasons, they have been given a considerable amount of exercise, and in extreme cases have been removed upon order and placed in the invalid yard. It is believed that this careful watching will also aid in reducing the number of inmates who are ill.

The health record of the institution at the present time is excellent, and by continued watchfulness and activity I feel that our next year will show a still further decrease in the number who have to be relieved from the routine because of illness.

In conclusion, I would recommend that the steam heating system be renewed and enlarged sufficiently to permit the maintaining of a proper temperature during the winter months, as I understand that during past winters it has been impossible to maintain a sufficient degree of warmth in the northern extension of the buildings to permit the inmates there to be comfortable. Owing to additions to the buildings and the enlargement of the enclosed spaces, which has taken place in recent years, the sewer system has become inadequate to meet the growing demand. I would therefore recommend the enlarging of the main sewer to meet the need. Annual tests of the cows to discover tubercular disease should be made; also rebuilding of the plumbing in the institution with proper traps and back airing should be had, thus preventing the entrance of sewer gas. We also need a large

water supply with good filtration; the repair of the ventilating shafts leading from the cells (many of these shafts being obstructed by fallen bricks and mortar); and the construction in the ward for tubercular subjects of an asphalt or cement floor. I would also recommend that the condemned domestic building be at once replaced with a new building containing a modern equipment for properly cooking the food; large, airy dining-rooms; and in connection with this the adoption of a proper system for distributing the food to the inmates so that it will be hot when placed upon the tables. I would also recommend that measures be taken towards securing a better quality of food, as I am reliably informed that most of our syrups, etc., are of a very low grade. It would seem that in an institution of this sort it would be advisable to have some one who is specially fitted to judge of the qualities of the foods furnished for the use of the institution, and that in purchasing our food-stuffs all be required to meet some certain standard of quality.

I take this opportunity to mention the assistance and support derived from my consultations with Manager Charles F. Howard, M. D., who has aided by suggestion and otherwise the carrying out of methods which have resulted in so markedly improving the medical conditions here.

I also wish to mention the aid which my assistant physicians, Dr. Denis Lucey and Dr. Frederick A. Hunt, have rendered, and to whom is due, in no small degree, my success in decreasing the number who are ill in the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK W. ROBERTSON, M. D.,

*Senior Physician.*

*September 30, 1900.*



# Military Instructor's Report.

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TO FRANK W. ROBERTSON, M. D., *Acting General Superintendent:*

I present herewith my report as military instructor and chief of the disciplinary department for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900.

During the year named above the personnel of the military and disciplinary departments has been radically changed. The terms remain synonymous and the systems interdependent. Rational military training is objectively and subjectively disciplinary in a very high if not the highest sense, and a modern reformatory disciplinary system seeks to establish and maintain among other things order, obedience and respect for authority comparatively up to the highest military standard.

For reasons too well known to call for review here some qualification of a statement is always necessary when comparison is made of military and disciplinary results obtained, as between relatively free institutions, such as the best military schools of the country and penal institutions of whatsoever character. Assuming 100 per cent. as perfection, if the reformatory reaches and maintains seventy-five (75) per cent. for the mass in all-around disciplinary and military spirit and endeavor, then, relatively, the West Point standard is sustained. Let us state it another way. Given the opportunity to properly and scientifically isolate and classify, say twenty-five (25) per cent. of the population, which percentage approximately covers the number of chronic offenders, then the remaining seventy-five (75) per cent. would literally measure up to the West Point standard of discipline.

The Elmira Reformatory has for several years, and does still, effectively merge the military and disciplinary branches of the system—the one meant to conduce to the reformation of the criminal, the other the key to keep him constantly wound up to alert and concentrated mental and physical effort.

“As is the discipline, so is the reformatory” is axiomatic. As is the military system, so, in a great measure at least, is the discipline, has come to be pretty generally regarded as a fair statement. Military training and exercise, like any other reformative measure, must be fundamental, exact and at all times persistently and consistently prosecuted in order to be effective. The very initial position of “Attention” when absolutely observed is perfect mental and physical concentration illustrated.

It is not claimed for military training that it is better than many other forms of exercise, during the execution of which the mind and body of the man are under absolute control for the accomplishment of definite results—that is, results demanding perfect fixedness of attention and of like muscular control. But it is held that systematic military training accomplishes those results; that it does it in the most orderly and the least irksome manner known; that it materially aids the man, who takes it up for all it is worth, to become mentally, physically and habitually orderly, alert and exact; that it greatly strengthens and adds to the power of inhibition or discretionary ability to arrest the muscles or any group of them, and in a word that it goes a long way toward creating a healthy mind in a healthy body, while educating the former to discipline the latter. This is the first and last duty of self-control.

It is universally conceded that military training conserves neatness, cleanliness and a systematic ordering and arrangement of

material things; that it adds strength to the body, activity to the limbs and grace to the motions, and that it fosters noble and patriotic thoughts. Our men are disposed and moved almost entirely under military organization and rule, and with insignificant exceptions all movement is started by bugle blast or drum tap, including "sick call," added during the past year, and upon the sounding of which men "claiming sickness" of any character are sent from the different departments to the doctor's office, and from thence to the "sick gallery" or the hospital, as necessity dictates. Hence a very large percentage of all classes of disciplinary offenses may be classed as military, or those of a character opposed to the military ideas of true and manly conduct.

All prisoners recognize and appreciate plain justice: To be absolutely just and judiciously generous in dealing with offenders is the aim of my department, and this policy includes special consideration of and for inmates, one way or another, peculiarly handicapped or afflicted mentally, morally or physically.

Acting upon these principles it has been possible to reduce the third or convict grade over fifty (50) per cent. in the last three months and the discipline of this grade is vastly improved. No transfers to State prison have been made; and the period of general cellular detention has been markedly decreased. Short diet as a means of punishment has been practically annihilated, and the general discipline of the place is surely on the up grade.

General military spirit and willingness to obey and do is a pretty reliable institutional barometer. This has never registered as satisfactorily as at the present moment, at least, not during the time of service of the writer.



With a certain and comparatively small number of so-called "incorrigibles," we have, with all other institutions of like character, the usual problem to solve.

"There must be some way of reaching such men!" repeatedly exclaim our philanthropic friends. "There must be;" no doubt there is. The reformatory world is vitally interested and for years and years has earnestly, patiently, and sympathetically sought a reasonable solution of the matter. Every disciplinary expedient has been tried including "moral suasion," reinforced by religious, scholastic, trades and military instruction, and still the average number of prisoners seemingly, naturally and unchangeably at war with natural conditions remain fixed or nearly so. The men are "reached," and the majority of them are easily "reached," and appearantly profoundly so at times, but the impression unfortunately is but fleeting, and is usually the evidence of mere emotional impulse.

The new schedule of time and instruction, trades-school and military, which is shortly to go into effect, will bring about separation of this class of men who are at present and for certain periods of the morning of each day massed in appreciable numbers. It will also bring about a very much more efficient supervision over these men than obtains at present, and will have the supreme advantage of prescribing for every inmate the same kind and amount of trades-school and military instruction.

A desirable addition to this institution at present would be a properly appointed and separate building, having not less than 100 apartments for the special treatment of prisoners who, by a long continued course of insubordination or other kind of pernicious conduct, clearly demonstrate that they are unfit to mingle with the prisoners in the usual way.



When the new schedule is well under way, it is hoped that a reasonable period each work-day may be set apart for military "setting up" or calisthenic drill, the same to be executed in the free air when possible.

Respectfully submitted,

V. M. MASTEN,

*Colonel.*

## Trades-School Director's Report.

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TO FRANK W. ROBERTSON, M. D., *Acting General Superintendent:*

Trade instruction has been furnished the inmates throughout the year along the general lines now so firmly established here as forming an integral part in the process of working out the reformation of criminals. Day and evening sessions have been continued, some classes meeting days only, others evenings only, and still others assembling both days and evenings. A schedule of such flexibility has permitted the utilization of the inmate's time at trade work every available hour not required for other institutional duties, and has insured without slip the provision for trade acquisition to one and all in need of it.

Educators frequently make the complaint that the pupil is entrusted to their care too few of the twenty-four hours constituting the day, and that the counter effects of the associations of the pupil during a greater number of hours which he spends elsewhere, tends strongly to undo the work of the day's teaching. This they offer with the consciousness that within the limits of five hours a day, five days out of seven, there can be accomplished at best only a portion of the training requisite for the symmetrical development of all the members composing the unit. In this respect the reformatory, by the inherent nature of its management, possessed the desideratum lacking in many schools. It emphatically has the disposition of the inmates' time and can plan for its whole employment. The attempt is here made, and with reasonable success to mainly

direct the mental operations of the man during all of his waking hours. His manifold needs are considered and ministered to. The methods of surveillance required for maintaining order and enforcing discipline are especially those of a prison; the methods of education adopted for refitting and restoring the criminal to citizenship are essentially those of a school. Trades teaching is methodically a portion to the instruction in the other reformatory departments with the aim of developing practical, self-supporting, and self-controlling citizens.

This institution takes a place among the pioneers in trades teaching having adopted the work early because of its peculiar fitness and advantage to our inhabitants. First, in connection with prison industries that were formerly in operation, then by the organization of separate classes begun solely for their instructive value, the class work being supplemented by that of the industries, and finally the continuing of the trades school after State legislation had prohibited, in all prisons manufacturing for the open market. At the start, the commoner trades were introduced by us, and the list from time to time was extended to include every trade at which our men upon release could find employment or in which instruction could be expediently and feasibly furnished. The onward movement of industrial progress which has substituted machinery so extensively for hand work, and the increasing competition calling for specialization which has subdivided the diverse processes formerly comprehended in one trade, have operated to force several trades out of existence without supplanting them with anything of a permanent character in which we could feel safe in providing instruction. The vast centralization of individual lines of manufacture effecting the combination of several smaller



concerns into one, and causing their removal to some suitable locality, while perhaps supplying work to as many artisans as before, has made it difficult for us with a population coming from all quarters of the State to adapt our trade instruction so conveniently to these conditions. Wood-turning was, several years ago, terminated in our school as a trade and was continued only as a part of the pattern-making and the machine wood working courses. Later, wood-carving was abandoned and the instruction reduced to lessons upon the carving machine as auxiliary to cabinet making. The invention and adoption of the linotype has necessitated the reconstruction of our course in printing, narrowing it to job work with opportunities for a few pupils to become proficient in press work. Owing to the great extent to which the linotype has come into use, the recommendation is here again urgently made that we purchase such a machine and modernize our printing force to keep pace with commercial practice. Our brass-smithing class no longer meets the requirements for which it was organized and should be either brought to an end or equipped efficiently to undertake brass-working on a standard with industrial enterprises at large. Instruction in baking and cooking has been given during the year in connection with the work of the culinary department, but has not been carried on as separate class undertakings. These classes, and likewise those of pattern-making and photo engraving, which were temporarily suspended some time since, it is hoped, will be reopened.

Work is an indispensable disciplinarian for criminals. This our prison industries heretofore supplied. The rise of our trades school has been nearly proportional to the decline of the industries. Since the complete elimination of the latter, the



trades school department has come to the foreground as the most potent factor among the processes providing this essential labor. And the work which it contributes in addition to having the attribute of manly toil possesses the greater force of developing thought, training the hand and holding out a hope of future utility to the subject. Full cognizance of the labor feature was taken when manufacturing ceased, by not only increasing the time devoted to trades teaching, but by fixing upon a task system at examinations in the trade branches. Throughout the various class exercises the attainment of a prescribed speed of execution was made a part of the requirements without impairing the appointed quality of the product. Numerous adjustments and elaborations of the details concurring from the use of the task characteristic have been successfully brought about during the year.

Correlating the instruction in trades is the function performed by the mechanical drawing class of acquainting our involuntary apprentices with the practical methods of illustrating constructive projects, and supplying specific and concise technical information directly applicable to their individual trades in everyday life. The ability to interpret a working-drawing correctly is regarded as an essential requisite of a skilled mechanic. Our pupils begin such drill upon their entrance into a trade class. Drawings of the lesson objects to be constructed are placed before them, the work in most of the classes being conducted by the aid of blue prints. The assignment of an inmate to a trade implies his becoming a member of the drawing school, except in the case of those classes to the work of which drawing has no connection. This is the largest class in the institution assembling as a body and is excellently equipped for carrying out its

object. It meets one evening a week, and for the fiscal year had a total of 1,250 men enrolled, with an average attendance of 526. One hundred and fourteen men completed the course of instruction. That the drawing class is accomplishing the results for which it was designed we are tolerably confident. Inquiry of employers with whom our craftsmen have taken positions has brought us the gratifying reports that they are much better equipped in respect to their knowledge of drafting and reading drawings than the average fellow workman beside them.

The mechanical proficiency of our tradesmen who have taken positions when released upon parole, as measured by the salaries which they received, has for the period under review been fully up to standard. Indeed, in several instances, exceptionally good situations were obtained by our graduates at correspondingly good salaries. This information is furnished the General Superintendent in the monthly reports concerning the circumstances and progress which inmates on parole are required to forward before being absolutely released, and in all cases bears the certification of a known responsible person.

From October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900, the whole number of pupils registered in the trades-school was 2,003, which includes the repetition of men instructed in two trades. Of the 345 inmates regularly paroled during the same period, 153, or forty-four (44) per cent., found employment upon liberation at trades taught them in the Reformatory. One hundred and ninety-two (192) more equipped by us with trades were paroled to other temporary employment with the covenant that they would engage at their trades when an opportunity could be found. One hundred and twenty (120) men were discharged upon expiration of sentence concerning whose trade employment no data are at

hand, but who received more instruction than the average pupil who earned a parole. Detailed statistics of trade instruction are exhibited in the following tabulation:

	Total number instructed.	Average attendance.	Graduated from trade.	Paroled to trade em- ployment.
Barbering .....	199	55	27	28
Book binding .....	45	24	9	2
Brass smithing .....	48	16	7	.....
Bricklaying .....	178	85	6	14
Cabinet making .....	32	16	5	1
Carpentry .....	172	95	16	14
Clothing cutting .....	62	26	1	.....
Dynamo attending.....	16	5	.....	.....
Frescoing .....	84	35	3	7
Hardwood finishing....	35	17	3	3
Horseshoeing .....	61	25	14	3
House painting .....	47	16	.....	3
Iron forging .....	60	23	6	3
Machine woodworking.	27	14	3	.....
Machinists .....	135	50	1	4
Moulding .....	41	24	4	9
Music .....	33	17	8	.....
Paint mixing .....	17	9	9	.....
Plastering .....	30	12	6	2
Plumbing .....	121	52	5	13
Printing .....	89	32	8	6
Shoe making .....	44	26	.....	3
Sign painting .....	33	11	1	2
Steam-fitting .....	67	21	14	2
Stenography and type- writing .....	40	26	6	6



	Total number instructed.	Average attendance.	Graduated from trade.	Paroled to trade em- ployment.
Stone-cutting .....	47	22	8	.....
Stone-masonry .....	22	10	7	1
Tailoring .....	94	37	2	16
Telegraphy .....	18	12	.....	.....
Tinsmithing .....	52	16	5	.....
Upholstering .....	54	22	2	5
Not classified .....	.....	.....	.....	6
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals .....	2,003	.....	186	153
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Respectfully submitted,

E. E. CLARK.

September 30, 1900.



## Appendix to Trades-School Director's Report.

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The following is a report of the condition of the trades-school at the time of my reassuming the position of director:

I assumed the duties of trades-school director on September 24, 1900. Of the trade classes as now conducted, some of the workings and conditions which I have observed meantime are herewith pointed out.

The organization possesses the formality of a trades-school without the real essence of such a school. This is attributable largely to the prolonged absence of an official head to the department. As a consequence, too, there has become visible a feeling of indifference to class interest on the part of nearly all the citizen instructors, so extreme in some cases that the attention given a class by the instructor is merely perfunctory. Also, there exists among the instructors such a universal dislike to evening trade class sessions, and its objectionableness from their view-point has become so rooted in their minds as to detract, I believe, to some considerable extent from their efficiency as instructors in their day classes. Evening classes have since my arrival here been temporarily interrupted by the failure of electric lights, so that my remarks apply chiefly to day classes.

The present schedule of combined day and evening classes—not in itself of necessity, but owing to other conflicting assignments of inmates—gives rise to many complications, both in the actual execution of the graded class exercises and in the necessary clerical recordings of the pupils' progress and examinations.

To cite an extreme case of this I will append a list of the different sections or subdivisions of pupils—each section pursuing similar lessons to those of the others—in the clothing cutting class, which the present schedule has in operation.

There are pupils in the clothing cutting class:

1. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons.

2. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons and Monday evening.

3. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons and Thursday evening.

4. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons and Monday and Thursday evenings.

5. Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons and Monday evening.

6. Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons and Thursday evening.

7. Tuesday and Thursday afternoons and Monday and Thursday evenings.

8. Tuesday and Thursday afternoons and Thursday evening.

The classification is at once seen to be disproportionate as to its trades-school relation. The unequal amounts of weekly instruction thus afforded different pupils are not so arranged with an aim of meeting their varying abilities, but are the results solely of their other prison duties as now assigned. The sections of numerous other classes are nearly as jumbled in regard to time allotment as those of clothing cutting. There is now under discussion a proposed new schedule of daily routine for the entire prison which, if adopted, will remedy these evils.

The importance of non-interference with the trade work of

pupils during class sessions is not given due weight. Inmates are called temporarily from their class-rooms for various other requirements, such as report investigations, hospital needs, dentist calls, state mechanical duties, etc. The instructors are likewise absent from class not infrequently. As far as can be done, insistence should be strenuously laid on the continuous attendance at class of both pupils and instructors.

The scattered rooms and buildings in which the trade classes assemble constitute a drawback of notable significance to the successful management of this department. From the "new school room," in which the stenography class meets, to the carpentry class is, lacking a few feet, the greatest possible distance that can be measured within the surrounding walls of the prison, and the trade classes extend in a slightly broken chain between these points. The trades-school owing to its disjunctive and straggling assembly rooms lacks unity. I would recommend that if there be any building in contemplation this fact be held in view and that efforts be made to concentrate the trade class-rooms. The southwest portion of the prison enclosure would seem to be the best location for such a concentration, and with suitable buildings would accommodate the entire trades-school except such few classes as would hold evening sessions.

Some classes stand in need of proper instruction, having to depend largely or wholly upon inmate assistance. While inmates can be utilized advantageously to act as instructors under the direction of a citizen foreman, I would recommend that no class be left to rely upon inmate instruction alone, but that all have a citizen in charge. The steam-fitting class is one coming under this category. It is urgent that a steam-fitter be engaged to care for the class, or that one be transferred from the engineering de-



partment to act as instructor during the class periods. Since barbering will be continued as an evening class, it is requested that arrangements be made for a barber to come up from the city to instruct this class. While barbering is a popular class with us, and our statistics show that a goodly number find employment at the trade upon release, I believe that the reason therefor is more due to the low standard of barbering in free life than to any excellence of skill attained by our barber pupils.

Attention is called to the brass-smithing class. This work as conducted, or as planned to be conducted here in the reformatory, does not, in my opinion, give instruction that is deserving of recognition as constituting a separate trade. The statistics for the fiscal year just closed show that no brass workers were paroled to employment at their trade. Our brass-smithing course has a three-fold aim, namely: to fit men to take a position either at (1) metal pattern-making, (2) bicycle brazing, or (3) filing and fitting as carried on in manufactories of electric switches and devices. As a matter of fact, a graduate of our brass-smithing class, alone on his knowledge acquired in the class, is not qualified to accept a position at any one of these three kinds of work. Brazing is not done in bicycle factories as we are teaching it—our method is antiquated. Brass-working in electric concerns is done now much more extensively by machinery than formerly, and we have not the facilities for teaching this machine work. Whether our methods in metal pattern-making are antiquated, I am not qualified to say, but to teach this branch alone would so narrow the chance of a graduate's finding employment as to make the work impracticable for our purpose. Our brass-workers in class are merely tinkers. While skill of this sort is valuable in connection with some other trade, such as the machinist's,



it has no commercial worth alone. For machinist pupils to receive instruction in our brass-smithing class, as is now being done, is a good thing for them. But when the proposed new schedule goes into effect, since both classes will meet simultaneously, this will not be possible. A desirable way of peopling the class would be to assign thereto graduates of the machinist's class, but there are never more than a few such graduates about the institution. There is a legitimate field for brass-working as a distinct trade, and it consists of machine tool processes upon brass very similar to those done in the machine shop upon iron and steel. The machinery needed, however, is of a slightly better grade than for machine shop requirements, and the material, brass, is of course much more expensive than iron. To conduct such a class would necessitate the running of a brass foundry, brass mixing and molding being another separate trade from brass-working. The foreman machinist now acts as instructor in the brass-smithing class in addition to his duties in the machinist's class. The machinist class is a large and important one, and its needs demand all the instructor's time during a session. The percentage of failures in this class is the highest of all the trade classes, and the instruction now given the brass-smithing class by the foreman machinist if devoted to the machinist class would tend to ameliorate this condition of many failures. In view of all the foregoing, I recommend the abandonment of the brass-smithing class and the continuing of the work only for State mechanical institutional requirements. Operated for this purpose, it would take care of a class of work quite necessary to the prison and could be managed in connection with the machine shop.

Another feature showing the inadequacy of the buildings now

occupied by the trade classes is brought out by a comparison of the brick-laying and plastering classes. These trades should go hand in hand, and graduates of one should be assigned to the other. The present capacities of these classes are bricklaying one hundred (100) and plastering thirty (30). One is too high, and the other too low. The limit, one hundred (100) men, in bricklaying occurs simply because the room in which the class is domiciled happens to be large and the excessive space is unfit for other purposes. The limit, thirty (30), in plastering is determined by the capacity of the room, which will accommodate no more.

The efficiency of a steam engine is the ratio of the energy yielded by the engine as available for external work to the total energy supplied to the engine in the form of heat. The efficiency of the reformatory trade-school may be defined as the ratio of the number of men paroled directly to trade employment to the total number of men paroled. These trade school efficiencies for the past six (6) years are herewith tabulated for comparison:

Year ending September 30.	Whole number paroled.	Paroled to trade employment.	Effi- ciency.
1895 .....	403	224	56%
1896 .....	329	177	54%
1897 .....	296	145	49%
1898 .....	441	216	49%
1899 .....	425	205	48%
1900 .....	345	153	44%

From the above it will be seen that the trade-school has retrograded twelve (12) per cent. during the last five years, which means, that of 100 men paroled in 1895, and 100 men paroled in

1900, twelve more went directly to trade employment in 1895 than there did in 1900. The above is offered as corroborative to the statement in the opening paragraphs of this review, and to impress upon the management the urgent need of improvement in the trade-school.

Respectfully submitted,

E. E. CLARK.

*October 16, 1900.*



# School Director's Report.

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TO FRANK W. ROBERTSON, M. D., *Acting General Superintendent:*

I herewith submit the annual report of the School of Letters.

During the year that is past the School of Letters department of the Reformatory has been called upon anew to wrestle with the problem presented by the illiterate mass of prisoners committed to its care.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF PUPILS.

At least sixty (60) per cent. of the men sentenced here are practically illiterate. That is, they have no interest in any subjects except those related to the mere physical side of existence. They have no intelligent interest in what is going on in the world about them. Their stock of ideas consequently is exceedingly small.

Again, the scope of their imagination is limited. When we consider the part that imagination plays in a genuine education, the lack of it among these men becomes a serious obstacle to their improvement.

Our pupils come to us at an age when the mental processes are partly, if not wholly, formed. The cement has begun to "set," so to speak, and on this account advancement is slow and more painful.

Another serious obstacle to their advancement is in the chaotic condition of their mental habits. We are all creatures of habit. We all know what a powerful aid to success is the habit of steady, well-ordered, persistent application to the particular work



given us to perform. With our pupils this habit has never been formed. They have been accustomed to follow their untrained instincts. If tasks have been given them to do they have shirked them or done them well enough only to "clear the law." They have invariably followed "the line of least resistance," without regard to law or order in themselves or toward the community.

To recapitulate, men sent to us are, first, without interest in anything but the physical; second, their imaginations are feeble and diseased; third, they are at an age when impressions are not easily made; fourth, they have no habits of application.

Any system of education for these men must take into account the above facts. They are not given as reasons for excusing the crimes of the men; they are not reasons for discouragement, but simply facts that must be met in order to approach intelligently the solution of the problem of their education and restoration to society.

The aim of the School of Letters for the past year has been in line with that of previous years. To arouse interest we have made use of the apperceptive faculties. To stimulate imagination we have presented interesting material in class, library book and weekly paper. To meet the problem of age we have presented material for use in classes adapted to men, not boys. To instill habits of application we have presented material for rigid discipline of the mental faculties, tasks within the scope of their ability, but such as have required application.

### GRADING.

With pupils of this character, the grading is of the utmost importance. This is done by the school director. After personal interview and examination of each man, he is assigned to one of the grades hereinafter mentioned. The entire Reformatory

population, outside the incorrigibles and those in the hospital, has attended school.

There are three large divisions arranged for lecture purposes. The first of these, the Ethics division, consists of three hundred men. They are subdivided into two (2) classes, A and B. A class, consisting of one hundred men, meets on Tuesday evenings for the study of history. B class on that evening is scattered with the lower classes in the study of arithmetic. On Friday evening A and B classes combined meet for the study in literature. On Sunday evening these two classes (second grade men excluded) meet for instruction in and discussion of practical questions involving ethical principles. The men in this division are, of course, the most competent and best educated in the institution. Concerning the special work of this division, Professor Chapman, the lecturer, will himself make a report.

The second large division consists of four hundred and fifty men. These meet on Sunday mornings for instruction in some line of nature study. The men in this division are also given instruction in arithmetic and language two (2) evenings each week. For this purpose they are subdivided into four classes.

The third large division numbers four hundred and fifty men. These are the most illiterate men in the institution. They meet each Sunday for elementary instruction in American history and biography. This division, like the previous one, attends school two (2) evenings in the week for arithmetic and language study. They are graded into four classes. Below these is a class of extreme defectives, for which kindergarten instruction is required. The foreigners who come to us unable to speak or write English are placed in a class by themselves, and as rapidly as possible are taught the elements of English.



The teaching force has consisted, as in the past, of a normal class of inmates trained for their work by the school director. Examinations are held monthly. At the end of each four (4) months, pupils are promoted to or held in their classes according to the record furnished by examinations, and by such other knowledge as the school director has. During the year from seventy-five (75) per cent. to eighty (80) per cent. of the inmates have passed the monthly examinations.

### DEFECTIVES.

It is inevitable that with such a number of illiterate men, there should be a certain class who cannot keep up with the work of the other men in their respective grades. These defectives have been given a great deal of extra time and attention during the past year. They have extra hours for school work, with special mental quickening exercises. This extra school period has been supplemented by physical training and bathing. Everything possible, so far as time and circumstances will allow, is being done for this abnormally deficient class of men in the institution. They are not left alone to sink, or to give up trying to improve, but are given extra and careful personal attention.

### GENERAL REMARKS.

I am sometimes asked, "What is the aim of the School of Letters department?" Briefly, the answer is this: to provide such training as will aid in the development of the mind and heart, and assist in the training of the hand. This is based on the new idea in education which substitutes for the three R's the three H's—the head, the hand, the heart. I would not be understood as detracting from the importance of the three R's. But they are only a means to an end, and not the end itself. Knowl-

edge is a good thing, but the ability to use even a small amount of knowledge is far better.

For this training of the head, hand and heart the Elmira Reformatory stands. No education is complete without a union of the three. Neither can any one of the three say to another, "I am holier than thou!" Men should be taught to put heart (perhaps we might say conscience or religion) into their work. Work, indeed, good, thorough work is religion. It is this idea which the old poet had when he sung:

"Who sweeps a room as for Thy laws  
Makes that and the action fine."

But this all round education which we try to impart cannot be attained without hard, persistent application, intermingled with frequent failure. Especially is this true when the men involved have the characteristics described in the first part of this report. In the language of an eminent psychologist, "We cannot lead him into all truth, but frequently we must drive him back from all error." He must unlearn many things before he can learn new things. The way of success must often be the "way of failure, repulse and unfortunate, even painful, consequences." To-day more than ever when as some think in all communities there seems to be a lowering of the moral and social standards, it is important to bear this great truth of psychology in mind.

### LIBRARY.

Perhaps none more than prisoners have reason to be thankful for two recent developments in literature. I refer to the historical novel and the increase of well written biographies. Such books as "Hugh Wynne," "Janice Meredith," "Richard Carvel," etc., are a welcome relief from the old time love story. Then again we have the juvenile historical writers such as Edward



Ellis and Elbridge Brooks, who wrote for the more immature readers. It is this class of readers, with us, whom it is most important to reach and for whom it is hardest to make selections of books.

The increase in good biography has been of great assistance to us. The American Statesman series is almost invaluable for the side lights which it throws on American history. Believing that a good book is a powerful teacher and that one of the most needed lessons for our men is that of patriotism founded on a knowledge of American history, I have, during the past year, given attention particularly to selecting the above mentioned classes of books for the inmates.

### THE SUMMARY.

This institutional weekly paper has been maintained on its old lines during the past year, and, as is known, is entirely prepared by inmates. It is an educational influence in the Reformatory, the value of which cannot be estimated. In the Summary appears the news of the week in the outside world. On the editorial page are discussions of important affairs in letters, art, politics, sociology, etc. Each week also there are reports of the Sunday's sermon and ethics class discussion. The latest advances in science are also reported in its columns. Our aim is to present all this matter in the simplest language possible, so that the largest number of inmates may be able to read and understand. Probably very few of the inmates realize the value, to themselves, of a paper such as is laid before them every Saturday night. With some, no doubt, a paper maintained on these lines is unpopular. They would prefer to read reprints of stories or original articles and poems from their own number. But a paper conducted on such lines for men in this institution I cannot look at

in any other light than that of mental dissipation. It is "much smoke but little heat."

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

In conclusion, there are two matters to which I desire particularly to call your attention.

The first is that of ventilation for the schoolrooms. At present we are dependent altogether on the natural ventilation by means of windows and doors. This is unsatisfactory. The air, at times, becomes very foul in rooms where large classes meet for two hours.

The rooms are so situated that a system of ventilation by means of air pipes, with forced draught, could be easily and, I believe, inexpensively arranged.

The second matter is that of appropriations for reading matter, chiefly books.

There is probably no set of books in the country more constantly or severely used than the books in our library. They are handled by men who have never been accustomed to the use of books, hence, no matter how good their intentions, the books suffer.

Taken in connection with the fact that there are always a certain number of irresponsible men in such an institution who deliberately maltreat books that do not suit them, it makes the constant renewal of books imperative. When we consider the moral and disciplinary value of reading for young men, together with the importance of forming the reading habit, I am sure that a liberal allowance for reading matter is the truest economy.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. UPHAM,

*School Director.*

October 26, 1900.

# Report of the Lecturer.

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TO FRANK W. ROBERTSON, M. D., *Acting General Superintendent:*

My Dear Sir.—Please find herewith my annual report as non-resident lecturer, which is most respectfully submitted.

## THE SPECIAL LECTURE COURSES.

### REPORT OF NON-RESIDENT LECTURER.

With the exception of a brief interruption last February, due to the illness of the instructor, the work of the lecture divisions has continued until within two (2) months, when the failure of the electric light plant made necessary the abandonment of the mid-weekly lecture divisions. The Sunday lectures have continued without interruption.

### AIMS OF LECTURE DEPARTMENT.

Though there have been no radical departures in either subject matter or in methods during the past year, a brief resume of the principles upon which the department is founded, and some of the hopes entertained of it may claim a place in this report.

The lecture department is simply a part of the school of letters, and with it forms an organic part of the complex system which is here applied for the reformation of the criminal. What this system is, may be best expressed by the word education, in its largest and most comprehensive sense. To this scheme of education, which undertakes to develop the man on all sides of his nature, physical, mental, moral and religious, the lecture department aims to contribute, to the physical indirectly, to the in-



tellectual, the ethical and spiritual directly. The problem to be solved in the reformatory is that which in free life is committed to the home, the school, and the church. Here we have the advantage that the different lines of development, body, mind, conscience, may be easily coordinated, so that there may be practically balanced efforts and equally balanced results, efforts which in free life are unfortunately not always properly coordinated, as is shown by the frequent lack of cooperation between these three great educational forces. It is, however, our misfortune at this institution to receive a greater or less number of men, whose habits are strongly fixed, and whose anti-social instincts yield slowly to the strongest educational forces.

### THE MEN.

Two classes of men receive instruction in the lecture divisions; those who have been promoted from lower classes and those whose training before imprisonment has been sufficient to enable them to take the lecture work from the start. There is a wide range in natural and acquired capacity, as there is also in age. But the most ignorant have a certain alertness that enables them, if they wish, to do the required work. In many instances men begin the work in a somewhat rebellious intellectual attitude, which expresses itself in endeavors to detect errors and inconsistencies in the lectures, which is evidenced by many notes addressed to the lecturer. These objections are met honestly and fairly, and no attempt made to browbeat the man intellectually. By and by in most cases a gradual relaxing of the intellectual stubbornness is apparent, and the man usually acquires habits of intellectual responsiveness. Watching this change of intellectual front is one of the compensations of the work.



### THE LECTURE DIVISIONS.

As a contribution toward the attainment of the purposes above designated, four (4) lecture divisions have been maintained, and one (1) lecture per week has been delivered before each division. The general subjects have been: History, (American and European), Literature, Nature Studies and Ethics.

### PRACTICAL CHARACTER OF THE WORK.

It has been the constant aim of the lecturer to closely study the men and the probable places they would fill in the world, in order that he might make the lecture courses thoroughly practical. Utilitarian considerations are paramount. The limited time of detention of the men in this institution makes it necessary to present subjects comprehensively. But in addition to that which will prove immediately useful, there is constantly kept in mind the purpose to give the men such stimulation, and so direct them, that they will in free life eagerly follow the tastes which have been developed during their stay here. But the practical, or "bread and butter" aim (if I may be allowed the expression), is not the only one. The lecture courses are intended to include that portion of the subject, but in addition to this there is always a clearly defined purpose to make them sources of a real culture and refinement, and so lay the foundations for genuine ethical and religious feeling.

### METHODS OF WORK.

Though the lecture method is mainly depended upon because of the large number of men in the divisions, the lectures are familiar rather than formal, and free use is made of maps, black-board drawings, and stereopticon slides. In nature studies, whenever possible, objects discussed are brought before the class and

so far as possible examined by the members thereof. Each man upon entering the lecture hall receives a printed outline of the lecture to be delivered. This outline, on the subject matter of which he is examined later, is preserved by him, and, together with others which may have accumulated, he frequently causes to be bound in volumes. It is a matter of encouragement that many of the men prize their outlines sufficiently to retain them for use after their release from the institution.

Men are encouraged to make their difficulties known, and painstaking endeavor is made to clear up these difficulties and correct wrong deductions.

## **SURVEY OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY LECTURE DIVISIONS.**

### **HISTORY.**

The social and political history of the United States furnishes the material for the larger portion of the course, which extends over about twenty months. Special effort is made to enlist the interest of the men in the activities of good citizenship and to awaken a sense of love for American institutions. That our inmates may have some intelligent conception of the increasingly important foreign relations of our government, more time than usual has been spent during the past year in discussing the current politics of Europe and the Orient. This, with the privilege of access to current publications which is accorded to the special reading class, has made possible some of the discussions mentioned in connection with the class in practical ethics.

Men are encouraged to do supplemental reading, fairly good facilities for which are provided in our reference library. Many of the inmates avail themselves of this opportunity to do extra reading.

## LITERATURE.

During the year the class has studied selections from Bryant, Irving, Whittier, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Thoreau, Burroughs, C. D. Warner and other American writers. One evening was spent with Browning. Shakespeare's "Coriolanus" and Milton's "Samson Agonistes" were also studied with pleasure and profit. In former reports I have given expression to my great faith in the idea that permanent helpfulness will come to our men through the study of the best that has been written. By so doing they come in touch with the master spirits of earth, who have been touched by the All Spirit, and through them helped up to a clearer conception of Him.

## NATURE STUDIES.

Sunday mornings about four hundred men assemble in the auditorium to listen to lectures whose subject matter is in the field of general science. Only the most interesting and most easily comprehended facts are presented. The lectures are in the form of familiar, popular talks, whose inspiration is in part secured to the instructor by a tramp over hills and through woods on the previous day. This journey the class follows in imagination during the lecture period. Advantage is taken of passing phenomena, as, for example, the Galveston storm, the total eclipse of the sun, the appearance of the "seventeen year locusts" in Central New York; the object always being to awaken and maintain interest in the subject. The lectures have included studies of the stars, the earth and its structure, the atmosphere, mountains, plains, lakes, rivers, seas, with the animal and vegetable forms abounding in each. These aims have constantly determined the character of the work, (1) to get the men interested in



a new set of facts, quite apart from their old life; (2) to quicken their powers of observation; (3) to stimulate the sentiment of wonder so closely related to reverence and true religious feeling. It is believed that this work leads up naturally and easily from the consideration of things created to Him who created it.

During each course several lectures on physiology and hygiene are delivered, in which the dignity of our bodies as a temple of God is emphasized and suggestions as to their proper use and care are made.

### PRACTICAL ETHICS.

Membership in this division depends upon mental development and a good disciplinary record. Only the brightest men, including the inmate teachers, enjoy its privileges, and a reduction to the second disciplinary grade deprives a man of the opportunity to attend. Partly because of the distinction of belonging to the class, and partly because of the peculiar character of its sessions, it is the goal on which the eyes of the more ambitious men in lower classes are constantly fixed.

By means of lectures the general field of theoretical and practical ethics is covered by the instructor, but the greater part of the time is occupied by the members of the class, either in the discussion of the lectures or of practical questions proposed. The men are made to feel that the session belongs to them, and their expressions of keen interest, as they listen to the discussions of their fellows, bear testimony to the statement frequently made that while in the ethics class they forget that they are in prison. Some psychological conditions, together with the inevitable stimulation resulting from the friction of one mind against another, cannot but have a beneficial effect.

The greatest possible freedom of discussion is not only allowed



but encouraged, the instructor reserving the right to correct erroneous statements or wrong deductions.

The social, educational and political questions growing out of the Spanish-American war have furnished several interesting and profitable discussions, as has also the failure of the Turkish government to pay the demanded indemnity, also the consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the proposed Nicaragua canal. It should be borne in mind that these discussions are conducted in a highly creditable temper and are quite free from partisan bias. I mention this particularly because there is a traditional feeling, quite widespread, that the consideration of political or religious questions by so general an audience is necessarily attended with unhappy consequences. Not only has this not been the case, but on the contrary the greatest value has come from such discussions as the above, conducted as they are with fairness, judicial temper and a spirit of honest search after the truth. Not only has the discussion of these public questions quickened the ethical sensitiveness on the social and political side, but it has stimulated ethical sensitiveness toward individuals.

One of the most gratifying developments of the ethics division is the generous, fair-minded spirit cultivated toward the various aspects of questions, and toward those who may differ in opinion. I can conceive of no more valuable discipline for those who are so shortly in free life to resume the responsible position of American citizens.

## THE LECTURE DIVISIONS AND RELIGIOUS CULTURE.

If I have clearly expressed what is in my own mind, it is evident that the purpose of the lecture divisions is more than purely secular, or even than moral as distinct from the religious. From

first to last the work is undertaken with a view to the many-sidedness of men, nor does it seem a vain hope that this work contributes, both by spiritual stimulation and by furnishing necessary foundations, to the labors of the esteemed spiritual specialists who, with smaller groups of men, selected with reference to ancestral faith, teach the divine mysteries. It is a pleasure to make mention of the reflex influences of these special religious labors and to add that it is my wish to cooperate with them in leading men to acquire higher ideals, and from them obtain nobler personal qualities and greater public usefulness.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM HENRY CHAPMAN.

*October 31, 1900.*

## Report of the Physical Director.

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TO FRANK W. ROBERTSON, M. D., *Acting General Superintendent:*

The following report shows the number of pupils assigned to the gymnasium for various reasons during the past fiscal year ending September 30, 1900:

(a) Assigned for special and morbid conditions.....	102
(b) Morning school classes, formerly known as manual training pupils.....	656
(c) New arrivals during the fiscal year.....	635
(d) Carried over from 1899 for various reasons.....	37
Total .....	<u>1,430</u>

During the past year the physical training department has continued work along the lines set forth in former reports. The department is vastly overcrowded as to the number of pupils, a condition which has prevailed for the past two years as well. It must be borne in mind that on account of the above named conditions the work has not been so successful as it would have been with a less number of daily assignments. Nevertheless, the results obtained are gratifying, and the work has been approved by the medical authority, who has supervision of this department in person.

The physical training department is practically an adjunct to all other departments of the institution, and its aim may be said to be a school for the adaptation of the organism to certain par-



ticular conditions of activity. Lack of muscular activity, and consequently fatigue, are the two main defects generally observed among the reformatory inmates, referring especially to the so-called "new arrivals," and those who, through their own fault, have found themselves detained longer behind prison walls than would have otherwise been necessary.

The inmates assigned for "special and morbid conditions" comprise those who are disqualified from participation in the regular routine of the institution and who are under the direct care of the physician. The treatment for this class of defectives in the gymnasium has been of special value, since in many instances without such facilities these men would have been sent to the hospital or detained in their rooms. Most men thus assigned undergo a three (3) month's course of systematic exercise, including Turkish bath and massage treatment. The total number of men assigned to this class has been small as compared with the number assigned in previous years. Scientific, well-regulated diet would certainly add great benefits to this peculiarly defective class.

The forenoon hours in the gymnasium are sub-divided into three periods of one and one-half hours each, and all periods are occupied by special school classes, formerly known as "manual training classes." These classes vary as to the number in attendance, ranging from seventy-five (75) to one hundred and twenty-five (125) men per period. "Setting up" exercises and apparatus work are practised with seemingly good results. With the proposed reorganization of the educational department these classes will be discontinued, and thus the excessive number of gymnasium assignments during the forenoon will be decreased, a fact worthy of mention and greatly to be desired.



The afternoon hours are occupied by those known as "new arrivals" or "recruits." These men on admission are mostly defective physically, due to long incarceration in jails awaiting trial, or in other prisons, and also to a lack of proper parental or home care. It requires but a glance to perceive the importance of physical exercise and bath for this class of men.

A course of four weeks, in conjunction with their daily military training, is designed to bring them into condition so that when they enter the reformatory schools of learning they may be in good health and spirits and in proper condition to struggle for their early release, with new physical vigor and courage.

Through some changes in the disciplinary department, the gymnasium pupils were prevented from exercising during the summer months in open air. The North extension yard has usually been occupied for out-door gymnastic and athletics, but on account of the third grade division it was necessary to abandon the use of the grounds during the past year, which is much to be regretted, since out-door exercise has proven so beneficial to those assigned to the gymnasium for various reasons. I hope that during the next year this privilege of open-air work may be resumed and that the refractory prisoners will be kept in some place where their presence will not interfere with the outlined routine of the physical training department. The well behaved inmates should be given the preference over these incorrigible prisoners as to open-air or out-door exercise.

The apparatus used for physical training and anthropological purposes has been in use during the past twelve years, and in some respects is becoming defective and out of date. I respectfully recommend that a sum of \$500 be granted this department for the purpose of having new and needed apparatus purchased,

and also for the purpose of adding a few new modern strength testing machines to be used for anthropological purposes.

The hot and cold water arrangements in the gymnasium bath-room are of an old and dangerous make. No temperature gauges are attached to the present apparatus and it should be condemned and the "Gegenstrom system," now used in our new institutional bath house, adopted.

The Bertillion identification system as directed by law, has been continued successfully. Over 3,400 men have been measured, a large number having been identified at the office of the Superintendent of State Prisons, after having been paroled, or discharged, and again returned to criminal practices. Such identification proved that the work is being carefully carried out; otherwise identification would be impossible.

I have during the past year, given very careful attention to the systematic sterilization of all wearing apparel and cell utensils. The winter bed blankets were washed, inspected, and properly stored away. The extensive repairs and numerous changes ordered will no doubt aid in the perfection of proper sanitation throughout the institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN L. BERTHOLD,

*Director of Physical Training and Acting Transfer Officer.*

*October 31, 1900.*

## Report of the Chief Engineer.

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TO FRANK W. ROBERTSON, M. D., *Acting General Superintendent:*

Dear Sir.—On your request, made a few days since, I will endeavor to make a brief report in regard to the present condition of the engineer's department of this institution. I began my duties about the first of September and found things in very bad shape. The boilers, and in fact the entire steam plant, indicate that they have passed their days of usefulness; of the nine boilers in the main boiler house, not one is a first-class boiler; on the contrary, I consider the best of them dangerous to operate under the present steam pressure, viz: eighty (80) pounds. It is very evident that any expenditure for permanent repairs will be money thrown away. The present boiler house is also in extremely poor condition, there being but a very imperfect roof on the building, and two of the side walls are badly bulged; in fact, one of them I consider to be unsafe. It is quite remarkable that no accident of consequence has occurred. The boilers in the other boiler rooms I found to be in much better condition, although their age will not warrant any extremely long continuance in service. The engines are not in first-class order, having been subjected to several accidents, caused by wet steam, etc. One of them, a sixty (60) horse compound engine, is in excellent condition; also the large brown engine which runs the machine shop and laundry. The dynamos are all of old style and are in poor shape; the counter-shaft in the dynamo house is old and dilapidated, and I consider it unsafe; however, we have over



hauled part of it and put it in much better shape than formerly. The belting in the dynamo-house is for the most part in poor condition; the electric wiring is also very much complicated, caused by the increasing needs of the institution. The out-of-door wires, so far as insulation is concerned, are in very poor shape. We are trying to make minor repairs of an inexpensive nature so far as we can, before cold weather sets in; as the present system of wiring would not be accepted by the Fire Insurance underwriters. The steam heating line is not of modern construction; in fact the construction of the building precludes the use of such a system as would be suitable for a State institution. All of the pipes and valves are exposed to the manipulations of the inmates; this ought not to be. The majority of the piping is old and rotten and has, to a great extent, outlived its usefulness; constant repairs are necessary in order to keep it in operation. The best remedy is a complete new system of steam heating. The sewer system, so far as I have been able to learn, is quite irregular. Much of it is faulty and the sovereign remedy for this also is a complete new system. Nearly all these recommendations have already been made by the State Architect. We are now installing, in the main fire-hole, two new one hundred and fifty (150) horse-power boilers which I believe will furnish us with all the high-pressure steam needed this winter. I understand an appropriation has been made to reconstruct the heating power and electric systems of the institution. This new construction, in my opinion, should consist of one central boiler-house and all new boilers, and would be a source of great economy to the institution. I am also opposed to the utilizing of inmate labor in the operation of the boilers and other machinery about the institution. By the employment of citizen labor



I believe the coal consumption could be much diminished. The expense for general repairs to the machinery would also be lessened. Inmate labor can be used to advantage, to a certain extent, in other directions. When I came here there were no citizens employed here for general repairing aside from instructors in their departments. I now have four men working in this department and find ample employment for them. We have established a complete repair shop in which are pipe-cutting machine, lathe, drill press, emory grinder and other similar tools. Our pipe-cutting machine is old and nearly used up; a new one, with capacity to cut from one to four inches, is badly needed. The repair department is entirely independent of other branches of machine work, and is more valuable for emergency work than any of the other departments. My idea is to be able to take care of the regular repair work ourselves and have men who can be put at work on a job at a moment's notice. Our own men are now making certain of our pipe fittings that we have been in the habit of buying, such as flange unions, bushings, plugs, etc. We have already accomplished in our shop a great deal in the line of repairing different apparatus. I have given considerable attention to the means provided for fire protection in the institution. There are a few old style hydrants together with a good Le France fire engine. There is need of some new hydrants, and there should also be stationed at different points in the institution hose reels with fifty (50) feet of two (2) inch hose, together with the water connections for same. It is very probably that in the event of a fire starting in the wood-working shops with the present fire protection they could not be saved. I would recommend that they, together with the upholstery shop, shoe shop, printing shop, storeroom, paint shop, and perhaps some other

departments, be equipped with automatic sprinklers for use in case of fire. In the quarters provided for the officers there seems to have been some thought of protection, but I consider it to be very inadequate; the windows are heavily barred; the entrance doors to the quarters are always closed, and the only exit provided is a fire-escape at one end of each hall. If a lively fire should start in either of the halls, it would be impossible for those inside to reach the exits, and the distressing results can be imagined. I should recommend that a two (2) inch hose connection, with hose reel and hose, be provided on each floor of each of the separate corridors; automatic sprinklers would also be advisable in these places. Should the material be provided by the institution, the engineering department could do all the work necessary in order to complete this improvement. There is little danger of fire in the cell halls, as a watchman is constantly on duty, and very little of the material is inflammatory. This, however, is not the case in the quarters, nor in a majority of the shops.

Very respectfully,

V. C. SWEET,

*Chief Engineer.*



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
TRUSTEES  
OF THE  
WEBB'S ACADEMY  
AND  
HOME FOR SHIPBUILDERS.

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TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 11, 1901.

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ALBANY:  
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.  
1901.





STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 18.

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IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 11, 1901.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees of the Webb's Academy and  
Home for Shipbuilders.

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NEW YORK CITY, THE BRONX BOROUGH, *April 20, 1900.*

*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York :*

In conformity with the requirements of section 6 of chapter 104 of the Laws of 1889, known as the Charter of Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, its Board of Trustees herewith submits to your honorable body its annual report.

The financial statement of the treasurer, as audited by the finance committee, exhibits for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1900, the following:

### RECEIPTS.

To cash balance as per last report.....	\$1,246 33
To cash received from William H. Webb.....	18,600 00
To cash rentals from endowment.....	18,887 50
To cash loan.....	1,000 00
To cash sale of old material.....	105 00
	<hr/>
	\$39,838 83
	<hr/> <hr/>

### DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of maintenance:

Pay-roll of employees .....	\$12,386 15
Provisions.....	9,379 83
Light and fuel .....	3,037 63
Academy supplies .....	2,032 01
Engineer's supplies .....	111 48
General supplies .....	45 29
Garden and barn supplies.....	257 70
Medical services and supplies .....	554 86
Furnishing and replenishing .....	1,061 24
Religious services .....	109 00
Library—museum .....	69 66
Freight and expressage.....	107 79
Funerals .....	198 95
Students practical exercises .....	422 86
	<hr/>
	\$29,774 45

On account of general expenses:

Salaries .....	\$500 00
Stationery, postage, printing, typewriting.....	252 20

Telephone service .....	\$70 38	
Memorial on death of W. H. Webb...	50 00	
Safe deposit vault .....	30 00	
Legal services and revenue stamps ....	72 50	
Stenographic notes, committee on in- quiry .....	199 80	
Petty incidentals .....	24 97	
	<hr/>	\$1,199 85

## On account of institution real estate:

Building and improvements .....	\$1,374 91	
Ordinary repairs .....	1,343 15	
Fire alarm rental .....	60 00	
Insurance premium .....	662 59	
Tax search certificate .....	10 00	
	<hr/>	3,450 65

## On account of East river real estate:

Ordinary repairs .....	\$57 45	
Insurance premium .....	35 00	
Tax search certificate .....	20 00	
Incidentals .....	32	
	<hr/>	112 77

## On account of Hudson river real estate:

Tax search certificate . . . . .	7 00
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## Special:

Loan repaid and interest .....	1,010 00
Cash on deposit in Fifth Avenue Bank .....	4,284 11
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$39,838 83

At the death of Mr. Webb his life interest ceased in the real estate deeded by him to the institution, since which the rentals have been paid when due direct to the treasurer of the institution,



and the disbursements made on vouchers approved by the real estate committee.

The membership of the board of trustees remains as at last report, with the exception of the president and founder, Mr. William Henry Webb, who died on the 28th of October last. Although it was evident for some time that his death might be expected, still so sudden was it when it did occur as to make a serious impression upon those who were the recipients of his generous bounty, especially upon the guests of the institution, who looked eagerly forward to his frequent visits, when he was enabled to see personally wherein the aged inmates might be made more comfortable and to take a deeper interest in the welfare of the young men pursuing their studies in the academy. Out of respect to his memory no sessions of the academy were held until after his funeral, which was attended by the guests and students in a body. The board directed that a suitable minute of the death be made in its records.

The commencement exercises were held on the 8th of June, at which Alfred E. Luders, Frederick Schoonmaker and Charles Winterburn were graduated, each of whom immediately entered upon employment, secured in their chosen sphere of life.

A competitive examination for admission to the academy was held in September, when seventeen exhibited the necessary qualifications and were admitted. These, together with those who continued their studies from the previous school year, brought the total number of students up to forty-two at the commencement of the year.

The following guests were admitted to the home:

George W. Vermilyea, June 28, 1899.

James M. Gray, June 30, 1899.

Joseph Raymond, September 19, 1899.

John Van Tassell, December 10, 1899.

James Waring, January 4, 1900.

The following deaths occurred:

Oliver Young, May 12, 1899.

Walter Everson, December 10, 1899.

Evert V. Riel, March 25, 1900; and

William A. Clappert, withdrawn.

Total number of inmates April 1, 1899.....	61
Number of guests admitted to the home.....	5
Number of students admitted to the academy .....	17
	<hr/>
	83
	<hr/>
Loss by death of guests .....	3
Loss by dismissal of guests .....	1
Loss by graduation of students.....	3
Loss by withdrawl of students.....	2
	<hr/>
	9
	<hr/>

Present number of inmates:

In the home .....	34
In the academy.....	40
	<hr/>
	74
	<hr/>

There has been but one case of serious illness among the students during the past year. This was a case of pneumonia, which terminated in complete recovery. The health of the guests has been as good as could be expected in view of their advanced age. The sick have received good care and all necessary medicines and supplies have been promptly furnished.

In the department of mathematics more and better progress has been made than in any previous year of the academy. Owing to this fact the subject of graphic statics has been taken up by the two upper classes and has proven very helpful to the students in their work in Mechanics of Materials. In other respects the work has been much the same as in previous years.

In marine engineering the third class have studied elementary text books on the theory of the steam engine economy and the elements of mechanism, besides doing work in the drafting-room in elementary drawing and tracing. Those of the second class have taken up more advanced studies in marine engineering, valve gears, theory of heat and marine boiler design, and have made finished drawings of engine details. The students of the first class have received instruction in the theory, construction and operation of marine engines and boilers, the propulsion of vessels, with the theory and design of screw propellers, and have been engaged in the calculations and design of a triple expansion marine engine. The members of this class visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the year, where they saw the battleship "Massachusetts" docked, and inspected the "Indiana" and "Cincinnati" and some of the other ships there.

In naval architecture the first class took up the design of two different types of merchant vessels, making all the calculations and working drawings and half models for same, laying off full size, making moulds and erecting in lofts, as well as examining the different designs of war vessels and sketching details of construction.

The second class took up the design of a deep sea tug, laying off the same in mould loft, making moulds and erecting parts in loft and finishing the calculations. The third class have been engaged in tracing all kinds of fitted and detail drawings and studying practical and theoretical naval architecture by lecture and text



books. At the invitation of the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co. (Consolidated), Morris Heights, all of the students witnessed the successful launching of a large tug boat, and the torpedo boat destroyer "Bailey," as well as inspected the work in progress in the several departments.

The academy is under obligations to the following named concerns with whom arrangements were made whereby the undergraduates were enabled during the summer months to acquire much valuable, practical experience in their shipyards: The Crescent Shipyard, of Elizabethport, N. J.; William Cramp & Sons, Ship and Engine Building Co., of Philadelphia, Pa.; The Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works, of Chester, Pa.; John A. Dialogue & Son, of Camden, N. J.; The Harlan & Hollingsworth Co., of Wilmington, Del.; The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., of Newport News, Va.; The Globe Iron Works, of Cleveland, Ohio; The Bath Iron Works, of Bath, Me.; The Detroit Shipbuilding Co., of Detroit, Mich.; The William R. Trigg Co., of Richmond, Va., and the Maryland Steel Co., of Sparrows Point, Md. In all cases the students were paid for their services and very favorable reports as to their aptitude and faithfulness have been received.

Religious services are held at the institution on Sunday afternoons, the benefit of which many of the inmates enjoy, who through infirmities or old age would be unable to attend elsewhere. The services are conducted by the chaplain, Rev. A. M. Gay, pastor of the Fordham Methodist Church, assisted by the choir from the same church.

The institution buildings are in good condition with the exception of some needed renovation of the sleeping rooms and hallways, which is to be done during the summer months, and at the same time the accommodation in the home will be increased by the



addition of more sleeping rooms. The ground surrounding the institution is well cared for and quite a tract is under cultivation, furnishing a bountiful supply of fresh vegetables for the use of the inmates.

The institution is always grateful for gifts in the form of reading matter, clothing, objects for the museum, etc., and thanks those of its friends who have been mindful of it during the year past.

All of which is respectfully submitted in behalf of the board of trustees.

STEVENSON TAYLOR,

*President.*

STEPHEN M. WRIGHT,

*Secretary.*





ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT  
OF  
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

FOR THE YEAR 1900.

H. H. BENDER, SUPERINTENDENT.

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TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 10, 1901.

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ALBANY:  
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER,  
1901.





# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 19.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 10, 1901.

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### ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Public Buildings,

For the Year Ending December 31, 1900.

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ALBANY, N. Y., *January 10, 1901.*

*To the Legislature:*

Pursuant to the requirements of law the trustees of the public buildings present herewith the report of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, showing the sums of money expended for the maintenance of the public buildings under their charge for the year ending December 31, 1900.

In accordance with the report of the said Superintendent of Public Buildings, they estimate that it will require for the care and maintenance of the public buildings for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1901, the sum of \$219,800.00, as specifically detailed in said report.

B. B. ODELL, JR.,  
TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF,  
S. F. NIXON,

*Trustees.*



# REPORT.

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ALBANY, *January 9, 1901.*

*To the Honorable, the Trustees of Public Buildings of the State of New York:*

Gentlemen:

In conformity with the law and custom I have the honor to transmit to you my second annual report as Superintendent of Public Buildings of the State of New York, including an inventory in detail of all the State property in my charge and a statement of the fiscal affairs of my department to date.

My first annual report covered the period from the date of my appointment, February 1st, 1899, to January 1st, 1900, together with such a statement of the business of the department during the month of January, 1899, as from the data left by my predecessor I was able to make.

## AVAILABLE FUND.

On January 12th, 1900 (the date of the December, 1899, audit) this department had a balance on hand of \$181,824.68, after all bills then rendered (and practically all that had then been contracted for) had been duly paid. Of this amount \$14,537.97 was appropriated by Chapter 158 of the Laws of 1899 — the “deficiency appropriation” for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1899; \$165,851.08 was provided by Chapter 570 of the Laws of 1899 — the regular departmental maintenance fund; and \$1,435.63 was received, as a balance of a maintenance fund, from my predecessor. In another portion of the report is given a detailed statement of how and for what purposes these moneys have been expended.



## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS AND USES.

The following special appropriations for the uses of the Department of Public Buildings were made by Chapter 419 of the Laws of 1900, viz.:

“For painting and other incidental repairing necessary to the preservation of the buildings and premises in charge of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, and to be expended in his discretion the sum of five thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary.”

This fund has been practically entirely expended for the purposes indicated in its text, namely: for repainting, rekalsomining and redecorating the lobbies, corridors and apartments generally throughout the Capitol, where needed; for repairing the roofs, the tiling and the marble, woodwork and masonwork, and for renewing the plate and other glass. With this appropriation, also, the old terra cotta finial on the southwest pavilion, which had become leaky and dangerous, was removed and a new copper finial was erected in its place. This appropriation has also furnished the funds with which the Executive Mansion has been redecorated, repainted, repaired and renovated throughout, and with which the walls of the greenhouses, in connection with the mansion, which had become dilapidated, were rebuilt.

*Also*, “For ventilating the Governor’s private office in the State Capitol by means of a vent duct to the roof, enlarging the office of the secretary to the Governor in said building, and for fixtures for the same, the sum of one thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary.”

This money has been practically expended under a contract awarded to Williams & Manogue, of Troy, N. Y., for \$997, leaving a balance of \$3 unexpended. The result has clearly justified the appropriation and has transformed one of the worst ventilated portions of the building to a condition which compares favorably in that respect to the best ventilated.

*Also*, “For the Superintendent of Public Buildings for work and material on the Capitol for the ventilation thereof, to be expended pursuant to plans made by the State Architect and

subject to his approval, six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

For good and sufficient reasons it was impracticable and undesirable to begin this improvement until December 12th, 1900, when a contract for a part of it was let to Peter Keeler, of Albany, N. Y., under plans and specifications prepared by the State Architect, for \$1,837. This contract is now in process of execution and is expected to effect a very great improvement in the atmosphere of the corridors of the Capitol. Until the actual result of the work is demonstrated by experience, however, it is not deemed advisable to expend more of this fund. There is, therefore, a balance at present on hand of \$4,163.

*Also*, "For materials, supplies and labor for the covering of twenty thousand feet of steam pipe and about 2,200 steam fittings in the cellar of the State Capitol and in the tunnel connecting the State Capitol with the Capitol boiler house, with suitable covering, approved by the State Architect, the sum of eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

At my request the State Architect prepared careful and elaborate plans and specifications for carrying this appropriation into effect, which were submitted to several well-known and approved concerns doing large volumes of work in this line, from whom competitive proposals were requested. As a result of the competition, contracts were let to Robert A. Keasby, of New York, for covering with "Magnesia blocks" and "Magnesia plastic covering," all the high pressure steam pipes, fittings, valves, boiler domes, pressure tanks, exhaust and return tanks, and for shellacing and painting the same, for the sum of \$2,429.46; and to the H. W. Johns Company, of New York, for covering all the low pressure steam pipes, fittings, etc., with "Navy Brand Felt" and "Navy Brand moulded fittings" for \$3,748.12, and \$563.24 for painting the same. These two contracts, it will be noticed, call for an expenditure of \$6,740.82, leaving a balance of \$1,259.18, of which all but \$12.13 — still on hand — has been expended in steam fitting work incident to putting the plant in proper condition to receive the covering, under the direct supervision of the Chief Engineer of this department.



These improvements are followed by a great saving of fuel and labor; have had the effect of greatly purifying the atmospheric conditions of the basement (and, consequently, of the superstructure), of the Capitol, and have added much to the comfort of the occupants of the departments located on the first floor near the steam mains as they enter the building from the conduit under Washington Avenue, which were theretofore unpleasantly hot and stifling.

*Also, "For plumbing, heating, gas piping, gas fitting, roofs, conductors, gutters, plastering, flooring, painting and other necessary repairs and expenses for the improvement and betterment of Geological and Agricultural Hall, as per estimate of the State Architect, and on approval by him, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary."*

With this fund Geological and Agricultural Hall has been practically rebuilt and modernized from foundation to roof, under contracts duly let, as follows: To Peter Keeler, for construction work generally; to George Keneston, for painting, glazing, etc.; to Kerwin Brothers, for plumbing; to Edward P. Bates, for steamheating, and to the Van Heusen-Charles Company for gas piping and fixtures — which wholly exhausted the appropriation. The work is progressing towards completion and constitutes a decided betterment in the appearance, capacity and utility of a historical Albany landmark, which, through years of neglect, had fallen into a very dilapidated, unsafe and unsightly state. With the extra space in this hall, afforded by these alterations, it will be possible to relieve to some extent the congested conditions prevailing in the Capitol by utilizing it to a greater degree for the state service than has been practicable heretofore.

For your better information, I beg to summarize the more important results accomplished with this fund. The old hot-air furnaces have been entirely removed and in their stead has been substituted a thoroughly up-to-date steam-heating plant, which will obviously not only be the means of conferring additional comfort upon the occupants of the building, but will accomplish

a large saving of fuel and secure a greater safety of the building against loss by fire, etc. The plumbing system has been entirely overhauled and put in perfect sanitary condition in conformity with modern standards, including toilet room facilities for ladies. Steel ceilings have been supplied in many of the rooms. Numerous changes have been made to the gas-piping, gas fixtures, etc. All the single, thick, antiquated, small window panes in the sash have been removed and replaced by plate glass windows in the main building. The old doors have given place to new quartered oak entrance facilities and the ancient "stoop" has been removed and replaced by a new brownstone approach. The old iron railing in front of the building has been taken away. The brownstone trimmings on the exterior of the first story have been recut, giving them a new appearance. The roofs have been thoroughly repaired. The foundations have been adequately strengthened. Many new floors have been laid and the building has been thoroughly repainted and refinished both inside and out.

I respectfully recommend that an additional appropriation be made this year of \$4,500 to consistently complete the rehabilitation of this building. If this be done the hall, in my judgment, should be manned by a proper force of orderlies and watchmen, under practically the same system as is at present in vogue at the Capitol.

*Also, "To reimburse the maintenance fund of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, for money expended, and to be expended as per estimate, from the said fund for alterations, repairs, and additions to the quarters of the forest preserve board and the factory inspector, one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars, which said amount is to be paid by the Superintendent of Public Buildings out of the maintenance fund."*

As the text of this appropriation implies, this money was used in 1899 and 1900 for extensive repairs, alterations and additions in the quarters named to better suit the purposes for which they were required, and for furniture, carpets, fittings and sundry other accessories necessary to properly equip them. The bills for this work and material were incurred from time to time and



in due course were approved by the appropriate department directly interested in each case, referred to this department and regularly audited by it. There remains unexpended of this fund \$10.

*Also*, "For furnishings for the Assembly Chamber and the lobbies and ante-rooms connected therewith, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

With this fund the department has refurnished the Assembly Chamber with new mahogany revolving chairs, upholstered in leather, of varying sizes to accommodate the diversity of physique of the members, by purchase from the Superintendent of Prisons; it has replaced the old and practically worn-out Assembly carpet with a new carpet of the best quality, and has refurnished the chamber with new silk velour draperies, all at a cost exactly equalling the appropriation.

I have compared this expenditure with the cost of the same furnishings in previous years and find that it is less than one-half of what this work has ever been done for in the past.

*Also*, "For installing an electric pump and all accessories and erecting bronze gates at the State Capitol in order to meet the requirements of the State library in keeping open nights while maintaining the system of closing other portions of the State Capitol to the general public at night, the sum of twenty-nine hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

The work provided for in this appropriation has been accomplished at an expenditure of \$2,466.00, leaving a balance of \$434.00 on hand. It is estimated that this expenditure will pay for itself in a comparatively short time in decreased cost of operating the library elevator. Heretofore, when the library elevator was running, at times when other portions of the building were closed, it was necessary to keep a force of engineers especially on duty which could otherwise be dispensed with. The electric pump, being automatic in its operation, obviates this necessity; and the bronze gates will cut off the public from the closed portions of the building in going to and from the State

library, thereby accomplishing an additional economy in the services of the orderlies and watchmen.

*Also*, "For the trustees of public buildings for repairs and maintenance of the Senate property at Kingston four hundred dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary."

This appropriation has been entirely exhausted under the direction and supervision of Julius Schoonmaker, Keeper of the Old Senate House, for supplies, services and repairs, bills for which have been duly audited by this department.

Chapter 420 of the Laws of 1900 contains an appropriation as follows:

"For the furnishing of suitable apartments in the Albany Hospital and for the maintenance and medical care by said corporation of such officers, members and employees of the several branches, departments and bureaus of the state government located in Albany as may be injured or become sick while in the performance of their duties, five thousand dollars."

This chapter charged your Superintendent with the granting of orders for admission to the said hospital to such "officers, members and employees as require the benefits of the herein provided accommodations." Since the passage of the law seven persons in the employ of the State, within the scope of the act, have been granted certificates of eligibility for treatment at the Albany Hospital for disabilities or injuries contracted in the state service, upon the proper certification of the facts by the heads of the respective departments in which they served. At my request the Superintendent of the Albany Hospital has rendered a detailed report of the cost of the "maintenance and medical care" of these persons at the hospital which to January 1st, 1901, has amounted to \$621.43.

I have made a personal inspection of the Albany Hospital and the quarters therein set apart for the use and accommodation of patients under this law, and respectfully report that, in my opinion, they are adequate and proper and are kept in a most cleanly, orderly and satisfactory condition.



*Also the following, "For refurnishing and refitting the rooms occupied by the Clerk of the Senate and the Senate document and wrapping room the sum of five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be paid by the comptroller upon the certificate of the clerk of the Senate."*

Although in the language of this appropriation the Department of Public Buildings is not charged with any specific duty as to its expenditure, it has, nevertheless, by request, exercised supervision over it, and has audited bills to the full amount of the fund after approval of the same by the Clerk of the Senate.

### COURT YARD PASSAGEWAY.

In my previous annual report I referred to an appropriation contained in Chapter 569 of the Laws of 1899, as follows:

*"For building an iron and glass passageway through the court yard of the Capitol on the street line of Hawk street, together with the heating and lighting fixtures and four folding metal gates, the sum of six thousand four hundred dollars."*

I stated that the passageway was practically completed, and that there remained of the appropriation an unexpended balance of \$313.65, which would be used to further beautify it. Two hundred and forty-one dollars of this balance has since been contracted for, for additional radiating surface, painting, lighting, etc., and there still remains \$72.65 on hand.

### IMPROVEMENT OF TOILET FACILITIES.

Reference was also made in my last report to a balance remaining to the credit of an appropriation made by Chapter 569 of the Laws of 1899, as follows:

*"For the repairing, improvement and renovation of the toilet room on the first floor, north side, of the Capitol, on the fourth floor opposite the Court of Claims, the toilet room on the fourth floor adjoining the office of the Capitol Commissioner, and for the necessary repairing of other toilet rooms in the Capitol the sum of eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary."*

Of this amount all but \$117.95 has been expended for installing additional plumbing facilities in the men's toilet rooms on

the second floor, in the Lieutenant Governor's apartments and also in introducing other toilet accessories in the building generally to a minor extent.

FISCAL STATEMENT.

For your better information as to the fiscal affairs of the year (exclusive of special appropriations) to and including the December, 1900, audit of this department, I submit the following:

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

From January 1st, 1900, to January 1st, 1901.

1900.	
Jan. 1	Balance of Maintenance Fund on hand at date of last report..... \$181,824 68
Apr. 13.	Appropriated by Chap. 491, Laws of 1900, to reimburse the Maintenance Fund of the Supt. of Public Buildings, for moneys expended and to be expended as per estimate, from said fund, for alterations, repairs and additions to the quarters of the Forest Preserve Board and the Factory Inspector... 1,950 00
	<u>\$183,774 68</u>
Sep. 30.	Expended under above :
	For salaries and wages, fixed..... \$19,470 00
	“ “ “ “ general..... 88,211 48
	“ lighting..... 8,127 62
	“ all other expenses..... 30,969 59
	<u>146,778 69</u>
	Balance..... \$36,995 99
Oct. 1.	Appropriated by Chap. 418, Laws of 1900:
	For salaries and wages, fixed.. \$19,800 00
	“ “ “ “ general..... 110,000 00
	“ lighting..... 50,000 00
	“ all other expenses..... 40,000 00
	<u>219,800 00</u>
Dec. 31.	Expended under above appropriation :
	For salaries and wages, fixed.. \$4,949 94
	“ “ “ “ general 29,533 23
	“ lighting and fixtures ... 491 23
	“ all other purposes. .... 12,620 91
	<u>47,595 31</u>
	<u>\$172,204 69</u>
1901.	
Jan. 1.	Balance on hand ..... \$209,200 68



## REQUISITIONS AND ORDERS.

The system of requisitions and orders inaugurated by this department immediately on my assumption of its administration has been maintained with such additions and improvements as experience has suggested, with continued satisfactory results. From our records obtained under this system it is possible to instantly refer to any specific piece of work performed for, or materials furnished to, any other department, bureau or commission in the state service within my jurisdiction, and to give the time of the men employed and the expenses incurred in connection with the same.

During the year four thousand specific requisitions for services and about the same number for supplies, materials, etc., have been received from other state departments and filled. A detailed statement of these requisitions, as to the cost of both the labor and materials, distributed among the various departments according as their requirements were made known, is given below:

### STATEMENT.

Cost of labor, materials and supplies furnished by the Department of Public Buildings to other departments of the state service upon their special requisitions.

	Labor	Materials and supplies.	Totals.
Adjutant General . . . . .	\$183 15	\$92 98	\$276 13
Agricultural Department . . . .	45 75	24 46	70 21
Architect, State . . . . .	61 87	57 31	119 18
Assembly . . . . .	427 74	1,042 81	1,470 55
Attorney General . . . . .	134 51	151 28	285 79
Banking Department . . . . .	28 70	9 03	37 73
Bicycle Room . . . . .	70	. . . . .	70
Botanist, State . . . . .	18	. . . . .	18
Charities, Board of . . . . .	50 92	52 52	103 44

	Labor.	Materials and supplies.	Totals.
Civil Service Commission . . . .	\$100 70	\$100 60	\$201 30
Comptroller, State . . . . .	112 55	203 21	315 76
Court of Appeals . . . . .	453 52	1,493 53	1,947 05
Court of Claims . . . . .	51 27	64 67	115 94
Engineer and Surveyor, State,	133 36	43 54	176 90
Entomologist, State . . . . .	9 45	5 76	15 21
Excise, Department of . . . . .	179 27	183 95	363 22
Executive Department . . . . .	123 84	598 37	722 21
Executive Mansion . . . . .	1,010 82	3,860 68	4,871 50
Express . . . . .	2 10	70	2 80
Factory Inspector, State . . . .	170 38	70 28	240 66
Fish, Forest and Game Com- mission . . . . .	94 24	132 14	226 38
Forest Preserve Board . . . . .	45 66	648 76	694 42
G. A. R. . . . .	84 96	82 31	167 27
Health, State Board of . . . . .	105 79	107 73	213 52
Historian, State . . . . .	27 03	11 33	38 36
Insurance Department . . . . .	75 35	49 46	124 81
Labor Bureau . . . . .	25 12	17 88	43 00
Land Survey, State . . . . .	3 50	55	4 05
Library, State . . . . .	50 84	319 48	370 32
Lieutenant Governor's Dept..	41 66	31 55	73 21
Lunacy Commission . . . . .	19 47	11 10	30 57
Mediation and Arbitration, Board of . . . . .	3 50	3 30	6 80
Paleontologist, State . . . . .	16 27	11 25	27 52
Paris Exposition Bureau . . . .	12 60	.....	12 60
Post-office, Capitol . . . . .	9 45	6 18	15 63
Press, Associated . . . . .	25 91	54 21	80 12
Prison Commission, State . . .	29 92	32 81	62 73
Prison Superintendent, State,	68 69	20 69	89 38
Public Buildings Department,	83 65	547 45	631 10

	Labor.	Materials and supplies.	Totals.
Public Instruction Department	\$137 08	\$88 29	\$225 37
Public Works Department ..	146 22	175 86	322 08
Railroad Commission, State..	36 15	55 06	91 21
Restaurant, Capitol . . . . .	10 32	27 65	37 97
Secretary of State . . . . .	128 20	201 39	329 59
Senate . . . . .	366 38	586 02	952 40
State Bar Ass'n . . . . .	2 45	58	3 03
Statutory Revision Commis- sion . . . . .	14 53	3 44	17 97
Tax Commission . . . . .	55 30	129 67	184 97
Telegraph Office, Capitol ...	7 96	4 88	12 84
Treasurer, State . . . . .	15 94	15 72	31 66
University of State of New York . . . . .	341 06	200 47	541 53

### CO-OPERATION OF OTHER OFFICIALS.

It is again my pleasure to report the continued co-operation of the heads of other departments located in the state buildings with the administration of my own department. I have no hesitation in saying that the results attained in our Maintenance Division, so far as they are creditable to it, could not have been achieved without the hearty sympathy and assistance of the officials generally which it is the duty of the Department of Public Buildings to serve. It has been my aim to meet all demands made by such officials upon me with a spirit of fairness and the greatest degree of liberality that a due regard for my duty to the State would allow; and I am pleased to say that, so far as I am aware, the relations of this department with other departments in the state service have been without friction and entirely satisfactory.

### TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

The policy of supplying the various mechanics, workmen and laborers under my control with proper and sufficient tools



and implements has been maintained and tends to give results which are more satisfactory when contrasted with the former plan of having much of the work of the Department of Public Buildings performed, for want of tools, through the medium of outside parties, who naturally charge the State a profit which the present system saves.

### OFFICE SPACE.

The question of adequate space in the Capitol for the accommodation of various departments, which was touched upon in my last report, has naturally become more acute with the growth of the public service during the past year, and will imperatively demand some solution if additional departments are called into being by legislative enactment. The only remaining unfinished space in the Capitol is located in the attic — above the fourth floor. If this space could be utilized it would go far towards relieving the congestion, and I have the honor to respectfully renew my recommendation that an appropriation be made for fitting up this space for occupancy, unless the present requirements for space be diminished.

### VENTILATION.

The problem of adequate ventilation of the Capitol mentioned in my last report will undoubtedly be solved to a considerable extent, at least, by the installation of the system devised by the State Architect, involving outlets through the roof from the corridors, etc., now under way pursuant to an appropriation made therefor, and more specifically referred to elsewhere.

### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR RELICS.

During the year the Adjutant General's collection of historic cannon in the eastern corridors and lobbies of the Capitol, on the first and second floors, has been augmented by the receipt



of additional relics of land and sea fights of the late Spanish-American war.

### CARPETS AND RUGS.

The carpets throughout the Capitol have been kept in thorough repair. Some new ones have been added, and those taken up have been made over and utilized whenever possible in smaller quarters. Nearly all of them have been thoroughly cleaned and relaid. Such pieces of carpet as were too small or otherwise unfit for making over, were during last summer, converted, at a comparatively moderate cost, into attractive and serviceable rugs, which have been distributed among various departments in the Capitol where their need was manifest. The same policy has been pursued with regard to the carpets in the executive mansion.

### SHADES AND CURTAINS.

The shades and curtains throughout the buildings were thoroughly repaired and renewed in 1899, when they were found to be in an exceedingly dilapidated condition, and there has been a notable decrease in the necessity for this class of work during the past year. Still it has not been overlooked, and none of these furnishings have been allowed to deteriorate.

### TREES.

The large elm and maple trees planted in Capitol Park during the first year of my administration have thriven without a single exception, and there has, consequently, been no occasion to have recourse to the guarantee under which they were planted, to replace them, under bond, if not satisfactory. This is a particularly fortunate outcome in view of the fact that the soil surrounding the Capitol is very shallow and overlies a bed of granite chips which accumulated during the construction of the building,

and, therefore, does not retain the moisture so essential to recently planted trees, for any considerable length of time. This condition, however, has been offset by constant vigilance and industry in watering the trees. The trees generally within the public premises have, during the past year, suffered less than in other recent years from the ravages of insects. This is due to the faithful application of sprays, etc., which experience has suggested, at the proper time, not only by the forces of this department but by the officials and employes of the present administration of the government of the city of Albany, in marked contrast to the attitude of preceding administrations of municipal affairs affecting the State's interests at its capital.

#### ANNUAL APPROPRIATION FOR REPAIRS.

The legislature last year honored my recommendation by providing the sum of five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of this department, for repairs and betterments. It has proved to be a very wise provision, and has resulted, in my opinion, in incalculable protection to the state property. Indeed, I consider that no fund at my disposal has been of greater benefit. When the original cost of the public buildings is considered, together with the facts that some of them are very old — and that portions of the Capitol itself have reached the age and condition when the repair and renewal accounts must from natural causes be taken into serious consideration — this appropriation at once becomes an obvious necessity. Much has been accomplished in the past year with this five thousand dollars, but it is also true that much had to be left undone for lack of sufficient funds. If repairs are not made when the need first appears, the expense of making them — and they must be made sooner or later if the State's enormous investment is to be protected — will surely be increased. It is impossible to foresee contingencies which may unexpectedly arise from year to year, involving possible loss



which can only be guarded against by a fund of this character. As a case in point I beg to cite the renewal of the finial on the southwest pavilion of the Capitol, which, soon after the adjournment of the last legislature, which appropriated this fund, was discovered to be in an unsafe and leaky condition. Not to repair it at once would have been to invite serious loss of property, and, very possibly, of life. This appropriation for repairs was the one available for the purpose, and it was accordingly promptly drawn upon to the extent of \$1,062 to meet the emergency, and the danger was averted. This, however, reduced the fund to a point below what had been conservatively estimated for the ordinary and inevitable yearly repairs, and to a not inconsiderable degree crippled this department in the exercise of its regular maintenance functions.

In view of these facts, and from motives of common business prudence, I respectfully recommend that this appropriation be increased to at least seventy-five hundred dollars per year.

#### THE GENERAL OFFICE STAFF.

The general staff of the department is practically the same as it was arranged soon after my appointment. Throughout my administration, the gentlemen composing it have been exceedingly faithful and efficient, cheerfully responding at all times to any demands I have made upon them, and I desire you to know (what it affords me great pleasure to say) that credit is due to them in a great measure for any favorable opinion which the Department of Public Buildings under my incumbency may have been fortunate enough to earn.

#### THE DIVISIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

In my last annual report I stated that for the better efficiency, discipline and economy of the department the forces were, soon after I took office, separated into "divisions." It was then too

new a departure from the former practice of miscellaneous effort, authority and responsibility to warrant more than their mention. Further experience, however, justifies me in laying formally before you a concise statement of their functions and operations.

### THE ENGINEERING DIVISION

embraces the services of steam engineers, assistant steam engineers, firemen, coal passers and laborers engaged in and about the steamheating plant; the ventilating plant and the machinery of the elevators; the electricians, assistant electricians and laborers employed to care for the electric lighting service; the gas-fitters and laborers required to maintain the gas-lighting system, and the steam fitters and their assistants and helpers, whose services are constantly needed to keep in repair, add to and alter conditions in the vast amount of steam piping, fittings, etc., of the public buildings. This division is presided over by a Chief Engineer, who is directly responsible to your Superintendent, and under the present incumbent the division has been exceedingly efficient during the past year. I take pleasure in including his report herein, as follows:

ALBANY, N. Y., *December 31, 1900.*

*Hon. H. H. Bender, Superintendent of Public Buildings, Albany, N. Y.:*

Sir.—In making my report to you for the year 1900, I am glad to be able to say that all the improvements calculated to be made last spring have been successfully completed, with one exception, and that is the rewiring of the Senate lobby.

We made a great many repairs and alterations to the steam pipes and heating system generally; prominent amongst them being the covering of all the exposed steam pipes in the cellar, tunnel and boiler house. This covering was done by contract, but the repairs and alterations to the heating system were all done



by the men in the department, with the exception of the help of one steam fitter for about two months.

The heating system, I am pleased to report, was never in a better condition than at the beginning of this winter. But, of course, it is liable to give out at some point, at any time, the pipes having been in use for a long time.

In my report to you last year I said that I expected to reduce the consumption of coal during the year. This I am glad to say turned out as I expected; the amount of coal consumed last year being over 800 tons less than the previous year. It may be possible that we can reduce it a little this year, but it will not be much. The percentage of ashes has been considerably reduced this year. This can be attributed partly to the better quality of coal we have received, but more to the carefulness of the firemen and those in charge of the boiler room.

The boilers are all in good condition and are giving good service, but they are extravagant coal burners. If we had new boilers of modern build, I have no hesitation in saying that the same amount of steam at present required could be generated at 25 per cent. less cost than with the plant we are now using. Although the boilers are in good condition and probably will be perfectly safe, carrying the same pressure of steam for the next five years or more, it would be a good investment if they were replaced by more modern boilers, for besides the reduced quantity of coal consumed a cheaper quality could be used.

The improvement in the cellar from the new covering on the pipes is very noticeable, the air being undoubtedly purer, while it is certainly much cooler and there are no bad odors permeating the building as heretofore, attributable to this cause, especially on the first and second floors. In this connection I would respectfully recommend that the cellar be whitewashed throughout with lime, which would purify it still more. The pumps and engines in the cellar are all in good condition.

The offices on the first floor are all in good condition and satisfactorily heated. The additional heating surface put in the office of the Department of Public Instruction is giving entire satisfaction.

The complete changes from floor heaters to direct radiators, which were made during the summer in the Department of the State Board of Health, are giving satisfaction. In the Excise Department, where the same change was made, the results have been entirely satisfactory. The Attorney-General's large office, in the southwest corner of the building, is heated in the same manner as were the two departments last mentioned. The Adjutant General's Department likewise is heated by indirect radiation and all of those offices would be greatly improved by having direct radiators placed in them.

The third floor, being nearly all taken up by the Senate and Assembly Chambers, for the most part needs no change, but the Court of Appeals, also located on this floor, is very badly heated. The Assembly Parlor is in the same condition as the Court of Appeals. Both of these rooms require a new heating system. I shall furnish you with an estimate of the cost of this work later.

The fourth floor and sixth floor are in good condition as regards heating facilities.

The electric light this year has been much better than last, and there have been less complaints from the different departments. The lighting company has very willingly remedied anything they could and has also given a steadier and better voltage than last year.

At the State Hall the heating and lighting systems are all in good condition. We made some changes in the Comptroller's and Banking Departments which are proving to have been to a good advantage.

At the Executive Mansion the heating apparatus, with the exception of the boilers in both the mansion and the greenhouses



is in good condition. Both boilers will require new tubes next summer, as they are in bad condition. I beg to again recommend that a hot water boiler be installed for the greenhouses alone. It would save coal enough to pay for itself in a short time. I would also recommend that the boiler house be whitewashed inside. The retaining walls of the boilers will require to be repaired. The back wall may have to be rebuilt, as there are bad cracks in it.

The Geological Hall is undergoing an entire overhauling as to its heating and lighting systems, which no doubt will improve it greatly.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

JAMES JOHNSTON,

*Chief Engineer.*

### THE ORDERLIES' DIVISION

is the largest, and, in many respects, one of the most important in the Department. It comprises the forces of orderlies, watchmen, elevatormen, male cleaners and porters, each having their own duties well defined and the whole being presided over by a Chief Orderly, who, from long experience — some twenty years — has mastered every detail of the service entrusted to him. It is my pleasure to report that this division is on a most excellent footing in all respects. Its work is accomplished with almost military precision coupled with business-like efficiency. The various forces of this division are distinctly uniformed, with the exception of the cleaners, and wear numbered badges which are recorded in the Superintendent's office. The orderlies by day, and the watchmen, by night, perform the police service of the department, while the duties of the porters and the elevatormen are sufficiently explained in their designation. To the lot of the cleaners of this division, however, falls such a multiplicity of duties that I will not attempt to enumerate them in this report: they are in short the "hewers of wood and the drawers of water"

for the entire population of the Capitol and State Hall, with whose labors there is probably not an official or employee in the state service unfamiliar.

This division, during the past twelve months, has executed the desires of other state departments as contained in their requisitions made to me from time to time to the number of 800.

### THE CLEANING DIVISION

comprises all the female help of the department. They are the "house cleaners" and are rarely observed in the performance of their work, for the reason that it is accomplished between the hours of 5 and 9 A. M., daily. To each of these cleaners is assigned a certain portion of the public buildings to keep in order. The force is directed by a Forewoman and an Assistant Forewoman, who, in turn, are subject to general supervision of the Chief Orderly.

### THE MACHINERY DIVISION

consists of an expert machinist, in charge, and such assistants as he may from time to time require, which are drawn from other divisions. This division exercises care over all the machinery of the department. During the past summer it entirely overhauled and put in thorough repair and complete running order the engines, pumps, and machinery of the engine room in the basement of the Capitol, the carpenter shop and elsewhere. The division also performs all the work of the department pertaining to the locksmith's trade, which in the course of the year has reached enormous proportions. Not a day passes without numerous requisitions being received for the repair of locks and of keys, for new locks and keys, for opening desks, safes and doors of apartments which have become unmanageable or to which the keys have been lost, mislaid or broken. It is the duty of this division also to classify and keep on hand, subject to sudden call,



duplicates of keys to all doors, drawers, etc., in the public buildings, whose numbers run into the thousands. There is frequent necessity also for its services in changing combinations of safes, deciphering combinations that have been lost and to perform any and all services which come within the scope of a skilled machinist and locksmith.

During the past year the department, through this division, has filled 499 specific requisitions for services from other departments of the state service alone.

### THE CARPENTRY DIVISION

obviously performs all the services of the department in the wood-working line. It is under the immediate supervision and control of a Chief Carpenter, who is skilled in his trade, and embraces a power plant in which machinery economizes much time and labor.

The duties devolving upon the carpentry division are many and exacting. With the many buildings, offices and departments subject to the jurisdiction of your Superintendent, together with all the wood-work, furniture and fittings contained therein, the force is kept fully occupied constantly, making needed repairs, alterations, and even supplying new construction to a considerable extent. A partial list of the work accomplished in this division in the past year may be enumerated as follows:

It has closed twelve bulkheads in the Capitol basement; smoothed the floors of the engine rooms; inspected, repaired and renewed all transoms; placed new safety chains and cords in all sashes where needed; built and altered wardrobes, lockers, shelving, etc.; furnished complete many articles of oak furniture such as stationary cases, pigeon-holes, cabinets, drawers, doors, etc.; erected scaffolding, derricks and the like, when needed to facilitate work in its own and other divisions, and in some cases for contractors; repaired all desks, chairs and stools; laid new floors;

repaired roofs, furnished many appliances at the Executive Mansion and the greenhouses connected therewith, and, in short, rendered invaluable service in almost every conceivable place and manner where carpentry or cabinet making could be employed.

The record of specific requisitions of other departments filled by this division during the year is 756.

### THE PAINTING DIVISION

necessarily co-exists with the Carpentry Division, as nearly all the wood-work of the former falls to the latter, in turn, for painting, varnishing or otherwise finishing. The painter's services also often follow the work of many other mechanics, notably the upholsterers, and in many instances theirs is the only services required, as in the case of refinishing furniture, doors, windows, floors, exteriors and the like, not done under contract. A thoroughly competent mechanic in the person of a Chief Painter directs all this class of work.

Every building subject to my direction has during the year had the benefit of the services of this division — many of them frequently and to a considerable extent. Its work has been very satisfactory and has done much towards preserving and beautifying the State's property. Of the specific requisitions for services received from other departments it has filled 208.

### THE UPHOLSTERY DIVISION

is one whose services are in great demand at all times. The Capitol, the Executive Mansion and the State Hall particularly, are supplied with furniture requiring the upholsterer's care constantly. Upholsterers' supplies of all kinds are purchased by the department in wholesale quantities and utilized in this division on a manufacturer's basis of cost. The work is in charge of a first-class Upholsterer, and not the least of the department's economical results are obtained through the efficient work of this division. During the year it has performed the services called

for by 50 specific requisitions from other departments, besides its regular share in the maintenance duties of this department.

### THE CARPET AND SHADE DIVISION

has earned a conspicuous place in the economy of the department. It embraces many and varied kinds of necessary work in the public buildings, for example: the making, fitting and laying of carpets, rugs, crash and every other kind of floor covering, together with their repairs, renovation, remodeling and general care; the making, hanging, repairing, etc., of curtains, draperies, shades, screens; the manufacture, repair and general maintenance of the flags and bunting used on the exteriors of the state buildings and for decorative purposes on the interiors: the recovering of the cloth and leather tops of desks, tables and the like, and also some classes of upholstery work. Nothing is wasted in this division, and by intelligent and painstaking effort the state property is used over and over, in varying ways and places, until its usefulness is entirely exhausted. The division is in charge of an able mechanic who, by years of experience in the various capacities in which he is called upon to serve, has acquired great skill and judgment. In addition to the work of the Department of Public Buildings proper, this division has acceptably performed the services called for by 271 special requisitions made from time to time during the year by other state departments.

### THE LABORING DIVISION

is composed of men who perform such services as its name indicates in and about the basement, attic and exterior portions of the public buildings and their roofs, gutters, approaches, walks and grounds. Their immediate superior is designated as the Foreman of Laborers, a mechanic by trade, and a man of good judgment and executive ability. It is the duty of this division to examine and report upon the condition of the roofs and the almost inaccessible portions of the Capitol and other buildings



subject to my care. This work is sometimes exceedingly dangerous and requires men of nerve and experience, particularly during the winter, when the snow and ice often make the foothold extremely precarious, and during storms and high winds, which, as a rule, are the very times when inspection becomes most necessary. In another portion of this report I have endeavored to give you, by statistics, some idea of the extent of the roof, sidewalk and other areas which this division and others are obliged to cover. After a heavy snowfall, for example, it will be readily seen, with these statistics in mind, that the tax upon its resources is, to say the least, considerable. During the summer the care of the lawns, trees and the shrubbery engages their unremitting attention, and the beautiful condition of the premises at the Capitol Park, Executive Mansion and State Hall grounds bears ample evidence of how faithfully they have discharged their duties. The number of employees in this division is relatively small, and frequent recourse is necessarily had in emergencies to the male cleaning force of the orderlies' division.

In addition to its daily routine, this division has performed the services demanded of my department by 41 requisitions from other departments.

### THE PLUMBING DIVISION

covers an exceedingly important branch of the work of this department, and embraces, of course, all the plumbing and drainage work of the public buildings; except, for instance, the entire renewing of toilet-rooms, which is done by contract, and its resources are taxed to the utmost to keep the numerous pipes, closets, fixtures, etc., etc., in repair. Under the direction of the Chief Plumber it has faithfully guarded this portion of the State property from loss by unchecked deterioration, and has done its full share in keeping the sanitation of the buildings up to the standard exacted by the law and rules of health. Many of the improvements in the Capitol and elsewhere which in former years



have been made under contract, have, during the past year, been creditably accomplished by the force of this division. It has also furnished the services and materials specified in 280 requisitions made by other departments.

### THE SUPPLY DIVISION

is the repository of the stores required in the Orderlies', Cleaning and many other divisions, and of the supplies and materials ordinarily called for by other departments of the state service on requisition. It is conducted under the direct charge of a Storekeeper who, at stated intervals, accounts to me for all property intrusted to him, furnishes me with an estimate of supplies and materials required for the future, and deals out such supplies upon requisitions of other departments duly approved by my office, or upon my direct order. In this division the department endeavors to carry a sufficient stock of all goods required in the regular maintenance of the public buildings, purchasing in quantities, at first hand, whenever it is able to do so, thus saving intermediate profit. The accounts of the storekeeper are regularly checked up by the department bookkeeper, and every precaution is taken to keep expenses at the minimum consistent with proper service. The Supply Division, during the past year, has filled 526 requisitions made upon this department by other offices in the Capitol.

### THE TIN AND COPPER DIVISION

was the outgrowth of the employment of a tin and coppersmith, and assistants, by my predecessor in office. It was duly classified as a division, but it soon became apparent to me that the limited demands of the department in that line, and the peculiar trade conditions under which it must be operated, if at all, did not justify its further existence, and, accordingly, after a fair trial, it was abolished. Such work as the department requires in the tin and copper line is now performed by contract in each instance. Experience has proved the wisdom of its extinguishment.

## THE STONE AND TILE DIVISION

was formerly included in another division, but experience demonstrated that in the Capitol alone, to say nothing of the other public buildings, there would be enough work falling within its proper scope to justify its separation therefrom. Accordingly, about the time the Tin and Copper Division was abolished, the Stone and Tile Division was created, and an experienced stone-cutter and tilesetter was put at its head. This division has performed invaluable service during the past year in repairing and renewing the tiling, stone-work and marble-work throughout the department, but which, nevertheless, it is impossible to adequately specify in a communication of this character. It has been called upon, during the time it has been in separate existence, to fill 86 requisitions of other departments.

## THE EXECUTIVE MANSION DIVISION,

so far as this department is concerned, is subdivided into two branches, one appertaining to the mansion proper, and the other to its greenhouses and grounds. An employee, designated as the Executive Mansion Attendant, supervises the former, while the latter is managed by the Gardener. It is the attendant's duty to keep this department in constant touch with the requirements of the executive family and its functions and see that my orders concerning employees within its jurisdiction are faithfully carried out at the Mansion, and to generally supervise the care of the state property located there.

The Gardener is in charge of the greenhouses and the culture of plants and flowers therein, and the care of the flower beds, ornamental shrubbery, etc., about the premises. Both of these employees have been faithful in the performance of their duties during my administration.

## THE STATE HALL DIVISION

covers that branch of the service appertaining to the State Hall, the departments located therein, with their furniture, etc., and in common with the Laboring Division, the grounds about the



building. It is in charge of a Janitor who has immediate supervision over its heating, lighting, cleaning, etc. Specific employees of various other divisions for service in and about that building are for the time being subject to his direction. The compensation of the Janitor includes living apartment at the Hall, fuel and light.

### THE GEOLOGICAL HALL DIVISION

is constituted on the same general lines as the State Hall Division, which renders further comment unnecessary.

### THE BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

At the beginning of my administration I found that some effort had been made towards establishing and maintaining a so-called bureau of information at the Capitol, presided over by an employee who ranked upon the pay-roll of the department as a "cleaner." Upon investigation I became satisfied that, as it had conducted, this bureau accomplished little more than to swell the departmental expenses, and it was an open question in my mind whether it ought not to be abolished. I finally decided to close the institution, for the time being at least, but afterwards it became manifest that there existed an actual need of a bureau which could and would furnish real information to visitors and others with relation to the public buildings in Albany, and more especially to the Capitol. Accordingly, when the reclassification of the forces of this department was made by the Civil Service Commission, at my request, I caused provision to be made for the position of Clerk of the Bureau of Information, and put it in charge of a clerk, who was qualified for the position, by means of a transfer which I was fortunate enough to secure, from another department of the state service. Under his intelligent supervision and courteous attention to the public the bureau, I believe, has secured for itself an enviable position in the appreciation of all those who have occasion to make inquiries concern-

ing the state service, and the officials or employees of the different departments thereof located in Albany, or making their headquarters in any of the public buildings of the State in Albany. There is in this bureau a complete list of the officials and employees of all departments of the state service represented in this city, by which any information can be immediately procured in regard to the name, position or department in which they are employed, together with their Albany and home addresses. It has been the custom of the clerk in charge of this bureau to carefully correct this list each month, thereby keeping in constant touch with each department concerned. There is also kept constantly on hand a complete supply of time-tables of the principal railroads throughout the country. I now consider this bureau a necessary adjunct to this department. When it is borne in mind that the population of the Capitol and other state buildings in Albany, during the legislative session, reaches the sum total of about 2,500 people, and at other times about 1,500 people, I believe you will concur in my conclusions.

In order to facilitate the work of the information bureau, and generally to meet the wants that have been experienced for a considerable period, I caused to be placed in the Washington Avenue and State Street entrance lobbies large marble slabs suitably inscribed with a complete and comprehensive directory of the Capitol and renumbered the building throughout to correspond. I think this will commend itself to you as a much needed provision.

### EMPLOYEES AND PAY-ROLL — SAVING.

My last report showed that during the portion of the calendar year of 1899 during which the department was subject to my control — eleven months — notwithstanding a very large increase in important results in practically every respect in which its forces were concerned, the number of employees, on December



31, 1899, had been reduced from 247 (on February 1, 1899) to 206, and the monthly pay-roll from \$15,267.90 to \$12,555.85, during the same period.

During the year 1900 no effort was relaxed to keep the department at the maximum of efficiency with the minimum of cost, and to improve even the previous year's record. I am pleased to state that added experience has counted for something substantial in this direction, and that on December 31, 1900, the number of employees of all grades was 190, and the monthly pay-roll stood at \$11,736.79.

Comparing December 31, 1900, with February 1, 1899, the saving is as follows: In number of employees, 57; and in the amount of the monthly pay-roll, \$3,531.11, or about 23 per cent.

### THE LIGHTING QUESTION.

Referring to my remarks under this head in my last report, which I hereby substantially reiterate, I may further state that when I took office the monthly expenses for lighting the Capitol and Executive Mansion by electricity was \$4,777.33. This expense has been reduced until it is now \$3,686.16 per month, a reduction at the rate of over \$13,000 per year. The Capitol and Executive Mansion are largely lighted by electricity, but in the State Hall, the Boiler-house and Geological Hall the lighting is done entirely by means of gas. Although many additional gas fixtures and appliances have been put in the last-named buildings for the better accommodation of the departments therein, the lighting bills for gas have been reduced over 15 per cent. The contract with the Municipal Gas Company, of Albany, for lighting the Capitol and Executive Mansion (covering both gas and electricity), expired on December 31, 1900, and, of course, it will be necessary very soon to make some provision for the future lighting of these buildings. The service generally — the details of which are more fully set forth in the report of my Chief En-

gineer, printed elsewhere herein — has been more satisfactory this year than during the first year of my administration.

Unnecessary lights in many of the departments have been cut out (especially in the State Library) and in other departments, where it was manifestly for the betterment of the service, new lights were added. On the whole, however, a considerable reduction in the total number of lights has been accomplished.

In this connection I feel it my duty to again emphasize the necessity for an adequate increase of the leader-wires carrying the electric current in the Capitol. In all probability the number of lights has now been reduced to about the minimum point, but even under that condition it is apparent that the carrying facilities of such wires are not commensurate with the demands made upon them. I estimated in my last report that to properly rewire the Capitol an expenditure of \$20,000 would be required, and I see no reason to change my opinion in that respect.

### CAPITOL GUIDES.

On assuming my office February 1, 1899, I found there were four guides on duty at the Capitol whose services consisted of conducting visitors about the building, for which they received fees according to a fixed tariff. After two years of experience with this policy, I have arrived at the definite conclusion that it is a very unwise plan for this department to maintain any system which demands from taxpayers of the State payment for inspecting a building which is practically their own property. The services of the guides under this system have not been satisfactory and frequent complaints have been made to me from time to time of unfair charges levied upon the public.

I respectfully recommend that the above policy be discontinued, and that I be authorized to employ four orderlies at a salary of \$60 per month each to perform this work. This would involve an extra appropriation of \$2,880 per annum.



## ADVANCE IN PRICE OF FUEL.

It is a well-known fact that during the past year peculiar conditions arose affecting the price of coal, resulting in an almost unprecedented advance. In making my estimate and recommendations for appropriations applicable to the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900, I based my calculations upon the price of coal ruling during the previous year, or thereabouts, which was at the rate of \$3.60 per ton. When the time came to make our contract, however, which covered something over 5,000 tons, I found that this condition of the market rendered it impossible to secure a contract at the old figure, and was compelled to award the contract for coal at \$3.98 per ton, which was an increase of between \$1,500 and \$1,600. I mention this fact so that in weighing the results of this department during the past year, you may take it into consideration with the probability that the price of coal will continue to be high during the present fiscal year, and that this department will be fortunate if it can secure a contract at the price paid last year.

## STATISTICS.

For your further information, in connection with your consideration of the cost and duties of the Department of Public Buildings, and for purposes of record, I beg to lay before you the statistics given below. These are necessarily somewhat incomplete at this time, but I hope they may serve to give you some idea of the situation with which your Superintendent has to cope. They will be broadened and amplified in my next report.

The Capitol.—Area of building, 2.68 acres; height of four corner pavilions, 224 feet; width of building, 300 feet; depth of building, 390 feet; roof line from street, 176 feet; cost to January 1, 1900, \$24,265,082.67; area of Capitol Park, 4.5 acres; roof area, 165,000 square feet; sidewalk area, subject to snowfall,

etc., 94,000 square feet; area of approaches subject to the same conditions, 30,317 square feet; extent of steam piping, reduced to the basis of lineal feet of pipe, 2 inches in diameter (the average), including the generating plant, 23.25 miles, more or less; contents of apartments, corridors, etc., on first, second, third and fourth floors, 8,224,501 cubic feet; floor area of the four floors mentioned, 493,000 square feet; surface of glass window exposure of the four floors mentioned, 23,289 square feet; radiation surface on the same floors, 23,376 square feet.

State Hall.—Floor space, 52,000 square feet; contents, 520,000 cubic feet; heating surface, 1,040 square feet; steam-piping (based on two inches diameter), 5  $\frac{2}{17}$  miles; sidewalks, approaches, subject to snowfall, etc., 13,182 square feet; area of grounds,  $\frac{2}{5}$  acre; roof area, 13,920 square feet.

Geological Hall.—Roof area, 8,729 square feet. Other statistics cannot be reliably given at this time, owing to the recent changes in conditions.

Executive Mansion.—Roof area, 20,550 square feet; area of sidewalks and approaches exposed to the weather, 11,515 square feet; floor space, 30,000 square feet; contents, 240,000 cubic feet; heating surface, 2,400 square feet; steam-piping (on basis of diameter of 2 inches), 3.5 miles.

Executive Mansion Greenhouses.—Floor area, 8,000 square feet; contents, 96,000 cubic feet; steam-piping (on basis of diameter of 2 inches), 2.25 miles.

Boiler-house.—Roof area, 20,863 square feet; sidewalk area exposed to weather, 7,601 square feet.

## ESTIMATE FOR FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING OCTOBER 1, 1901.

I estimate that the maintenance of the public buildings and premises in my charge for the fiscal year, commencing October 1, 1901, will require, and I respectfully recommend an appropriation of \$219,800, to-wit:



For salaries and pay-roll of employees.....	\$129,800
For lighting by gas and electricity the Capitol, Executive Mansion, State Hall, Geological and Agricultural Hall and the Capitol boiler-house, and for the necessary fixtures and appliances therefor...	50,000
For furniture, repairs, fuel, water, merchandise and supplies. . . . .	40,000
Total. . . . .	<hr/> \$219,800 <hr/>

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. BENDER,

*Superintendent of Public Buildings.*

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## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

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# RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

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## RECEIPTS.

Received of the Treasurer of the State at sundry times during the year, in payment of accounts audited by the Superintendent and approved by the Trustees of Public Buildings..... \$194,374 00

## EXPENDITURES.

1900.

Jan.	15.	Pay-roll (two weeks), Superintendent and employees .....	\$6,468 99
	31.	Pay-roll (two weeks), Superintendent and employees .....	6,516 29
Feb.	13.	American Soap & Washoline Co., washoline ...	\$16 94
		Albany Steam Laundry, washing towels. ....	115 83
		Albany Furniture Co., furniture . . . . .	147 00
		Albany Electric Illuminating Co., electric power . . . . .	130 00
		Albany Hardware & Iron Co., hardware. ....	112 02
		Albany Steam Trap Co., steam fitters' supplies..	18 35
		Argus Co., subscription to newspaper . . . . .	7 50



1900.

Feb. 13.	Bender, H. H., Supt., cash paid sundry freights, cartage, expressage and petty accounts . . . . .	\$38 61
	Burton, Wm. H., Co., cabinet work . . . . .	191 17
	Capitol Electric Works, elec. supplies . . . . .	198 81
	Capital City Street Sprinkling Co., street sprinkling . . . . .	100 00
	Croissant, M., hardware..	65 55
	Clarkson & Ford, cylinder oil . . . . .	26 50
	Dey Ermand, Wm., & Co., glass . . . . .	10 27
	Elting, Arthur W., exami- nation of water . . . . .	30 00
	Eyres, H. G., plants and fertilizers . . . . .	204 42
	Fairbanks Co., steamfit- ters' supplies . . . . .	88 89
	Fisher, Isaac, blacksmith- ing . . . . .	20 73
	Fraser, A. J., & Bro., fire- wood . . . . .	32 50
	Ferris, John, Jr., carpet sweepers and brushes..	78 60
	Gannon, F. J., blacksmith- ing. . . . .	72 60
	Hudson River Telephone Co., telephone rental..	74 37
	Hudson Valley Paper Co., tags . . . . .	11 00

1900.

Feb. 13.	Hofman, John, Co., locks for cases. . . . .	\$8 00
	Havens & Ball, electrical apparatus . . . . .	14 20
	Johnson, Thos. V., Co., furniture leather . . . . .	18 36
	Keeler, Peter, contract work . . . . .	296 81
	Lyon, J. B., Co., bookbind- ing . . . . .	1 50
	Michael, A. M., key tags,	1 05
	Myers, John G., furnish- ings . . . . .	356 66
	Municipal Gas Co., gas and electric lighting . . . . .	3,695 03
	Mead, J. Warren, brooms,	103 00
	Nat. Press Intelligence Co., newspaper clip- pings. . . . .	1 65
	Nixon, S. F., traveling ex- penses, etc. . . . .	111 65
	Rhodes, H., Polish Co., polish . . . . .	18 00
	Stevenson, Chas. E., sign painting . . . . .	27 00
	Stoneman, M. G., & Son, use of canopy, etc. . . . .	57 75
	Sautter, Wm., sundry mdse. and supplies . . . . .	196 38
	Stuart, C. M., coal. . . . .	3,363 91
	Shaw, Andrew, carting ashes, etc. . . . .	148 00
	Sisson, F. N., Welsbach lights and supplies . . . . .	43 14
	Schifferdecker Bros., ice..	145 50

1900.

Feb.	13.	Thorn, R. P., & Son, one clock. . . . .	\$18 00	
		Union Laundry Co., clean- ing carpets . . . . .	20 69	
		Van Heusen-Charles Co., gas globes. . . . .	25 00	
		Van Buren, G. C., elec- trical apparatus . . . . .	49 50	
		Wooster, Estate of B. W., furniture. . . . .	83 00	
		Worthington, H. R., en- gine supplies. . . . .	5 85	
		Wing, R. B., & Son, wire cable, etc. . . . .	88 99	
		Welsh & Gray, lumber..	101 15	
		Williams, W. H., & Son, repairing and winding clocks . . . . .	115 75	
		Weller, A., repairs to range . . . . .	80 33	
		White, James H., contract work in Capitol . . . . .	1,317 00	
		Yawman & Erbe Mfg.Co., filing cabinet. . . . .	76 50	
			<hr/>	\$12,381 01
	14.	Pay-roll (two weeks), Superintendent and employees . . . . .	6,489 39	
	27.	Bureau of Water, water rents.....	840 27	
	28.	Pay-roll (two weeks), Superintendent and employees . . . . .	6,558 55	
March	8.	Albany Steam Laundry, washing towels . . . . .	58 09	
		Albany Hardware & Iron Co., hardware. . . . .	153 17	

1900.

Feb. 13.	Albany Steam Trap Co., steamfitters' supplies ..	\$11 97
	Brandow Printing Co., printing. . . . .	29 20
	Ballard & Kirschbaum, handy telephone index,	2 00
	Bender, H. H., Supt., cash paid for sundry freights, cartage, expressage and petty accts. . . . .	36 36
	Croissant, M., hardware..	30 57
	Coon, Chas., fire wood ..	14 00
	Capitol Electric Works, elec. supplies . . . . .	26 91
	Eyres, H. G., plants, etc.,	53 00
	Fisher, Isaac, blacksmith- ing . . . . .	5 67
	Fairbanks Co., steamfit- ters' supplies . . . . .	12 53
	Ferris, John, Jr., feather dusters . . . . .	50 00
	Fraser, A. J., & Bro., fire wood . . . . .	21 50
	Fasoldt, Otto H., winding clocks at Mansion . . . .	37 50
	Geer, Robt., Salt Co., salt,	3 00
	Gannon, F. J., blacksmith- ing . . . . .	53 20
	Gillen, Mrs. M. E., clean- ing cloths . . . . .	20 00
	Hudson River Telephone Co., telephone rental ..	37 18
	Hoy & Co., plumbers' sup- plies . . . . .	29 16
	Hunter, James, radiator..	24 00



1900.

March	8. Keasby, R. A., covering steam pipes . . . . .	\$51 00	
	Municipal Gas Co., gas and electric light . . . . .	4,432 59	
	Mayell, H., & Son, floor matting. . . . .	22 75	
	Mead, J. Warren, furni- ture. . . . .	167 73	
	Myers, John G., furnish- ings . . . . .	11 50	
	Otis Elevator Co., bumper springs . . . . .	6 00	
	Pasquini, A., mason work,	90 17	
	Ryder, M. L., mason work,	2 91	
	Schifferdecker Bros., ice..	69 60	
	Sautter, Wm., sundry mdse. and supplies . . . .	134 20	
	Stuart, C. M., coal. . . . .	1,857 95	
	Shaw, Andrew, carting ashes, etc. . . . .	150 40	
	Van Heusen-Charles Co., sundry mdse. and sup- plies . . . . .	64 00	
	Wing, R. B., & Son, cot- ton waste, etc. . . . .	25 44	
	Welsh & Gray, lumber..	27 61	
	Wooster, Estate of B. W., furniture. . . . .	164 00	
		<hr/>	\$7,986 86
	16. Pay-roll (two weeks), Superintendent and employees . . . . .		6,586 76
	30. Pay-roll (two weeks), Superintendent and employees . . . . .		6,584 96
April	15. Pay-roll (two weeks), Superintendent and employees . . . . .		6,465 72

1900.

April 18. Albany Steam Laundry,	
washing towels . . . . .	\$67 86
Albany Elec. Illuminating	
Co., elec. power . . . . .	95 00
Albany Hardware & Iron	
Co., hardware. . . . .	22 72
Albany Steam Trap Co.,	
steamfitting and sup-	
plies . . . . .	103 14
Bender, H. H., Supt., cash	
paid for sundry freights,	
cartage, expressage and	
petty accounts . . . . .	92 46
Burton, Wm. H., Co.,	
cabinet work . . . . .	32 68
Brandow Printing Co.,	
printing and binding ..	45 04
Barnes & Payton, rhe-	
ostat . . . . .	48 25
Cox Brass Mfg. Co., brass	
castings . . . . .	4 25
Croissant, M., hardware..	18 19
Coggeshall Mfg. Co.,	
boiler tube cleaner ...	10 50
Columbia Elec. Supply	
Co., electrical appa-	
ratus . . . . .	3 55
Capitol Electric Works,	
elec. apparatus . . . . .	11 16
Dey Ermand, Wm., & Co.,	
glass . . . . .	9 65
Dobie, D. F., Warden,	
mats for Ex. Dept....	98 00
Fraser, A. J., & Bro., fire	
wood . . . . .	33 00

1900.

April 18. Fisher, Isaac, blacksmithing . . . . .	\$9 75
Fraser & Kelly, freight and cartage . . . . .	10 15
Fairbanks & Co., steamfitters' supplies . . . . .	76 23
Gannon, F. J., blacksmithing . . . . .	3 00
Geer, Robt., Salt Co., salt, . . . . .	17 50
Hoy & Co., plumbers' supplies . . . . .	21 41
Havens & Ball, elec. apparatus . . . . .	17 72
Hall, Geo. P., & Son, photographs of Capitol . . .	125 00
Johnson, Thos. V., Co., leather . . . . .	19 62
Liscomb, Bleecker & Godley, engine oil . . . . .	18 55
Lewis, H., reseating chairs, . . . . .	5 95
Lang Stamp Works, rubber and metal stamps..	89 45
Myers, John G., sundry furnishings . . . . .	84 11
Mead, J. Warren, Warden, three chairs . . . . .	19 25
Sautter, Wm., sundry mdse. and supplies . . .	32 35
Skinner & Arnold Co., repairing engine. . . . .	6 80
Stuart, C. M., coal. . . . .	3,838 18
Stevenson, C. E., sign painting . . . . .	5 00
Speir, S. G., typewriter supplies. . . . .	8 20

1900.

April	18.	Shaw, Andrew, carting ashes, etc. . . . .	\$150 00	
		Van Heusen-Charles Co., gas fixtures . . . . .	65 60	
		Van Antwerp, D. L., sta- tionery . . . . .	14 00	
		Welsh & Gray, lumber..	39 24	
		Wing, R. B., & Son, en- gine packing and wash- ers. . . . .	11 84	
			<hr/>	\$5,384 35
	30.	Pay-roll (two weeks), Superintendent and employees . . . . .		5,794 77
May	12.	Albany City Water Works, water rents . . . . .	\$5 00	
		Albany Steam Laundry, washing towels . . . . .	54 69	
		Albany Hardware & Iron Co., hardware . . . . .	53 38	
		Albany Perf. Wrapping Paper Co., toilet paper,	105 00	
		Albany Electric Illuminat- ing Co., electric power,	30 00	
		Ackroyd, James, charcoal and nails . . . . .	2 28	
		Brandow Printing Co., printing. . . . .	8 17	
		Bender, H. H., Supt., cash paid for sundry express- age, freights and petty expenses . . . . .	72 67	
		Croissant, M., hardware..	29 46	
		Capitol Electrical Works, electrical work . . . . .	14 50	



1900.

May	12.	Dey Ermand, Wm., & Co., window glass . . . . .	\$30 14
		Eyres, H. G., plants, seed and fertilizers . . . . .	167 91
		Fisher, Isaac, blacksmith- ing . . . . .	7 42
		Fairbanks Co., steamfit- ters' supplies . . . . .	7 16
		Fraser, A. J., & Bro., fire wood . . . . .	7 00
		Fuller, H. N., cement...	6 00
		Hudson Valley Paper Co., office supplies . . . . .	6 75
		Hudson River Telephone Co., telephone rental..	74 36
		Havens & Ball, electric apparatus . . . . .	14 62
		Knowles, Geo. E., carpet cleaning . . . . .	29 75
		Klondyke Polish Co., metal polish . . . . .	18 00
		Myers, John G., sundry furnishings . . . . .	182 78
		Schifferdecker Bros., ice,	167 95
		Sautter, Wm., sundry mdse. and supplies ....	75 68
		Shaw, Andrew, carting ashes, etc. . . . .	102 80
		Stewart, D. R., waxing floor at Mansion . . . . .	8 40
		Tucker File Co., one file,	150 00
		Van Gaasbeek, A. B., & Co., carpets. . . . .	177 50
		Williams, W. H., & Son, winding and repairing clocks . . . . .	134 00

1900.

May	12.	Wing, R. B., & Son, sundry mdse. and sup- plies . . . . .	\$37 19	
		Wallen, Wm., cutting thread on pipe . . . . .	14 90	
		Welsh & Gray, lumber..	56 21	
		Wooster Furniture Co., table and bookcase . . . .	102 00	
			<hr/>	\$1,953 67
	16.	Pay-roll (two weeks), Superintendent and employees . . . . .		5,827 58
	31.	Pay-roll (two weeks), Superintendent and employees . . . . .		5,605 75
June	8.	Albany Steam Trap Co., engine valves . . . . .	\$16 70	
		Argus Co., advertising coal proposal . . . . .	12 75	
		Anteman, H. W., sundry repairing. . . . .	12 50	
		Brandow Printing Co., printing . . . . .	19 16	
		Bender, H. H., Supt., cash paid sundry freights, cartage, expressage and petty accounts . . . . .	46 45	
		Croissant, M., hardware..	30 94	
		Capitol Electrical Works, elec. apparatus . . . . .	45 50	
		Decker Bros., repairing saws . . . . .	8 50	
		Eyres, H. G., palms, etc.,	301 20	
		Fraser, A. J., & Bro., fire wood . . . . .	7 00	
		Fuller, H. N., cement and sand . . . . .	8 00	

1900.

June	8. Fasoldt, O. H., care of clocks at Mansion . . . .	\$37 50
	Gannon, F. J., blacksmith- ing . . . . .	18 50
	Gillen, Mrs. M. E., clean- ing cloths . . . . .	20 00
	Havens & Ball, electrical apparatus . . . . .	51 88
	Journal Co., advertising coal proposal . . . . .	12 75
	Liscomb, Bleecker & God- ley, oil and naphtha . . .	34 96
	Lang Stamp Works, door plates . . . . .	3 00
	Myers, John G., sundry furnishings . . . . .	18 80
	Stuart, C. M., coal . . . . .	28 72
	Stevenson, C. E., sign painting . . . . .	7 00
	Shaw, Andrew, carting ashes, etc. . . . .	53 60
	Sprague Elevator Co., ele- vator springs . . . . .	1 87
	Van Heusen-Charles Co., globes for chandeliers . .	76 50
	Welsh & Gray, lumber . . .	99 59
	Wooster Furniture Co., cedar chests for Execu- tive Mansion . . . . .	63 00
	Wing, R. B. & Son, sundry merchandise and sup- plies . . . . .	180 45
	Wallen, William, steam pipe . . . . .	28 96

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 \$1,245 78

1900.

June	15.	Pay-roll (two weeks), Superintendent and employees . . . . .	\$5,620 08
	30.	Pay-roll (two weeks), Superintendent and employees . . . . .	5,595 08
July	15.	Pay-roll (two weeks), Superintendent and employees . . . . .	5,756 88
	16.	Albany Elec. Illuminating Co., electric power . . . . .	\$60 00
		Albany Steam Trap Co., steam fittings . . . . .	122 90
		Albany Hardware & Iron Co., hardware . . . . .	53 32
		Albany Brass & Iron Co., repairing window frames, . . . . .	114 24
		Albany Steam Laundry, laundering towels . . . . .	112 73
		Ackroyd, James, iron cans, . . . . .	21 00
		American Linseed Co., linseed oil soap . . . . .	77 46
		Bender, H. H., Supt., cash paid sundry freights, cartage, expressage and petty accounts . . . . .	34 80
		Chapman, W. B., repairing glass . . . . .	3 00
		Croissant, M., hardware.. . . .	26 10
		Doran, J. J., chair seats.. . . .	3 60
		Dey Ermand, Wm. & Co., plate glass . . . . .	35 56
		Dobie, D. F. (warden), iron pails . . . . .	22 50
		Davenport, S. J. & Co., street sprinkling . . . . .	100 00
		Eyres, H. G., seed, fertilizer, etc. . . . .	21 86



1900.

July	16.	Fairbanks Co., steamfit- ters' supplies . . . . .	\$98 95
		Fuller, H. N., cement and sand . . . . .	32 00
		Frank, F. M. Disinfecting Co., disinfectant . . . . .	66 25
		Hoy & Co., plumbers' sup- plies . . . . .	15 26
		Hudson River Telephone Co., telephone rental..	68 00
		Johnson, Addison (war- den), scrub brushes....	18 75
		Johnson, F. V. Co., leather, nails, etc. . . . .	89 74
		Knowles, G. E., carpet cleaning . . . . .	11 52
		Lewis, F. D., cleaning and repairing portrait . . . . .	75 00
		Myers, John G., sundry furnishings . . . . .	51 13
		Mead, J. Warren (warden), office stools . . . . .	6 80
		Otis Elevator Co., oil cups,	126 50
		Page, I.'s Sons, iron cast- ings . . . . .	1 10
		Sautter, Wm., sundry mer- chandise and supplies..	117 83
		Shaw, Andrew, carting ashes, etc. . . . .	41 60
		Stoneman, M. G. & Son, pulleys, etc. . . . .	4 33
		Sampson, Murdock & Co., 2 copies directory . . . . .	6 00
		Stafford, R. N., repairing dampers, etc. . . . .	60 00

1900.

July	16.	Tilley, J. S., ladders . . . . .	\$9 31	
		Van Antwerp, D. L., office supplies . . . . .	14 80	
		Wing, R. B. & Son., en- gine packing, etc. . . . .	97 51	
		Walsh, W. M., plumbing and supplies . . . . .	97 38	
		Wyckoff, Seamans & Ben- edict, typewriter sup- plies . . . . .	7 50	
		Welsh & Gray, lumber..	47 42	
			<hr/>	\$1,973 75
	31.	Pay-roll (two weeks), Superintendent and employees . . . . .		5,638 28
Aug.	15.	Pay-roll (two weeks), Superintendent and employees . . . . .		5,630 28
	20.	Albany Elec. Illuminating Co., electric power . . . . .	\$30 00	
		Albany Hardware & Iron Co., hardware . . . . .	51 51	
		Am. Soap and Washoline Co., washoline . . . . .	18 59	
		Bender, H. H., Supt., cash paid sundry freights, expressage and petty ac- counts . . . . .	81 92	
		Croissant, M., hardware..	26 80	
		Clapp, A. H., Railroad Guide, 1 year . . . . .	5 00	
		Fuller, H. N., sand and cement . . . . .	17 00	
		Fasoldt, O. H., care of clocks . . . . .	87 50	
		Fraser & Kelly, cartage and freight . . . . .	20 84	

1900.

Aug. 20.	Filkins, C. E., carpenter work, Court of Appeals,	\$71 45
	Gannon, F. J., blacksmithing . . . . .	10 65
	Havens & Ball, electric apparatus . . . . .	20 10
	Kurtz & Wend, lumber..	50 48
	Knowles, Geo. E., carpet cleaning . . . . .	27 24
	Keeler, Peter, door holders and carpenter work,	69 50
	King, Wm. C., soil and sod . . . . .	37 50
	Lewis, P. D., repainting Cady portrait . . . . .	80 00
	Myers, John G., sundry furnishings . . . . .	17 80
	Otis Elevator Co., repairing elevator . . . . .	19 80
	Protective Ventilator Co., ventilator in Speaker's room . . . . .	175 00
	Patterson, T. L., exhaust-pipe head . . . . .	43 75
	Smith Premier Typewriter Co., 1 typewriter . . . .	90 00
	Sautter, Wm., sundry merchandise and supplies..	74 85
	Shaw, Andrew, carting ashes, etc. . . . .	46 00
	Schifferdecker Bros., ice..	395 35
	Union Laundry Co., washing towels . . . . .	32 94

1900.

Aug.	20.	Walsh, James D., plumbing and supplies . . . . .	\$26 95	
		Walsh, Wm. M., plumbing supplies and labor..	73 96	
		Wing, R. B. & Son, engine supplies . . . . .	14 36	
			<hr/>	\$1,716 84
	31.	Pay-roll (two weeks), Superintendent and employees . . . . .		5,581 91
Sept.	12.	Albany Hardware & Iron Co., hardware . . . . .	\$1 50	
		Bureau of Water, water rents . . . . .	1,108 60	
		Bender, H. H., Supt., cash paid sundry freight, expressage and petty accounts . . . . .	60 44	
		Capitol Electrical Works, electrical supplies . . . . .	37 90	
		Croissant, M., hardware..	28 96	
		Durand & Hinkelman, carnation supports . . . . .	9 00	
		Fisher, Isaac, blacksmithing . . . . .	23 83	
		Fasoldt, O. H., care of clocks at Executive Mansion . . . . .	37 50	
		Gillen, Mary E., cleaning cloths . . . . .	20 00	
		Gannon, F. J., blacksmithing . . . . .	15 50	
		Havens & Ball, electrical supplies . . . . .	30 11	
		Johnson, T. V. Co., leather and nails . . . . .	45 66	



1900.

Sept.	12.	King, W. C., soil and fertilizer . . . . .	\$22 50	
		Liscomb, Bleecker & Godley, oil . . . . .	19 48	
		Myers, John G., sundry furnishings . . . . .	56 50	
		Otis Elevator Co., repairing elevators . . . . .	129 55	
		Stuart, C. M., coal . . . . .	3,385 75	
		Schifferdecker Bros., ice..	180 50	
		Shaw, Andrew, carting ashes, etc. . . . .	49 60	
		Sautter, Wm., sundry merchandise and supplies..	96 16	
		Union Laundry Co., washing towels . . . . .	36 59	
		Walsh, Wm. M., drain at boiler house . . . . .	211 80	
		Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, typewriter supplies . . . . .	7 25	
				\$5,614 68
Sept.	15.	Pay-roll (two weeks), Superintendent and employees . . . . .	5,497 58	
	30.	Pay-roll (two weeks), Superintendent and employees . . . . .	5,462 63	
Oct.	15.	Pay-roll (two weeks), Superintendent and employees . . . . .	5,593 07	
		Albany Elec. Illuminating Co., electrical power...	\$60 00	
		Albany Steam Trap Co., valves . . . . .	28 42	
		Albany Hardware and Iron Co., hardware . . .	20 43	

1900.

Oct. 15.	Brandow Printing Co., stationery . . . . .	\$75 00
	Bender, H. H., Supt., cash paid sundry freight, ex- pressage and petty ac- counts . . . . .	133 65
	Croissant, M., hardware..	101 16
	Christian, J. M. & Bro., soap . . . . .	40 00
	Capitol Electrical Works, electrical supplies . . . .	90 49
	Davenport, S. J. & Co., street sprinkling . . . . .	100 00
	Eyres, H. G., plants and bulbs for Ex. Mansion,	521 25
	Gannon, F. J., blacksmith- ing . . . . .	22 95
	Havens & Ball, electrical apparatus . . . . .	29 75
	Hunter, James, radiator..	21 50
	Hudson River Telephone Co., telephone rental...	102 00
	Knowles, Geo. E., carpet cleaning . . . . .	70 36
	Kurtz, John, Jr., & Wend, lumber . . . . .	14 56
	Lewis, P. D., renovating two portraits . . . . .	20 00
	Myers, John G., sundry furnishings . . . . .	20 64
	Mott, J. L. Iron Works, iron tank . . . . .	39 11
	Nat. Press Intelligence Co., newspaper clip- pings . . . . .	3 30

1900.

Oct.	15.	Pasquini, A., mason work,	\$509 09	
		Sautter, Wm., sundry mer-		
		chandise and supplies..	91 30	
		Schifferdecker Bros., ice..	136 28	
		Shaw, Andrew, carting		
		ashes, etc. . . . .	42 40	
		Skinner & Arnold Co.,		
		repairing boiler . . . . .	39 05	
		Union Laundry Co., wash-		
		ing towels . . . . .	31 02	
		Van Heusen-Charles Co.,		
		gas fixtures . . . . .	109 07	
		Welsh & Gray, lumber..	20 51	
		Walsh, Wm. M., plumbing		
		supplies and labor . . . .	55 30	
		Wing, R. B. & Son, en-		
		gine packing . . . . .	67 21	
		Wyckoff, Seamans & Ben-		
		edict, typewriter sup-		
		plies . . . . .	3 75	
			<hr/>	\$2,619 55
	30.	Pay-roll (two weeks), Superintendent		
		and employees . . . . .		5,750 77
Nov.	10.	Albany Hardware & Iron		
		Co., hardware. . . . .	\$39 70	
		Albany Steam Trap Co.,		
		steam valves . . . . .	39 49	
		Albany Electric Illuminat-		
		ing Co., electric power,	30 00	
		Albany Perforated Paper		
		Co., toilet paper . . . .	105 00	
		Bender, H. H., Superin-		
		tendent, cash paid sun-		
		dry freights, expressage		
		and petty accounts . . .	100 15	

1900.

Nov. 10.	Burton, Wm. H. & Co., cabinet work. . . . .	\$4 10
	Croissant, M., hardware..	35 91
	Cook, J. Frederick, gavels, etc. . . . .	7 80
	Capitol Electric Works, electric apparatus . . . .	17 10
	Dey Ermand, Wm. & Co., window glass . . . . .	84 13
	Davenport, S. J. & Co., street sprinkling . . . . .	100 00
	Draper, Henry W., bulb trays for greenhouse . .	7 00
	Ellwanger & Barry, shrub- bery . . . . .	5 00
	Elec. Train Bulletin Co., train bulletins . . . . .	48 00
	Fuller, H. N., sand . . . . .	2 50
	Fairbanks Co., steam fit- tings . . . . .	97 70
	Fraser, A. J. & Bro., fire- wood . . . . .	15 00
	Frank, P. M. Disinfecting Co., disinfecting . . . . .	66 25
	Fraser & Kelly, freights & cartage . . . . .	9 52
	Fasoldt, Otto H., care of clocks . . . . .	87 50
	Guyer, H. M., repairing furnace . . . . .	5 00
	Gillen, Mrs. Mary E., cleaning cloths . . . . .	20 00
	Gannon, Frank J., black- smithing . . . . .	13 65



1900.

Nov. 10.	Hoy & Co., bath tub and plumbers' supplies . . . .	\$121 38
	Hunter, James, steam fitting . . . . .	57 54
	Havens & Ball, electrical apparatus . . . . .	40 17
	Johnson, Thos. V. Co., leather and nails . . . .	17 47
	King, Wm. C., fertilizer..	6 00
	Lang Stamp Works, stamp and pad . . . . .	2 75
	Myers, John G., sundry furnishings . . . . .	113 69
	Mott, J. L. Iron Works, 1 tank plate . . . . .	1 98
	Neemis Bros., furnace grates . . . . .	24 15
	Pasquini, A., mason work.	26 63
	Press Co., newspaper subscription . . . . .	6 00
	Romeyn, T. F., making chests . . . . .	25 00
	Stuart, C. M., carting coal,	7 50
	Sautter, Wm., sundry merchandise and supplies..	143 15
	Schifferdecker Bros., ice..	123 13
	Shaw, Andrew, carting ashes, etc. . . . .	55 60
	Troy Mantel & Grate Co., marble slabs . . . . .	150 00
	Union Laundry Co., washing towels . . . . .	38 36
	Van Heusen-Charles Co., gas fixtures . . . . .	41 65

1900.

Nov.	10.	Walsh, Jas. D., repairs to range. . . . .	\$3 00	
		Wing, R. B. & Son, sun- dry mdse. and supplies,	36 00	
		Welch & Gray, lumber..	13 18	
		Wyckoff, Seamans & Ben- edict, typewriter sup- plies . . . . .	4 05	
		Wallen, Wm., steam fit- ting . . . . .	3 10	
			<hr/>	\$2,001 98
Nov.	15.	Pay-roll (two weeks), Superintendent and employees . . . . .		5,669 47
Nov.	30.	Pay-roll (two weeks), Superintendent and employees . . . . .		5,733 07
Dec.	12.	Albany Hardware & Iron Co., hardware . . . . .	\$34 01	
		Anteman, W. F. & Son, repairing ice pitcher ..	5 50	
		Albany Electric Illuminat- ing Co., electric power,	30 00	
		Bender, H. H., Superin- tendent, cash paid for sundry freights, express- age and petty accounts,	40 39	
		Capitol Electrical Works, electrical apparatus ...	207 28	
		Capital City Street Sprink- ling Co., street sprink- ling . . . . .	200 00	
		Cox Brass Manfg. Co., re- finishing chandeliers, etc.	28 58	
		Dey Ermand, Wm. & Co., window glass . . . . .	142 47	
		Fisher, Isaac, blacksmith- ing . . . . .	21 05	

1900.

Dec.	12.	Fairbanks Co., steam fittings . . . . .	\$5 93
		Ferris, John, Jr., feather dusters . . . . .	31 00
		Fuller, H. N., cement . . .	9 00
		Hudson Valley Paper Co., sheet paper . . . . .	70
		Havens & Ball, electrical apparatus . . . . .	12 99
		Heimburge, Richard, shel-lacing floors at Executive Mansion . . . . .	45 00
		Johnson, T. V. Co., furniture leather . . . . .	9 00
		Knowles, George E., carpet cleaning . . . . .	17 75
		Keeler, Peter, doors at State Hall . . . . .	161 00
		King, William C., shrub-berry . . . . .	6 00
		Liscomb, Bleecker & God-ley, cylinder oil . . . . .	26 50
		Mead, J. Warren, brooms,	29 60
		Myers, John G., sundry furnishings . . . . .	137 20
		Stuart, Chas. M., coal . . .	4,575 95
		Shaw, Andrew, carting ashes, etc. . . . .	76 80
		Schifferdecker Bros., ice..	95 35
		Stevenson, Chas. E., sign painting . . . . .	80 00
		Sautter, William, sundry merchandise and sup-plies . . . . .	38 30

1900.

Dec.	12.	Skinner & Arnold Co., ser- vices of machinist . . . .	\$32 00	
		Union Laundry Co., wash- ing towels . . . . .	33 86	
		Van Gaasbeek, A. B., carpets. . . . .	680 06	
		Van Antwerp, D. L., of- fice supplies. . . . .	19 90	
		Wing, R. B., & Son, en- gine room supplies. . . .	25 89	
		Welsh & Gray, lumber. . .	49 24	
		Worthington, H. R., valve plates and springs. . . .	47 92	
				\$6,956 22
Dec.	15.	Pay-roll (two weeks) Superintendent and employees . . . . .		5,776 31
	31.	Pay-roll (two weeks) Superintendent and employees . . . . .		5,960 48

1901.

Jan.	7.	Albany Hardware & Iron Co., hardware . . . . .	\$55 47	
		Albany Steam Trap Co., steam valves, etc. . . . .	11 80	
		Albany Electrical Illumi- nating Co., electric power. . . . .	30 00	
		American Soap & Washo- line Co., washoline. . . .	16 72	
		Argus Co., newspaper sub- scription. . . . .	7 50	
		Burton, Wm. H. & Co., pen and ink holders. . .	10 00	
		Brandow Printing Co., printing . . . . .	13 54	



1901.

Jan.	7. Bender, H. H., Superintendent, cash paid sundry freights, expressage and petty accounts . . . .	\$39 67
	Cowell, Thos. J., office supplies. . . . .	15 00
	Capitol Electrical Works, electrical batteries . . . .	18 00
	Draper, H. W., wooden chests. .. . . .	8 00
	Fraser, A. J. & Bro., firewood. . . . .	29 00
	Fuller, H. N., lime. . . . .	1 25
	Fraser & Kelly, freights and cartages . . . . .	21 55
	Fasoldt, Otto H., care of clocks at Executive Mansion. . . . .	37 50
	Geer, Robert, Salt Co., salt for sidewalks . . . . .	11 85
	Gannon, Frank J., blacksmithing. . . . .	45 35
	Johnson, Addison, warden, Senate and Assembly mats. . . . .	200 00
	Journal Co., newspaper subscription . . . . .	3 00
	Myers, John G., sundry furnishings. . . . .	103 82
	Mayell, H. & Son, sundry merchandise . . . . .	6 30
	Mead, J. Warren, warden, whisk brooms . . . . .	17 60

1901.

Jan.	7. Rhodes, Harry, Polish Co.,		
	furniture polish . . . . .	\$18 00	
	Stuart, Chas. M., coal . . .	15 26	
	Sautter, Wm., sundry mer-		
	chandise and supplies . .	108 50	
	Schifferdecker Bros., ice . .	71 45	
	Shaw, Andrew, carting		
	ashes, etc. . . . .	108 30	
	Union Laundry Co., wash-		
	ing towels . . . . .	36 58	
	Welsh & Gray, lumber . . .	91 57	
	Walsh, William M., plumb-		
	ing and supplies . . . . .	310 88	
	Weller, Anton, repairing		
	range, etc. . . . .	28 25	
	Wing, R. B., & Son, en-		
	gine room supplies . . . .	30 70	
	Wallen, William, steam		
	pipes. . . . .	11 98	
		<hr/>	\$1,534 39
			<hr/>
			\$194,374 00
			<hr/> <hr/>

**SUMMARY.****RECEIPTS.**

Amount from State Treasurer . . . . .	\$194,374 00
Stock on hand in storeroom, January 1, 1900 . . .	1,216 75
	<hr/>
	\$195,590 75
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## EXPENDITURES.

Capitol maintenance . . . . .	\$176,672 34
State Hall maintenance . . . . .	10,447 62
Geological Hall maintenance . . . . .	3,674 06
Executive Mansion maintenance . . . . .	3,787 78
Stock on hand in storeroom, January 1, 1901 . . . . .	1,008 95
	<hr/>
	\$195,590 75
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# INVENTORY

Dec. 20, 1900.

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1710/50/1/21

41

# CAPITOL.

## CELLAR.

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

#### *Engine Room:*

- 2 elevator pumps.
- 2 ventilating engines.
- 4 feed pumps.
- 2 air pumps.
- 3 electric light engines.
- 8 dynamos.
- 4 indicators, steam.
- 1 clock.
- 1 ice tank.
- 1 brush mat.
- 1 large rubber mat.
- 1 step-ladder.
- 2 tubular lanterns.
- .. 1 cuspidor, wood.
- 2 cuspidors, brass.
- 2 armchairs.

#### *Engineers' Room:*

- 11 lockers.
- 1 mirror.
- 2 towel racks.
- 1 table.
- 1 fire extinguisher.
- 2 chairs.

*Engineers' Room — Continued:*

- 1 stool, with cane seat.
- 2 pails, iron.
- 1 oil tank, small.
- 1 tool closet.
- 1 waste basket.

*West Hall:*

- 4 lockers.
- 4 elevator engines.
- 1 boiler.
- 1 switchboard.
- 1 electric pump.
- 1 dynamo.
- 1 iron tank.

*North Hall:*

- 2 large heaters.
- 1 Water tank.

*Electrical Room, No. 1:*

- 1 desk, flat top.
- 1 chair, leather seat.
- 4 waste baskets.
- 1 desk lamp.

*Electrical Room, No. 2:*

- 2 chairs, with leather seats.
- 1 desk.
- 2 cupboards.
- 2 baskets.
- 1 work bench.
- 1 file case.
- 1 storage rack.

*South Corridor:*

- 1 water cooler, for fountain.

*Upholsterer's Room:*

- 1 glass front case.
- 2 chairs.

*Storage Room, No. 1:*

- 1 high standing desk.
- 1 table.
- 2 filing cases.

*Storage Room, No. 2:*

- 1 letter press.
- 1 cupboard.
- 1 bolt rack.
- 6 coils wire cable.
- 1 pipe cutter's rack.

*North Corridor:*

- 1 water cooler for fountain.

*Gasfitter's Room:*

- 1 lantern.
- 1 locker.
- 1 step-ladder.
- 2 cases, with glass fronts.
- 1 waste basket.
- 2 chairs.
- 2 fitting racks.
- 1 leather cushion.

*Tile Setter's Room:*

- 3 chairs.
- 1 grindstone.



*Porter's Room:*

- 1 water filter and stand.
- 5 chairs.
- 3 lockers.

*Laborer's Division, Room No. 1:*

- 1 settee, leather covered.
- 1 desk, small, cloth covered.
- 2 chairs, revolving.
- 1 armchair, leather seat.
- 1 table.

*Laborer's Division, Room No. 2:*

- 9 lockers.
- 4 settees, wood.
- 4 chairs.
- 1 table, large.
- 1 table, small, pine.
- 4 cuspidors.

*Ice Vault:*

- 2 large wood ice boxes.

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**FIRST FLOOR.****DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.***Main Office:*

- 2 desk chairs, oak (revolving).
- 1 small desk, cherry.
- 1 large standing desk, cloth top, cherry.
- 1 bookcase, cherry.
- 1 clock, U. S. Observatory time.
- 2 window shades.

*Main Office — Continued:*

- 1 roll-top desk, oak.
- 4 armchairs, cane seat, oak.
- 1 high desk stool, cane seat, oak.
- 6 cuspidors, nickel.
- 4 electric desk lamps.
- 4 pictures, plan of Capitol, oak frame.
- 1 mirror, oak frame.
- 1 wire doormat.
- 1 safe (Marvin).
- 1 carpet.
- 1 long desk, oak, standing.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 1 letter-press and oak stand.
- 1 eyelet press.
- 1 chair, cane seat, bent back.
- 1 telephone (private line).
- 1 piece linoleum.
- 1 telephone booth, oak.
- 2 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 mat, cocoa.
- 1 water cooler and stand.
- 1 electric annunciator.
- 1 foot rest.

*Private Office:*

- 1 oak settee, leather covered.
- 1 carpet.
- 4 window shades.
- 3 pairs portieres, plush.
- 1 roll-top desk, mahogany.
- 1 revolving bookcase, mahogany.
- 1 oak wardrobe, glass front.
- 1 table, mahogany.

*Private Office — Continued:*

- 1 iron department seal.
- 5 armchairs, mahogany, leather covered.
- 1 typewriter.
- 1 towel rack, with mirror, cherry.
- 4 cuspidors, earthenware.
- 1 calendar clock, mahogany.
- 2 electric desk lamps.
- 1 filing case, black walnut.
- 1 oak desk, roll-top.
- 1 chair, cane bottom, bent back.
- 1 umbrella stand, earthenware.
- 1 towel rack, standing, cherry.
- 1 brass fender and andirons.
- 1 writing desk, cherry.
- 5 pictures, with oak frames.
- 1 sofa-pillow, plush.
- 1 settee, mahogany, leather covered.
- 1 wicker chair, with plush cushion.
- 2 desk chairs, mahogany, leather covered (revolving).
- 1 desk chair, oak, revolving, cane bottom.
- 2 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 card index cabinet, oak.
- 2 mantel figures, bronze.
- 1 mat, cocoa.
- 1 time-stamp clock.
- 1 cabinet, oak.
- 1 screen, cloth covered.

*Supply Division:*

- 1 roll-top desk, oak.
- 1 desk, flat-top, black walnut.
- 3 armchairs, revolving.
- 2 chairs, cane seat.

*Supply Division* — Continued:

- 1 locker, pine.
- 1 electric desk lamp.
- 2 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 key cabinet, revolving, oak.
- 1 mirror.
- 2 waste paper baskets.
- 1 towel rack.
- 1 case of drawers, pine.
- 2 new roll-top desks, oak.
- 1 six-foot step-ladder.
- 1 water cooler.

*Guard Room:*

- 34 lockers.
- 1 hat rack, oak.
- 1 long table, oak.
- 8 chairs, leather seats.
- 1 armchair, cane seat.
- 1 sofa, leather covered, oak.
- 4 trucks.
- 5 cuspidors (papier mache).
- 1 clock.
- 7 step-ladders.
- 1 ice water tank and stand.
- 1 revolving chair, cane seat.
- 8 straight ladders.
- 6 tin pails.
- 6 brooms.
- 1 looking glass.
- 1 case, glass front (Orderlies' Bulletin).
- 1 blacking box.



*Storage Room:*

- 4 lockers, black walnut.
- 3 lockers, pine.
- 4 roll-top desks, oak.
- 3 flat-top desks, oak.
- 1 small filing case.
- 1 revolving typewriter chair.
- 3 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 2 chairs, leather covered, revolving.
- 6 chairs, leather seat, oak.
- 3 ladders.
- 1 truck.
- 1 table, oak.
- 1 key case.
- 2 cuspidors.

*Bureau of Information:*

- 1 desk, flat-top, oak.
- 2 chairs, cane bottom, bent back.
- 1 table, oak.
- 1 electric desk lamp.
- 1 chair, cane seat, revolving.
- 1 piece of carpet.
- 1 small card cabinet.
- 1 typewriter.
- 1 waste-paper basket.

## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS.

*Commissioners' Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 4 roll-top desks, oak.
- 1 long table, oak.
- 2 typewriters, desks and chairs.
- 1 small table, oak.

*Commissioners' Room* — Continued:

- 20 armchairs, cane seat, oak.
- 3 revolving armchairs, leather.
- 1 letter press and stand.
- 4 electric desk lamps.
- 4 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 large bookcase.
- 4 cuspidors, nickel.
- 4 window shades.
- 1 umbrella stand, oak.
- 2 wardrobes, oak.
- 6 rugs.
- 1 mat, cocoa.
- 1 curtain and rod.
- 1 small clock.
- 1 letter file, oak.
- 2 chairs, revolving, cane seat.
- 1 small stand, oak.
- 1 water cooler.
- 1 mirror, oak frame.
- 1 dictionary and stand.

## STATE BOARD OF TAX COMMISSIONERS.

*Commissioners' Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 small tables, oak.
- 4 roll-top desks, oak.
- 1 safe.
- 1 dictionary and stand.
- 1 screen, cloth covered.
- 1 screen, leather covered.
- 4 pairs portieres.
- 1 large table, oak.
- 1 revolving bookcase, oak.

*Commissioners' Room — Continued:*

- 6 armchairs, revolving, oak.
- 8 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 4 pairs window shades.
- 3 baskets, waste-paper.
- 13 armchairs, leather covered.
- 2 large Tucker letter files, oak.
- 5 electric desk lamps.
- 2 wardrobes, oak.
- 1 desk, flat top, cloth covered, oak.
- 1 large clock in mantel.
- 7 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 brass fire set.
- 1 umbrella rack, iron.
- 3 large settees, leather covered, oak.
- 1 water cooler and stand.
- 1 map file, oak.

*Stenographers' Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 file case, oak.
- 2 typewriters.
- 1 typewriter desk and chair.
- 1 typewriter, stand, oak.
- 2 typewriter chairs.
- 1 electric annunciator.
- 2 roll-top typewriter desks.
- 1 telephone booth, oak.
- 1 roll-top desk, oak.
- 1 hat and coat rack, oak.
- 1 table, leather covered.
- 1 table, small, oak.
- 3 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 bookkeeper's standing desk, oak.
- 1 umbrella stand.

*Stenographers' Room* — Continued:

- 3 electric desk lamps.
- 1 water cooler.
- 1 letter press and stand.
- 1 letter press.
- 2 window shades.
- 1 Rothwell wringer.
- 1 bookcase, oak.

## STATE TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

*Main Office:*

- 1 piece linoleum.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 2 desks, flat top, oak.
- 4 electric desk lamps.
- 3 safes.
- 2 armchairs, revolving, oak.
- 1 screen.
- 1 umbrella stand.
- 4 waste-paper baskets.
- 5 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 filing-case, large, oak.
- 1 telephone booth and stool, oak.
- 3 high stools, revolving.
- 1 armchair, revolving, leather covered.
- 1 large round desk.
- 1 letter press.
- 1 stamp and stand.
- 2 pairs window shades.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 stool, leather cushion.
- 1 armchair with cushion, oak.
- 1 water filter and stand.
- 1 clock, large, cherry.
- 1 cane chair.



*Private Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 screen, cloth covered.
- 2 book-cases, revolving.
- 1 flat-top desk, large, oak.
- 1 large upholstered sofa, oak.
- 1 letter file, oak.
- 4 armchairs, leather.
- 1 cuspidor, china.
- 1 pair window shades.
- 1 pair chenille curtains.
- 3 rugs.
- 2 electric drop-lights.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 umbrella stand, oak.
- 1 roll-top desk, oak.
- 4 large book-cases, oak.
- 2 chairs, leather covered, revolving.

*Second Deputy's Room:*

- 2 large bookcases, oak.
- 1 flat-top desk, oak.
- 1 large standing desk, oak.
- 1 small desk, oak.
- 2 electric desk lamps.
- 4 armchairs, revolving, oak.
- 1 high desk chair, revolving.
- 8 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 pr. window shades.
- 1 pair chenille curtains.
- 3 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 chair, cane seat, bent back.
- 1 umbrella rack, oak.
- 1 large wardrobe, oak.
- 1 small wardrobe, oak.
- 1 roll-top desk and typewriter, oak.

## STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

*Main Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 rug.
- 1 long table, oak.
- 3 desks, flat-top.
- 1 bookcase and card index.
- 2 large bookcases.
- 5 small footrests.
- 3 typewriters.
- 3 typewriter desks and chairs, oak.
- 14 armchairs, oak.
- 3 armchairs, leather covered.
- 3 armchairs, cane seat, revolving.
- 2 chairs, cane seat.
- 3 oil paintings.
- 2 pictures.
- 1 brass fire set.
- 1 small table.
- 1 ice-water tank.
- 1 small stepladder.
- 1 electric desk lamp.
- 1 iron stamp.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 7 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 mat, cocoa.

*Secretary's Room:*

- 1 mat, cocoa.
- 2 carpets.
- 1 hat and coat rack, oak.
- 2 tables.
- 1 large iron press and stand.

*Secretary's Room — Continued:*

- 1 pr. window shades.
- 1 mirror.
- 3 baskets for waste paper.
- 1 telephone booth and stool, oak.
- 2 filing cases, oak.
- 1 desk lamp.
- 1 large filing case.
- 1 stepladder.
- 3 small filing cases.
- 2 flat-top desks, oak.
- 1 revolving desk chair.
- 1 small cabinet, oak.
- 1 typewriter's chair.
- 1 picture.
- 1 roll-top desk, oak.
- 3 chairs, leather covered.
- 1 safe.
- 1 revolving bookcase.

*State and Alien Poor Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 pr. window shades.
- 1 table, oak.
- 2 typewriter desks, roll-top.
- 2 desks, flat-top.
- 1 desk, roll-top.
- 1 stool, cane seat.
- 1 small stand.
- 1 standing desk, oak.
- 1 small cabinet, oak.
- 1 bookcase, oak.
- 4 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 mat, cocoa.
- 2 chairs, revolving, leather covered.

*State and Alien Poor Room — Continued:*

- 1 chair, revolving, cane seat.
- 8 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 1 brass fire set.
- 1 water filter and stand.
- 3 drop lights, electric.
- 1 mirror, oak frame.
- 1 mantel bookcase.
- 2 typewriters and chairs.
- 1 flat-top typewriter desk.
- 1 Tucker file, oak.
- 1 oak wardrobe.
- 1 chair, revolving, oak.

*Store Room:*

- 2 stepladders.
- 1 chair.
- 1 rack.
- 3 long bookcases.
- 1 long table.
- 1 desk, leather covered.
- 1 waste-paper basket.
- 1 document filing case.

## STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

*Main Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 rugs.
- 3 roll-top desks, oak.
- 3 typewriters.
- 9 index filing cases, oak.
- 1 coat rack, oak.
- 1 writing desk, small.
- 1 desk, leather covered.



*Main Office* — Continued:

- 5 desks, flat-top, oak.
- 1 bookcase, revolving, oak.
- 14 waste-paper baskets.
- 6 footrests.
- 3 stools.
- 10 chairs, revolving, leather covered.
- 2 bookcases, large.
- 1 clock.
- 1 gas log, with brass fire set.
- 1 copying machine.
- 1 stepladder.
- 1 telephone booth, oak.
- 1 cabinet for envelopes, high.
- 1 table, small.
- 10 pictures, small.
- 1 screen, cloth covered.
- 1 ice tank and stand.
- 4 prs. window shades.
- 4 prs. chenille curtains.
- 1 mirror.
- 2 typewriter desks, roll-top.
- 1 dictionary and stand.
- 1 stand, small.
- 1 paper rack.
- 1 census board.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 10 electric desk lamps.
- 1 sofa, leather covered.
- 2 desks, standing, oak.
- 2 chairs, revolving, oak.
- 2 chairs, high back, cane seat.
- 1 small bookcase.
- 1 small document case.

*Commissioners' Room:*

- 3 desks, roll-top, oak.
- 1 armchair, upholstered.
- 3 chairs, revolving, leather covered.
- 1 table, long, oak.
- 13 armchairs, cane seat.
- 1 bookcase, large.
- 3 pictures.
- 1 clock.
- 4 cuspidors, china.
- 1 screen, cane covered.
- 1 filing case, large, oak.
- 3 electric desk lamps.
- 1 gas log with brass fire set.
- 3 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 pr. chenille curtains.
- 1 large settee, leather covered.
- 1 phonograph.
- 1 safe.
- 1 combination chair.
- 1 small filing case, oak.

*Store Room:*

- 5 bookcases, plain.
- 1 mat.
- 1 truck.
- 3 ladders.
- 3 electric fans.
- 1 basket.
- 1 typewriter desk.
- 1 cabinet, glass front.
- 1 dictionary stand (old).
- 5 small filing cases, oak.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

*Public Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 desk and filing case, roll-top.
- 1 long desk, with stand.
- 1 desk, small, oak.
- 1 clock, oak.
- 2 paper racks.
- 4 electric desk lamps.
- 1 electric fan.
- 2 chairs, revolving, leather.
- 1 chair, revolving, cane seat.
- 2 chairs, cane seat.
- 1 pr. window shades.
- 3 waste-paper baskets.
- 2 cuspidors.
- 9 pictures.
- 1 time register clock.
- 1 sofa, leather covered.
- 1 mat, cocoa.
- 2 safes (Marvin).
- 1 armchair, leather covered.
- 1 umbrella stand, brass.
- 1 telephone booth, oak.
- 1 filing cabinet, oak.

*Superintendent's Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 4 rugs.
- 3 desks, roll-top.
- 1 long table, oak.
- 2 typewriters, desks and chairs.
- 7 armchairs, leather covered.

*Superintendent's Office — Continued :*

- 4 armchairs, revolving.
- 4 armchairs, cane seat.
- 1 chair, revolving, cane.
- 1 atlas.
- 1 map rack.
- 13 bookcases, oak.
- 20 pictures.
- 1 bronze bust.
- 3 electric desk lamps.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 1 flag.
- 1 clock, standing, oak.
- 2 mirrors, oak frame.
- 1 bookcase, revolving.
- 2 letter files.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 9 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 dictionary with brass holder.
- 1 stand.
- 1 bookholder, small, oak.
- 1 flat-top desk, oak.
- 1 plush curtain and rod.
- 1 stereopticon and case.
- 1 case for views, oak.
- 1 filing cabinet, oak.
- 5 tables, oak.
- 2 stools.
- 1 chair stepladder.
- 1 china cuspidor.
- 1 nickel cuspidor.

*Superintendent's Office, Private:*

- 2 chairs, cane seat, oak.
- 1 clock, oak.



*Superintendent's Office, Private — Continued:*

- 1 long rug.
- 2 desks, flat-top, oak.
- 1 pr. window shades.
- 7 bookcases, small.
- 1 waste-paper basket.
- 2 chairs, large, leather covered.
- 1 bookrack, small.
- 1 settee, leather covered.
- 1 stand, iron frame.
- 1 cuspidor, china.

*First Deputy's Room:*

- 1 clock, cherry.
- 1 carpet.
- 1 rug.
- 1 desk, roll-top, with top case.
- 1 bookcase, revolving, and dictionary stand.
- 2 armchairs, leather covered.
- 2 bookcases.
- 1 letter file, large, oak.
- 1 typewriter desk and chair.
- 2 chairs, cane seat.
- 2 electric lamps.
- 2 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 cuspidor, nickel.
- 1 atlas.
- 1 picture.
- 1 pr. window shades.
- 1 pr. chenille curtains.
- 1 iron fire set.

*Law Room:*

- 1 bookcase, small, oak.
- 1 carpet.

*Law Room* — Continued:

- 5 bookcases, large, glass front.
- 7 chairs, leather covered.
- 2 desk chairs, revolving.
- 1 chair, high back, cane seat.
- 1 chair-ladder, small.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 1 umbrella stand, brass.
- 1 desk, roll-top, with typewriter.
- 1 table, long, oak.
- 2 desks, flat-top.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 gas log.
- 1 fire set.
- 4 waste-paper baskets.
- 2 cuspidors, china.
- 2 electric desk lamps.
- 1 pr. window shades.
- 1 pr. chenille curtains.
- 1 mantel case, oak.
- 1 bookcase, revolving.
- 1 small table.
- 1 filing case, oak.
- 1 drop light, gas.
- 7 rugs.
- 2 pictures — Lincoln and Washington.

*Financial Clerk's Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 desk, long, flat-top.
- 3 desks, roll-top, oak.
- 1 safe.
- 2 filing cases.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 3 bookcases.

*Financial Clerk's Room — Continued:*

- 3 chairs, revolving, cane.
- 3 chairs, revolving, leather.
- 1 electric fan.
- 1 clock, oak.
- 1 large mirror.
- 2 rugs.
- 1 envelope case, oak.
- 1 door mat.
- 7 waste-paper baskets.
- 5 electric desk lamps.
- 1 cuspidor.
- 1 chair, with cane seat.
- 1 bookcase, large, glass front.
- 1 electric annunciator.
- 1 high cane stool.
- 1 map holder.
- 1 desk, flat-top, oak.
- 1 desk, standing, oak.

*Supply Room:*

- 2 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 ladder, hanging.
- 2 pieces, linoleum.
- 1 table, large, oak.
- 3 bookcases.
- 1 mirror, oak frame.
- 2 presses and stands.
- 1 desk lamp.
- 1 wringer.
- 1 ice tank.
- 1 stool.
- 1 bracket, oak.
- 2 trucks.

*Supply Room — Continued:*

- 1 electric fan.
- 2 ladders.
- 1 standing desk, oak.
- 1 chair.

## INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

*Reception Room:*

- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 2 rugs.
- 6 armchairs, leather covered.
- 1 armchair, revolving, leather covered.
- 1 chair, revolving, cane.
- 1 chair, plain, cane.
- 1 desk, flat-top, oak.
- 1 letter file, large.
- 1 iron press and stand.
- 1 electric fan.
- 2 cuspidors.
- 2 electric desk lamps.
- 1 waste-paper basket.
- 2 window shades.
- 1 mat.
- 1 cabinet, small, with glass front, oak.
- 1 typewriter, with desk.
- 1 clock.
- 1 telephone, oak, with stool.
- 1 water filter and stand.

*General Office:*

- 2 tables, oak.
- 1 carpet.
- 1 desk, folding top, oak.
- 1 desk, large, oak.



*General Office — Continued:*

- 3 desks, oak.
- 7 electric desk lamps.
- 2 stools, revolving.
- 2 chairs, revolving, leather covered.
- 2 chairs, revolving, cane seat.
- 2 chairs, leather covered.
- 3 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 clock.
- 1 mat.
- 1 stand and seal.
- 1 document case, large.
- 1 electric fan.
- 1 desk, standing, small.
- 1 safe.
- 1 bookcase, large.
- 1 bookcase, small.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 2 cuspidors.
- 1 stand.
- 1 umbrella rack.

*Superintendent's Private Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 8 armchairs, large, leather covered.
- 1 sofa, leather covered.
- 3 desk chairs, revolving.
- 3 pillows, leather.
- 6 window shades.
- 5 prs. chenille curtains.
- 2 desks, folding top, oak.
- 1 bookcase, revolving.
- 1 desk, large, carved, oak.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.

*Superintendent's Private Office — Continued:*

- 3 pictures.
- 1 clock.
- 1 safe.
- 3 window cushions.
- 1 screen, leather covered, oak.
- 5 cuspidors, china.
- 1 umbrella stand, earthenware.
- 1 typewriter and desk.
- 2 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 mirror.

*Deputy's Room:*

- 5 rugs.
- 1 screen.
- 1 desk, folding top, oak.
- 1 bookcase, revolving.
- 1 typewriter, desk and chair.
- 2 bookcases, oak.
- 1 letter file.
- 1 wardrobe.
- 1 pr. window shades.
- 5 armchairs, leather covered.
- 2 armchairs, revolving.
- 1 umbrella stand, earthenware.
- 2 cuspidors, nickel.
- 2 waste-paper baskets.
- 2 electric desk lamps.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 steel vault and safe, large.

*Actuary Room:*

- 2 desks, roll-top, oak.
- 1 piece linoleum.
- 14 desks, oak.

*Actuary Room.—Continued:*

- 1 clock.
- 1 mirror.
- 4 letter files.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 1 electric desk lamp.
- 15 armchairs, revolving.
  - 1 chair, cane seat.
- 13 cuspidors.
  - 8 waste-paper baskets.
  - 4 bookcases, long, oak.
  - 1 cabinet, oak.
  - 1 table, with drawers, oak.
  - 2 mats.
  - 1 electric fan.
  - 1 small table.
  - 1 umbrella stand.
  - 1 truck.

*Tax Bureau:*

- 1 carpet.
- 4 desks, folding-top, oak.
- 1 clock.
- 1 electric fan.
- 3 waste-paper baskets.
- 2 typewriters.
- 1 sofa, leather covered.
- 3 armchairs, leather covered.
- 2 chairs, revolving, cane.
- 2 typewriters' chairs.
- 4 electric desk lamps.
- 2 vases.
- 1 pr. window shades.
- 1 fire set.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 2 chairs, revolving, leather covered.

*Record Room:*

- 2 desks, oak.
- 5 bookcases.
- 1 desk, folding-top.
- 1 large desk, with stand.
- 3 armchairs, revolving, leather seat.
- 3 tables, oak.
- 4 electric desk lamps.
- 4 cuspidors.
- 4 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 certificate case, oak.
- 1 clock.
- 1 chair, leather covered.
- 1 letter press and stand.
- 1 water filter and stand.
- 4 chairs, cane seat.
- 1 electric fan.
- 2 small tables.

*Report Room:*

- 1 desk, folding-top.
- 2 desks, flat-top, covered.
- 5 bookcases, with shelves.
- 4 armchairs, revolving, oak.
- 2 cuspidors.
- 4 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 electric fan.
- 2 electric desk lamps.
- 1 clock.
- 1 ice water tank.
- 1 table, oak.
- 1 chart case, oak.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 cabinet, oak.



*Report Room — Continued:*

- 1 washstand.
- 2 small ladders.
- 1 small table.
- 1 chair-ladder.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRISONS.

*Main Office:*

- 1 mat.
- 1 carpet.
- 3 desks, roll-top, oak.
- 1 screen, oak.
- 3 typewriters.
- 2 typewriter desks.
- 1 table, long.
- 1 desk, standing.
- 5 armchairs, leather covered.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 clock.
- 1 letter file, Tucker.
- 8 index cabinets.
- 4 chairs, revolving.
- 2 typewriters' chairs.
- 4 jardinieres.
- 4 cuspidors, nickel.
- 6 waste-paper baskets.
- 3 electric desk lamps.
- 1 dictionary stand.
- 1 desk, flat-top, small.
- 1 bookcase, large, oak.
- 1 mirror and base, oak.
- 1 chair, cane seat.
- 1 tabouret.
- 1 table, small.

*Main Office* — Continued:

- 2 single index cases.
- 5 index cases, with bases.
- 1 table.
- 9 revolving stools.

*Private Ante-Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 wardrobe, carved oak.
- 1 filing case, with drawers.
- 1 safe.
- 1 tank.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 seal — official.
- 1 cuspidor, nickel.
- 2 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 letter press and stand.

*Private Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 bookcase, carved, stained oak.
- 4 chairs, carved oak.
- 1 desk, folding-top, carved oak.
- 2 jardinieres and pedestals.
- 1 pr. window shades.
- 1 pr. chenille curtains.
- 1 electric desk lamp.
- 1 cuspidor.
- 1 waste-paper basket.
- 1 chair, large, oak.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

*Reception Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 long table and spread.

*Reception Room — Continued:*

- 1 desk.
- 1 press stamp and stand.
- 12 armchairs, leather covered.
- 1 mat, cocoa.
- 2 bookcases.
- 3 maps, framed.
- 1 waste-paper basket.
- 6 cuspidors.

*Superintendent's Private Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 4 rugs.
- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 1 desk, roll-top.
- 1 table, small.
- 1 wardrobe.
- 1 sofa, leather covered.
- 7 armchairs, leather covered.
- 3 armchairs, revolving, leather covered.
- 1 clock.
- 1 electric fan.
- 6 prs. window shades.
- 3 prs. chenille curtains.
- 2 waste-paper baskets.
- 3 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 cuspidor, china.
- 1 brass fire set.
- 1 electric desk lamp.
- 1 book-case, large.
- 1 stand, small.
- 2 chairs, cane seats.
- 1 filing case, small, oak.
- 1 bookcase, revolving, oak.

*Private Room:*

- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 1 carpet.
- 3 desks, roll-top.
- 1 desk, covered, flat-top.
- 1 filing case, letters.
- 1 chair, cane seat.
- 3 chairs, revolving.
- 1 screen.
- 2 dictionaries and stands.
- 3 electric desk lamps.
- 1 mirror.
- 2 cuspidors.
- 1 electric fan.
- 3 waste-paper baskets.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 2 prs. chenille curtains.
- 1 filing case, documents.
- 1 filing case, index.
- 1 telephone booth, oak.
- 2 typewriters and one stand.
- 1 desk, standing.
- 1 stool.
- 1 bookstand, for typewriter, oak.
- 1 armchair.

*Assistant Superintendent's Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 telephone booth.
- 3 desks, roll-top.
- 1 desk, covered, flat-top.
- 1 iron press and table.
- 3 chairs, revolving.
- 1 armchair, cane seat.



*Assistant Superintendent's Room — Continued:*

- 4 chairs, cane seat.
- 1 pr. window shades.
- 4 waste-paper baskets.
- 5 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 armchair, large, leather covered.
- 2 desk lamps.
- 1 typewriter stand.
- 1 safe.
- 1 case for blanks.

*Assistant Superintendent's Ante-Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 coatrack.
- 1 chair, cane seat.
- 1 towel rack.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 ice-water tank.
- 1 filing case, large.
- 2 wardrobes.
- 1 water cooler.

*Statistical Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 3 desks, flat-top, covered.
- 1 standing high desk.
- 1 bookcase.
- 2 filing cases.
- 5 armchairs, revolving.
- 2 armchairs, cane seats.
- 3 waste-paper baskets.
- 3 electric desk lamps.
- 1 scale.
- 1 window shade.

*Statistical Room* — Continued:

- 3 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 ice chest.
- 1 stepladder.
- 1 printing press.
- 2 desks, roll-top, oak.

*Deputy's Room*:

- 1 carpet.
- 1 desk, roll-top.
- 1 safe.
- 1 desk, oak.
- 2 electric desk lamps.
- 1 electric motor.
- 1 radiator case.
- 1 bookcase.
- 1 armchair, revolving.
- 1 chair, cane seat.
- 1 pr. window shades.
- 1 pr. chenille curtains.
- 1 waste-paper basket.
- 1 cuspidor.
- 1 filing desk case.
- 1 stool.

## BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

*Meeting Room*:

- 1 carpet.
- 1 table, long, covered.
- 3 desks, cloth covered.
- 3 electric desk lamps.
- 1 document case.
- 7 armchairs, revolving.
- 4 armchairs, leather covered.

*Meeting Room — Continued:*

- 3 chairs, cane seat.
- 11 pictures.
- 2 desks, roll-top.
- 1 bookcase, revolving.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 1 settee, leather covered.
- 2 bookcases, large, glass front.
- 1 telephone booth, oak.
- 1 mantel clock.
- 1 map and easel.
- 4 cuspidors.
- 2 waste-paper baskets.
- 3 maps and racks.
- 12 chairs, cane seats and backs.
- 3 chairs, wood, leather seats.

*Commissioners' Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 framed map, large.
- 3 desks, roll-top.
- 1 sofa, leather covered.
- 2 tables, covered.
- 1 bookcase, large.
- 2 cuspidors.
- 1 pr. window shades.
- 3 armchairs, revolving, leather covered.
- 1 pr. window curtains and brass poles.
- 1 portiere.
- 6 leather chairs.

*Record Room:*

- 1 desk, standing, covered.
- 3 desks, small, covered.
- 3 filing cases, large.

*Record Room — Continued:*

- 1 armchair, revolving.
- 3 chairs, cane seat.
- 1 armchair, leather seat.
- 3 cuspidors.
- 4 waste-paper baskets.
- 3 electric desk lamps.
- 1 pr. window shades.
- 1 water filter and cooler.
- 1 typewriter and stand.
- 1 table, large.
- 1 corner stand.
- 1 mirror.

*Accountant's Room:*

- 1 piece linoleum.
- 3 desks, flat-top, cloth covered.
- 1 desk, small, covered.
- 2 typewriters and desks.
- 1 typewriter and stand.
- 1 bookcase, revolving.
- 3 chairs, revolving.
- 8 chairs, cane seat.
- 1 armchair, cane seat.
- 1 filing case.
- 1 official seal and stand.
- 2 electric desk lamps.
- 1 coat and hatrack.
- 1 fire set.
- 3 waste-paper baskets.
- 5 cuspidors.
- 1 cyclostyle and case.

*Toilet Room:*

- 1 press and stand.
- 2 bookcases.



*Toilet Room* — Continued:

- 1 screen.
- 2 straight ladders.
- 1 stepladder.
- 1 bookcase with sliding doors.
- 1 cuspidor.

## STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

- 1 carpet.
- 1 couch, cloth covered.
- 2 book-cases, glass front.
- 1 coat and hat rack.
- 2 desks, flat-top.
- 1 stand, oak.
- 2 chairs, large, leather covered.
- 1 chair, with leather seat.
- 2 armchairs, small, leather covered.
- 4 chairs, small, cane seat.
- 12 pictures.
- 1 pair window shades.
- 2 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 mirror.

## AMERICAN AND NATIONAL EXPRESS OFFICE.

- 3 desks.
- 1 table.
- 1 filing cabinet, oak.
- 4 chairs.
- 1 towel rack.
- 1 coat rack.
- 1 desk lamp.

## POST-OFFICE — CAPITOL STATION.

- 1 safe.
- 1 cabinet, small.

- 1 stand.
- 1 desk.
- 2 chairs.
- 2 waste-paper baskets.
- 84 letter boxes.

#### ASSEMBLY WRAPPING AND U. S. EXPRESS OFFICE.

- 1 table, leather covered.
- 1 table, wide.
- 1 chair, leather covered.
- 1 chair, willow.
- 4 armchairs.
- 3 chairs, wood bottom.
- 1 desk, covered.
- 156 book lockers.
- 1 stand, small.

#### LOBBIES AND CORRIDORS.

##### *Washington Avenue Entrance:*

- 1 rubber mat, large.
- 3 chairs.
- 1 bench.
- 1 cuspidor.

##### *Front Entrance:*

- 2 plaster-of-paris lions, large.
- 2 desks, oak.
- 1 book-rack, oak.
- 3 statues, plaster-of-paris.
- 4 chairs.
- 4 brass cannon and 2 howitzers.

*Front Entrance — Continued:*

- 2 fire extinguishers.
- 1 bronze statue of E. A. Sheldon and pedestal.
- 2 coat and hat racks.
- 2 desks, flat-top.
- 1 mortar gun.
- 1 Hotchkiss gun.
- 1 old muzzle loading cannon.

*State Street Entrance:*

- 2 chairs.
- 2 cuspidors.
- 2 stools.

*West Corridor:*

- 2 armchairs, leather covered.
- 4 cuspidors.
- 3 mats.

*State Library Store Room:*

- 1 electric desk-lamp.
- 1 work bench.
- 1 hand truck.
- 1 step-ladder.
- 2 book trucks.
- 1 water filter.
- 3 revolving chairs.
- 1 picture.
- 1 electric fan.
- 1 ash can.
- 1 ladder.
- 1 oak table.
- 1 waste-paper basket.

## SECOND FLOOR.

## OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Statistical Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 brass fire set.
- 2 desks, oak, flat-top.
- 1 standing oak desk.
- 2 filing cases.
- 2 book-cases, large, oak.
- 1 paper rack, oak.
- 2 chairs, revolving.
- 2 armchairs, leather seat..
- 2 chairs, cane seat.
- 2 waste baskets.
- 2 cuspidors.
- 1 high stool.
- 2 pairs window shades.
- 1 electric desk-lamp.
- 1 long table, oak.
- 2 typewriters and stands.

*Deputy's Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 rug.
- 1 large cocoa mat.
- 3 desks, flat-top, oak.
- 1 table, oak.
- 2 revolving bookcases.
- 4 large bookcases.
- 3 revolving chairs.
- 5 armchairs, leather seats.
- 2 pairs heavy window curtains.
- 1 large chair, leather covered.
- 2 pictures.



*Deputy's Room — Continued:*

- 1 standing clock.
- 4 pairs window shades.
- 3 waste-paper baskets.
- 2 cuspidors.
- 3 electric desk-lamps.
- 1 coat of arms, oak frame (official).
- 1 brass fire set.
- 1 balcony ladder.
- 1 mirror, oak frame.

*Toilet Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 locker, oak.
- 1 mirror, oak frame.
- 1 waste basket.
- 1 cuspidor.
- 1 armchair, leather seat.

*Secretary's Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 bookcase, large.
- 1 desk, flat-top, large.
- 1 table, oak, large.
- 2 settees, leather covered.
- 1 bookcase, oak, revolving.
- 1 brass fire set.
- 12 pictures.
- 1 clock, oak.
- 14 chairs, leather covered, large.
- 6 armchairs, leather seats.
- 1 armchair, wicker.
- 1 revolving chair.
- 3 cuspidors.
- 1 waste-paper basket.

*Secretary's Room — Continued:*

- 8 pairs window shades.
- 4 pairs heavy window curtains.
- 1 electric desk-lamp.
- 1 cloth screen.
- 1 large colored coat of arms, oak frame.

*Secretary's Private Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 pairs window shades.
- 1 pair heavy window curtains.
- 1 shirred silk curtain.
- 2 desks, oak, roll-top.
- 1 couch, leather covered.
- 1 coat and hat rack, oak.
- 1 revolving chair.
- 4 armchairs, leather seat.
- 1 chair, cane seat.
- 1 electric desk-lamp.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 gas stove.
- 2 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 cuspidor.

*Messengers' Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 cases for law slips, oak.
- 1 stationery case, oak.
- 1 electric annunciator.
- 1 letter press and oak stand.
- 2 tables, oak, small.
- 2 desks, oak, flat-top.
- 2 revolving chairs.
- 2 chairs, leather seat.
- 2 pairs window shades.

*Messengers' Room — Continued:*

- 1 pair window curtains.
- 1 Jewett ice-water tank and stand.
- 2 waste-paper baskets.
- 2 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 electric desk-lamp.
- 1 telephone booth and stool, oak.

*Chief Clerk's Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 5 desks, oak, flat-top.
- 3 tables, oak, small.
- 1 revolving chair, cane seat and back.
- 1 typewriter and desk, oak.
- 1 typewriter and stand.
- 3 filing cases, oak.
- 3 bookcases, large.
- 1 map case, oak.
- 1 clock, oak.
- 2 safes.
- 4 typewriter's chairs.
- 6 electric desk-lamps.
- 2 stamps (Great Seal).
- 5 chairs, cane bottom, bent back.
- 3 revolving chairs.
- 1 ladder, oak.
- 5 waste baskets.
- 1 stool, cane seat.
- 4 pairs window shades.
- 4 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 step-ladder, black walnut.
- 1 fire set, iron.
- 1 filing case, oak, small.
- 1 filing rack, open front.

*Corporation Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 table, oak.
- 1 standing oak high desk.
- 1 filing case, oak.
- 2 bookcases, large.
- 1 bookcase, small.
- 1 electric fan.
- 2 desks, flat-top, oak.
- 1 typewriter and desk, oak.
- 2 stamps and stand.
- 4 electric desk-lamps.
- 1 step-ladder.
- 2 typewriter's chairs.
- 1 armchair, revolving, leather seat.
- 2 chairs, cane bottom, bent back.
- 2 pairs window shades.
- 1 pair window curtains.
- 3 waste baskets.
- 3 cuspidors.
- 1 foot rest.

*Recording Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 bookcases, large.
- 4 map cases, oak.
- 1 desk, flat-top, oak.
- 2 typewriters.
- 1 typewriter desk.
- 1 truck.
- 2 typewriters and stands.
- 4 typewriters' chairs.
- 1 screen.
- 2 pairs window shades.



*Recording Room — Continued:*

- 1 pair window curtains.
- 2 chairs, revolving.
- 3 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 5 armchairs, leather seats.
- 1 step-ladder.
- 2 mirrors, oak frame.
- 1 curtain screen, plush.
- 5 waste baskets.
- 1 filing case, oak.
- 1 cuspidor.
- 1 towel rack.
- 1 blackening stand.

*Book Room:*

- 1 table.
- 1 step-ladder.
- 1 chair.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

*Main Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 piece of linoleum.
- 2 desks, roll-top.
- 2 desks, roll-top, typewriter.
- 8 filing-cases, oak
- 4 desks, flat-top, oak.
- 2 desks, standing, oak.
- 3 typewriters and 1 typewriter desk.
- 2 typewriters' chairs.
- 1 safe.
- 1 cabinet, black walnut.
- 2 settees, leather covered.
- 6 pairs window shades.

*Main Office — Continued:*

- 7 chairs, revolving.
- 3 stools, high back, revolving.
- 3 pairs window curtains.
- 3 armchairs, cane seat.
- 3 chairs, wicker.
- 3 chairs, leather seats.
- 1 letter press and stand.
- 1 step-ladder.
- 1 shelf-rack.
- 2 bookcases, small.
- 2 filing cabinets, small.
- 7 cuspidors.
- 6 waste-paper baskets.
- 5 pictures.
- 5 electric desk-lamps.
- 1 framed map.
- 1 dictionary stand.
- 1 mantel clock.
- 1 icewater tank and stand.

*Commissioner's Room:*

- 1 iron fire set.
- 1 carpet.
- 9 filing cases.
- 1 mirror, oak frame.
- 2 pairs window shades.
- 1 pair window curtains.
- 1 settee, leather covered.
- 1 desk, roll-top.
- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 1 step-ladder, oak.
- 1 chair, revolving, leather cover.
- 8 armchairs, leather seats.

*Commissioner's Room* — Continued:

- 3 card filing cabinets.
- 2 tables, small.
- 1 book-rest, black walnut.
- 1 waste basket.
- 2 electric desk-lamps.
- 1 cuspidor.
- 1 desk bookcase.
- 1 chair, large, leather upholstered.

## EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

*Room No. 1:*

- 1 carpet.
- 8 pairs window shades.
- 4 desks, roll-top, oak.
- 5 desks, flat-top, oak.
- 2 tables, oak.
- 1 screen, leather covered.
- 4 typewriters.
- 11 bookcases.
- 3 electric fans.
- 7 filing cases, small.
- 3 bookcases and files, oak.
- 1 coat and hat rack.
- 13 chairs, leather seat, oak.
- 5 chairs, revolving.
- 2 typewriter desks, oak.
- 1 typewriter and desk.
- 2 typewriter's chairs.
- 1 telephone booth, oak.
- 6 chairs, small, cane.
- 1 sofa, leather covered.
- 1 dictionary stand.
- 1 clock.

*Room No. 1 — Continued:*

- 2 electric desk-lamps.
- 5 cuspidors.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 7 waste baskets.
- 1 brass fire set.
- 1 letter press.
- 1 step-ladder.
- 1 icewater tank.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 screen, cloth covered.
- 1 woodbox, oak.

*Room No. 2:*

- 1 carpet.
- 3 pairs window shades.
- 3 desks, flat-top, oak.
- 1 typewriter and desk.
- 1 typewriter chair.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 4 armchairs, oak.
- 2 revolving chairs, oak, leather cushion.
- 3 filing cases, oak.
- 3 cuspidors.
- 2 waste-baskets.
- 1 stationery locker, oak.
- 1 large filing-case, oak.

*Room No. 3:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 safe.
- 7 high standing desks, oak.
- 2 typewriter desks.
- 2 typewriters.



*Room No. 3 — Continued:*

- 1 typewriter chair.
- 1 desk, roll-top, oak.
- 1 filing cabinet, oak.
- 13 filing cases, large.
- 1 ice-water tank.
- 1 screen.
- 7 stools, revolving.
- 1 armchair, oak.
- 3 chairs, cane seat.
- 1 chair, revolving.
- 6 waste-baskets.
- 3 cuspidors.
- 1 iron fire-set.
- 1 map-case, oak.
- 1 electric fan.
- 1 desk, flat-top, oak.

*Room No. 4:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 coat and hat rack.
- 3 desks, roll-top, oak.
- 1 table, large.
- 1 typewriter with desk.
- 1 typewriter and two stands.
- 1 typewriter's chair.
- 7 filing cabinets.
- 2 bookcases.
- 1 screen, iron.
- 1 step-ladder.
- 1 filing case, steel.
- 1 mimeograph.
- 1 eyelet press.
- 3 chairs, cane-seat.

*Room No. 4 — Continued:*

- 2 chairs, revolving, oak.
- 2 chairs, leather seat.
- 1 chair, rustic, with cushion.
- 3 cuspidors.
- 2 waste-baskets.

*Room No. 5:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 desks, flat-top, oak.
- 2 desks, roll-top, oak.
- 2 standing desks, oak.
- 1 typewriter desk and typewriter.
- 1 typewriter chair.
- 2 safes.
- 2 long tables, oak.
- 1 small table.
- 2 chairs, cane seat.
- 2 stools, revolving.
- 2 armchairs, with leather cushion, oak.
- 1 armchair, with separate cushion, oak.
- 1 chair, revolving.
- 1 chair, cane seat.
- 7 waste-baskets.
- 3 cuspidors.
- 7 filing cases.
- 1 Great Seal.
- 1 mirror, small.
- 1 electric fan.

*Room No. 6:*

- 1 carpet.
- 5 filing cabinets, oak.
- 2 desks, roll-top.

*Room No. 6 — Continued:*

- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 2 typewriter desks and typewriters.
- 2 typewriter chairs.
- 2 chairs, revolving.
- 4 armchairs, leather seats.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 filing cabinet, small.
- 2 waste-baskets.
- 1 cuspidor.
- 1 table, oak.
- 2 pairs window shades.

## STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

*Secretary's Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 rugs.
- 1 table, oak.
- 2 desks, roll-top.
- 1 typewriter desk, roll-top.
- 1 typewriter.
- 3 electric desk-lamps.
- 1 electric fan.
- 1 settee, leather covered.
- 3 chairs, leather covered.
- 3 chairs, cane seat.
- 2 chairs, revolving.
- 2 mirrors.
- 1 stand.
- 1 dictionary stand.
- 1 clock.
- 1 bookcase, revolving.
- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 4 pictures.

*Secretary's Office — Continued:*

- 3 waste-baskets.
- 2 cuspidors.
- 2 pairs window shades.
- 1 umbrella rack.
- 1 brass fire set.
- 3 bookcases.
- 1 wardrobe.
- 1 wood basket.
- 1 water cooler.

*Assistant Secretary's Room:*

- 2 desks, roll-top.
- 1 typewriter desk, roll-top.
- 1 typewriter.
- 2 cabinet filing cases, oak.
- 4 large filing cases.
- 1 dictionary stand.
- 1 chair step-ladder.
- 1 clock.
- 2 chairs, revolving.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 1 typewriter chair.
- 1 round table.
- 3 chairs, leather seat.
- 1 telephone booth, oak.
- 2 waste-baskets.
- 2 cuspidors.
- 1 small rug.
- 1 umbrella rack.
- 2 pairs window shades.
- 1 electric desk lamp.
- 1 electric fan.
- 1 drop-light, gas.



*Vital Statistics Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 4 pairs window shades.
- 14 filing cases.
- 2 water filters.
- 1 towel rack.
- 6 desks, flat-top.
- 1 ladder.
- 1 step-ladder.
- 1 standing desk.
- 2 tables, oak.
- 2 mirrors.
- 1 clock.
- 1 brass fire set.
- 7 chairs, revolving.
- 8 waste-baskets.
- 5 cuspidors.
- 2 presses and stands.
- 1 electric fan.
- 1 stool, revolving.
- 1 combination chair and table.
- 1 book-holder.

## ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

*Main Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 settee, leather covered.
- 1 filing case, oak.
- 1 desk, flat-top, oak.
- 1 chair, revolving.
- 1 telephone booth, oak.
- 2 chairs, leather seat.
- 1 cuspidor.
- 1 waste-basket.

*Main Office* — Continued:

- 1 mat, cocoa.
- 1 chair, leather seat.
- 1 annunciator.

*Library:*

- 1 carpet.
- 7 bookcases.
- 1 clock.
- 2 desks, roll-top, oak.
- 3 desks, flat-top.
- 1 table, oak.
- 1 paper rack, oak.
- 1 bookcase, revolving.
- 1 ladder.
- 4 electric desk-lamps.
- 22 armchairs, leather seats.
- 8 pairs window shades.
- 1 brass fire set.
- 4 chairs, revolving.
- 4 cuspidors.
- 2 waste-baskets.

*Private Office:*

- 1 desk, flat-top, oak.
- 1 desk, roll-top.
- 1 carpet.
- 2 chairs, revolving.
- 1 settee, leather covered.
- 4 chairs, leather covered.
- 1 clock.
- 1 wardrobe, glass front.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 bookcase.

*Private Office — Continued:*

- 17 pictures. .
- 1 safe.
- 1 Tucker filing case, oak.
- 2 waste-baskets.
- 1 desk-lamp.
- 1 brass fire set.
- 2 pairs window shades.
- 1 screen.
- 2 cuspidors.

*First Deputy's Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 settee, leather covered.
- 1 desk, flat-top, oak.
- 1 bookcase, revolving.
- 1 book and stationery case, oak.
- 5 armchairs, leather seat.
- 2 chairs, revolving.
- 2 electric desk lamps.
- 2 waste-baskets.
- 2 cuspidors.
- 2 pairs window shades.
- 1 flat-top, mahogany desk.

*Second Deputy's Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 desk, roll-top, oak.
- 2 desks, flat-top.
- 1 settee, leather covered.
- 1 filing case.
- 1 screen.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 bookcase, small.

*Second Deputy's Room — Continued:*

- 3 chairs, revolving.
- 1 chair, large, leather covered.
- 1 chair, high back, cane.
- 2 chairs, leather seat.
- 3 waste-baskets.
- 4 cuspidors.
- 1 brass fire set.
- 2 electric desk-lamps.
- 2 pairs window shades.
- 1 typewriter and desk.

*Clerks' Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 4 bookcases.
- 1 locker, large.
- 1 standing desk.
- 1 press and stand.
- 1 coat and hat rack.
- 1 typewriter desk.
- 2 step-ladders.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 water cooler.
- 1 electric fan.

*Record Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 desks, roll-top.
- 3 typewriters and desks.
- 1 ladder.
- 3 desks, flat-top.
- 1 bookcase, revolving.
- 1 safe.
- 2 filing cases, large.
- 3 electric desk-lamps.



*Record Room — Continued:*

- 4 pairs window shades.
- 3 typewriter chairs.
- 4 chairs, revolving.
- 3 chairs, leather seat.
- 5 cuspidors.
- 3 waste-baskets.
- 1 screen.
- 1 chair, cane seat.
- 1 electric annunciator.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

*Main Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 filing cases.
- 1 clock.
- 1 safe.
- 2 desks, roll-top.
- 1 desk, small, flat-top.
- 1 stand, small.
- 3 chairs, leather seats.
- 2 chairs, revolving.
- 1 fireplace, iron fire set.
- 5 cuspidors.
- 2 waste-baskets.
- 1 small mat.
- 2 pair window shades.
- 44 pictures.
- 1 mirror.

*Private Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 screen.
- 2 pairs window shades.

*Private Office* — Continued:

- 1 folding filing cabinet.
- 1 letter file.
- 1 electric fan.
- 1 table.
- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 3 book racks, small.
- 1 dictionary stand.
- 1 gas stove.
- 1 settee, leather covered.
- 1 water tank.
- 1 mirror.
- 36 pictures.
- 2 flags.
- 1 electric desk-lamp.
- 9 chairs, leather seat.
- 1 chair, revolving.
- 1 fire set, iron.
- 1 bronze tablet (West Point).

*First Division*:

- 1 carpet.
- 1 screen, large.
- 3 bookcases.
- 2 desks, roll-top, oak.
- 1 typewriter and stand.
- 1 typewriter and desk.
- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 1 table, cabinet, small.
- 1 coat and hatrack.
- 1 bookrack, small.
- 2 chairs, leather covered.
- 2 typewriter chairs.
- 2 chairs, revolving.

*First Division — Continued:*

- 1 electric desk-lamp.
- 4 pictures.
- 4 waste baskets.
- 3 cuspidors.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 1 towel rack.

*Second Division:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 telephone booth and stand, oak.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 1 table, large.
- 1 clock.
- 1 desk, roll-top.
- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 1 cabinet desk.
- 2 chairs, revolving.
- 2 chairs, leather seat.
- 1 bookcase with glass front, oak.
- 3 book and filing cases.
- 2 straight ladders.
- 1 stepladder.
- 1 coat and hatrack.
- 1 towel rack.
- 2 filing cases, small.
- 1 water cooler.
- 1 letter press.
- 1 chair stepladder.
- 1 umbrella rack.
- 3 waste baskets.
- 2 cuspidors.
- 8 pictures.
- 1 ladder.

*Third and Fourth Divisions:*

- 4 prs. window shades.
- 6 desks, flat-top, oak.
- 2 standing desks.
- 2 ladders.
- 2 filing cases, large.
- 2 bookcases, small.
- 2 bookracks, small.
- 1 table, small.
- 2 presses and stands.
- 2 stepladders.
- 4 chairs, leather seats.
- 2 armchairs, oak.
- 3 chairs, revolving.
- 1 chair, small, cane.
- 1 safe.
- 1 stamp.
- 1 screen.
- 6 waste baskets.
- 6 cuspidors.
- 4 electric desk-lamps.

*Fifth Division:*

- 2 tables, oak.
- 2 desks, flat-top.
- 3 armchairs, oak, leather seats.
- 5 chairs, oak, leather seats.
- 1 chair, leather, upholstered.
- 1 chair, small, cane seat.
- 2 filing racks.
- 1 bookstand, small.
- 6 waste baskets.
- 6 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 cuspidor, wood.



*Fifth Division — Continued:*

- 1 water cooler.
- 1 roll-top desk.
- 5 oil lamps.

*Headquarters National Guard:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 clock.
- 2 desk-lamps, electric.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 2 cuspidors.
- 1 pr. window curtains.
- 1 standing desk.
- 2 desks, roll-top.
- 1 revolving bookcase.
- 2 desks, flat-top.
- 2 waste baskets.
- 1 table, large.
- 1 locker, oak.
- 1 filing case, large.
- 1 water filter.
- 1 chair, small, cane seat.
- 1 stand, small.
- 1 typewriter stand.
- 1 washstand, marble top.
- 5 chairs, leather seat.
- 2 chairs, revolving.
- 1 letter press and stand.

*Hall of Military Records:*

- 18 showcases, glass.
- 16 cabinets for cases, oak.
- 2 iron stands for cases.
- 2 chairs, revolving.

*Hall of Military Records* — Continued:

- 1 water filter.
- 5 cuspidors.
- 1 waste basket.
- 1 cabinet, small.
- 1 desk, old.

## STATUTORY REVISION COMMISSION.

*Main Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 3 rugs.
- 3 desks, flat-top.
- 2 typewriters and desks.
- 2 tables, flat-top.
- 1 coat and hatrack.
- 1 bookcase, revolving.
- 1 bookcase, small.
- 1 stationery cabinet, oak.
- 1 filing case, small.
- 1 mirror.
- 6 armchairs, cane seat.
- 3 chairs, cane seat.
- 3 waste baskets.
- 2 cuspidors.

*Middle Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 3 desks, flat-top.
- 2 tables, oak.
- 1 coat and hatrack.
- 1 Jewett water filter.
- 1 bookcase, revolving.

*Middle Office — Continued:*

- 1 bookcase, oak.
- 1 filing case and stand.
- 1 clock.
- 6 armchairs, cane seat.
- 3 chairs, revolving.
- 2 waste baskets.
- 2 cuspidors.
- 1 rug.
- 1 lantern.
- 1 iron fire set.
- 1 cane chair.

*Private Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 2 bookcases.
- 1 filing case, small.
- 1 bookcase, revolving.
- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 1 table, large.
- 1 rug.
- 3 armchairs, cane seat.
- 1 armchair, leather seat.
- 2 chairs, small, cane seat.
- 1 chair, revolving.
- 2 cuspidors.
- 1 waste basket.
- 1 electric indicator.
- 1 drop light.

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

*Entrance to Chamber:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 prs. window shades.

*Entrance to Chamber — Continued :*

- 1 pr. window curtains and pole.
- 1 telephone booth, oak.
- 1 desk, roll-top, oak.
- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 1 table, oak.
- 1 coat and hatrack, oak.
- 1 water cooler.
- 1 electric desk lamp.
- 1 clock.
- 3 chairs, oak.
- 3 chairs, revolving.
- 6 chairs, leather seat.
- 4 waste baskets.
- 3 cuspidors.
- 1 cane stool.
- 1 slop jar, china.
- 1 large mat, cocoa.
- 1 booth, oak.

*Chamber:*

- 1 carpet.
- 16 chairs, mahogany, leather covered.
- 5 chairs, leather seat, oak.
- 3 chairs, revolving.
- 1 table, mahogany.
- 1 settee, mahogany.
- 1 desk, small, mahogany.
- 1 bookcase, mahogany.
- 1 clock, large, mahogany.
- 10 prs. window shades.
- 5 prs. portieres, plush.
- 3 electric desk lamps.
- 1 rug.



*Chamber — Continued:*

- 1 fireplace, brass fire set.
- 2 cuspidors, brass.
- 1 oil painting (Washington).
- 1 oil painting (R. P. Flower).
- 1 oil painting (George Clinton).
- 1 oil painting (William H. Seward).
- 1 oil painting (General La Fayette).
- 1 oil painting (William C. Bouck).
- 1 oil painting (Martin Van Buren).
- 1 oil painting (Lucius Robinson).
- 1 oil painting (L. P. Morton).
- 1 oil painting (E. D. Morgan).
- 1 oil painting (F. S. Black).
- 1 oil painting (S. J. Tilden).
- 1 oil painting (De Witt Clinton).
- 1 oil painting (Reuben E. Fenton).
- 1 oil painting (John Young).
- 1 oil painting (J. H. King).
- 1 oil painting (Hamilton Fish).
- 1 oil painting (Horatio Seymour).

*Private Entrance:*

- 1 rug.
- 1 strip of carpet.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.

*Governor's Room:*

- 1 settee, mahogany, leather covered.
- 1 Turkish rug.
- 1 carpet.
- 1 brass fire set.
- 1 settee, oak, leather covered.
- 1 coat and hat rack, brass.
- 1 globe and stand.

*Governor's Room — Continued:*

- 1 armchair, cane seat.
- 1 clock, oak.
- 1 chair, revolving.
- 1 chair, oak.
- 1 desk, flat-top, oak.
- 1 electric desk lamp.
- 2 bookcases.
- 1 filing case.
- 1 dictionary stand.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 2 portieres, plush.
- 1 cuspidor, brass.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 waste basket.

*Secretary's Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 4 prs. window shades.
- 2 prs. portieres, plush, with poles.
- 2 safes.
- 1 standing desk, oak.
- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 1 desk, roll-top.
- 1 bookcase, revolving.
- 4 chairs, revolving.
- 1 stool, high, revolving.
- 2 chairs, oak.
- 1 clock, marble, with ornaments.
- 1 telephone booth, oak.
- 3 waste baskets.
- 2 cuspidors, brass.
- 6 pictures.
- 1 brass fire set.

*Clerks' Room:*

- 4 prs. window shades.
- 4 rugs.
- 2 prs. plush curtains and poles.
- 1 desk, roll-top.
- 3 desks, flat-top, with cabinets.
- 5 filing cases.
- 1 standing desk, long.
- 1 clock.
- 1 cabinet, oak, small.
- 1 dictionary stand.
- 1 stamp and stand.
- 3 bookcases, small.
- 1 book and filing case, large.
- 1 stool, revolving, high.
- 8 electric desk lamps.
- 5 chairs, revolving.
- 6 chairs, leather seat.
- 1 chair, small, cane seat.
- 1 electric annunciator.
- 1 typewriter chair and stand.
- 4 waste baskets.
- 5 cuspidors, china.
- 1 brass fire set.

*Stenographers' Room:*

- 8 rugs.
- 1 mat.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 1 pr. window curtains, plush, and pole.
- 1 long ladder.
- 2 step ladders.
- 1 locker, oak.
- 2 tables, oak, small.

*Stenographers' Room — Continued:*

- 1 letter press and stand.
- 3 typewriters and roll-top desks.
- 2 chairs, revolving.
- 1 dictionary stand.
- 3 chairs, small, cane seat.
- 1 water cooler and stand.
- 1 electric annunciator.
- 1 clock.
- 1 filing cabinet.
- 1 bookcase, large.
- 2 waste baskets.
- 2 cuspidors.
- 1 slop jar, china.

*Reporters' Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 3 window shades.
- 2 tables, long.
- 2 desks, flat-top.
- 1 standing desk.
- 1 typewriter desk.
- 5 chairs, leather seat.
- 3 chairs, small, cane seat.
- 1 printing machine and table.
- 1 water cooler.
- 2 waste baskets.
- 1 bookcase for scrapbooks.

*Toilet Room (1):*

- 1 stationery case, oak.
- 1 water cooler and stand.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 blacking box.



*Toilet Room (2) :*

- 1 mirror.
- 1 stand.
- 1 waste basket.
- 1 water cooler.

*New Store Room :*

- 2 tables.
- 2 bookracks.

## SENATE COMMITTEE ROOMS.

*Room No. 224 :*

- 1 desk, roll-top, oak.
- 1 desk, flat-top, oak.
- 2 long tables.
- 1 small table.
- 1 window shade.
- 1 coat and hatrack.
- 1 carpet.
- 14 chairs, leather seat.
- 1 cuspidor, nickel.

*Room No. 225 :*

- 1 standing desk, stained.
- 4 window shades.
- 1 coat and hatrack.
- 1 carpet.
- 17 chairs, leather seat.
- 4 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 desk, roll-top, oak.
- 1 desk, flat-top, oak.
- 2 tables.

*Room No. 226:*

- 2 desks, roll-top, oak.
- 1 carpet.
- 1 desk, flat-top, oak.
- 2 tables, cloth covered.
- 1 chair, cane seat.
- 1 coat and hatrack.
- 9 chairs, leather seat.
- 3 window shades.
- 1 armchair, revolving.
- 2 cuspidors, nickel.

*Room No. 227:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 tables.
- 1 coat and hatrack.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 10 chairs, leather seat.
- 1 chair, high back, cane seat.
- 2 cuspidors, nickel.

*Rooms Nos. 228, 229:*

- 1 carpet.
- 3 desks, roll-top, oak.
- 1 typewriter desk and chair.
- 1 desk, flat-top, oak.
- 1 long table.
- 4 prs. window shades.
- 30 chairs, leather seat.
- 1 chair, high back.
- 1 towel rack.
- 1 coat and hatrack.
- 1 umbrella stand.
- 1 chair, rustic.

*Rooms Nos. 228, 229 — Continued:*

- 5 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 mirror.
- 2 revolving chairs.
- 1 couch, leather covered.

## G. A. R. DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK.

- 2 rugs, large.
- 7 rugs, small.
- 7 window shades.
- 1 table, oak.
- 1 desk, flat-top, oak.
- 1 typewriter and desk.
- 1 settee, leather covered.
- 6 armchairs, oak, cane seat.
- 1 armchair, leather upholstered.
- 4 chairs, revolving.
- 1 typewriter stand.
- 5 electric desk lamps.
- 2 bookcases, oak, glass front.
- 1 cocoa mat.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 1 timekeeper's clock.
- 4 waste baskets.
- 7 cuspidors.
- 2 typewriter chairs.

## ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ROOMS.

*Room No. 231:*

- 1 carpet.
- 11 chairs, leather seats.
- 3 armchairs, leather seat.
- 1 armchair, oak.
- 1 coat and hatrack.
- 1 table.

*Room No. 231 — Continued:*

- 1 flat-top desk.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 1 wicker chair.

*Room No. 233:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 window shades.
- 1 desk, roll-top, oak.
- 1 large table, oak.
- 2 coat and hatracks.
- 1 armchair, leather seat.
- 1 chair, revolving.
- 1 flat-top desk.
- 10 chairs, wicker.

*Room No. 234:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 1 long table, oak.
- 1 coat and hatrack, oak.
- 16 armchairs, cane seat.
- 1 desk, roll-top, cherry.
- 1 cane-back chair.
- 1 leather chair.

*Room No. 235:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 2 desks, oak, flat-top.
- 1 long table, oak.
- 11 armchairs, cane seat.
- 3 chairs, revolving.
- 1 coat and hatrack.
- 1 washstand, marble top.



*Room No. 235 — Continued:*

- 1 desk, roll-top.
- 3 chairs, leather.
- 12 chairs, wicker.

*Room No. 236:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 2 desks, roll-top, oak.
- 10 armchairs, cane seat.
- 3 armchairs, leather seat.
- 1 coat and hatrack, oak.
- 1 cuspidor.
- 1 chair, revolving.
- 2 chairs, wicker.
- 1 chair, cane back.
- 1 locker.
- 1 table, oak.

*Room No. 237:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 8 armchairs, leather seat.
- 1 coat and hatrack, oak.
- 1 roll-top desk.
- 1 large table, oak.

*Room No. 239:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 25 chairs, wicker.
- 4 armchairs, cane seat.
- 1 table, oak.
- 2 desks, flat-top.
- 1 coat and hatrack, oak.
- 1 electric desk lamp.

## FRONT PUBLIC ENTRANCE.

- 2 cannon, brass.
- 8 large oak cases (flags).
- 2 small cases, oak.
- 1 armchair, leather seat.
- 1 chair, small.
- 2 cuspidors, wood.

## CORRIDORS.

- 5 cuspidors, wood.
- 1 cuspidor, nickel.
- 2 chairs.

## TOILET ROOMS.

*North Corridor:*

- 5 cuspidors.
- 2 waste baskets.
- 1 towel rack.
- 1 chair, leather covered.

*Ladies:*

- 1 mirror.
- 1 towel rack.

*South Corridor:*

- 2 filing cases.
  - 1 wicker chair.
- 

## THIRD FLOOR.

## THE SENATE.

*Senate Post-Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 1 table, oak.

*Senate Post-Office* — Continued:

- 1 mail stand.
- 1 chair, leather upholstered.
- 1 chair, leather seat.
- 1 armchair, leather seat.
- 1 cuspidor, nickel.

*Wrapping Room:*

- 55 lockers.
- 3 long tables, oak.
- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 1 short ladder.
- 1 revolving chair.
- 2 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 waste basket.
- 1 iron scales.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 3 filing cases.

*Document Room:*

- 3 tables, with drawers, oak.
- 1 armchair, leather seat.
- 4 chairs, cane seat.
- 1 stand and punch.
- 4 filing cases.
- 1 stepladder.
- 3 trolley ladders.
- 1 cuspidor, nickel.
- 1 cuspidor, wood.
- 4 lockers, oak.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 1 telephone booth, oak.

*Engrossing Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 prs. window shades.

*Engrossing Room — Continued:*

- 1 large desk, flat-top.
- 1 small desk, black walnut.
- 1 standing desk.
- 1 chair, revolving, high back.
- 5 chairs, oak, leather seat.
- 1 desk, roll-top.
- 1 letter cabinet.
- 2 cuspidors, wood.
- 1 brass pole.
- 1 chair, cane seat.

*Financial Clerk's Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 2 lockers, oak.
- 2 chairs, leather seat.
- 1 coat and hatrack.
- 1 water filter and stand — copper.
- 2 chairs, revolving.
- 1 desk, glass front.
- 2 cuspidors.

*East Lobby:*

- 1 carpet.
- 9 chairs, mahogany.
- 1 settee, leather covered, mahogany.
- 1 table, mahogany.
- 2 lockers, oak.
- 1 cuspidor.
- 4 curtains, plush, with poles.

*Main Lobby:*

- 1 carpet.
- 5 settees, round, leather covered, mahogany.



*Main Lobby — Continued:*

- 8 settees, leather covered, mahogany.
- 17 armchairs, leather covered.
- 2 cuspidors, nickel.
- 6 prs. plush curtains and poles.
- 1 large oil painting (Niagara Falls).
- 1 large oil painting (Abraham Lincoln).
- 1 large oil painting (John T. Hoffman).
- 1 large oil painting (Ezra Cornell).
- 1 large oil painting (William F. Sheehan).
- 1 large oil painting (portrait).
- 1 small doormat.

*West Lobby:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 pr. plush curtains, with poles.
- 1 pr. portieres, with poles.
- 5 chairs, leather upholstered.
- 2 settees, leather covered.

*Chamber:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 window shades, large.
- 2 prs. plush window curtains, with poles.
- 50 mahogany desks.
- 50 mahogany chairs, leather upholstered.
- 6 chairs, leather upholstered.
- 1 revolving chair, upholstered.
- 12 reporters' chairs, with cushions, mahogany.
- 1 desk and typewriter chair, mahogany.
- 8 stools, oak, cane seat.
- 8 Venetian blinds.
- 4 electric desk-lamps.
- 1 large clock, mahogany.

*Chamber — Continued:*

- 2 sets iron fenders — fireplace.
- 1 large brass railing.
- 1 revolving chair, clerk's.
- 22 cuspidors, nickel.
- 6 thermometers, small.
- 8 large mahogany, leather-covered pasterns.
- 2 prs. plush portieres, and brass poles.
- 1 safe.

*Ladies' Gallery:*

- 15 leather seat cushions.
- 1 small oak stool.
- 1 carpet.

*Gentlemen's Gallery:*

- 1 carpet.
- 13 cushions, leather.
- 1 stool, cane seat.
- 1 cuspidor.

*Lieutenant-Governor's Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 3 chairs, leather seat.
- 1 oak desk, flat-top.
- 2 chairs, leather upholstered.
- 2 brass fenders.
- 4 window shades.
- 2 plush curtains and poles.
- 1 oil painting (William F. Sheehan).
- 5 portraits.

*Lieutenant-Governor's Private Office:*

- 1 brass and iron fire set.
- 1 carpet.

*Lieutenant-Governor's Private Office — Continued:*

- 2 prs. window shades.
- 2 plush curtains, with poles.
- 2 desks, roll-top, mahogany.
- 1 desk, flat-top, mahogany.
- 6 chairs, leather seats, mahogany.
- 1 large armchair, mahogany, leather seat.
- 2 armchairs, leather upholstered.
- 2 revolving chairs.
- 1 typewriter's chair.
- 1 letter press and stand.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 oak stand.
- 1 letter file.
- 1 calendar clock.
- 8 cuspidors.
- 3 electric desk-lamps.
- 1 settee, mahogany, leather covered.
- 1 dressing case and mirror.
- 1 water cooler.
- 1 small mahogany table.

*Clerk's Lobby:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 settees, with cushions, cane.
- 2 armchairs, cane.
- 1 armchair, cane, with cushion.
- 2 screens, cloth covered.
- 2 doormats, cocoa.
- 1 pr. window shades.

*Cloak Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 mirror.

*Cloak Room — Continued:*

- 1 small stand, oak.
- 1 chair, leather upholstered.
- 50 lockers, oak.
- 1 cuspidor.

*Clerk's Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 2 prs. plush curtains, with poles.
- 4 desks, oak, roll-top.
- 1 bookcase, glass front.
- 1 table, oak.
- 1 large sofa, leather covered.
- 4 chairs, revolving.
- 5 armchairs, oak, leather covered.
- 5 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 mirror, large.
- 3 waste baskets.
- 4 pictures.
- 1 water cooler.
- 1 marble-top stand.
- 1 iron stamp.
- 1 clock.
- 1 typewriter.

*Library:*

- 1 carpet.
- 4 prs. window shades.
- 2 prs. window curtains, with poles.
- 2 desks, oak, roll-top.
- 1 large table, oak.
- 1 desk, oak, flat-top.
- 9 armchairs, leather covered.



*Library — Continued:*

- 3 armchairs, leather covered, small.
- 1 coat and hat rack.
- 1 water filter and stand.
- 15 revolving chairs.
- 22 chairs, cane seats, small.
- 4 armchairs, wicker.
- 5 cuspidors.
- 1 ladder.
- 2 large bookcases, connected, with brass railing.
- 1 bookcase, small.

*Finance Committee — Private Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 3 wicker chairs, with cushion.
- 2 sofa chairs, leather upholstered.
- 1 armchair, walnut, with cushion.
- 2 revolving chairs.
- 1 chair, mahogany.
- 1 desk, roll-top.
- 1 typewriter and desk.
- 1 small oak table.
- 2 electric desk-lamps.
- 4 window shades.
- 1 toilet stand.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 toilet set.

*Finance Committee Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 tables, large, mahogany.
- 7 chairs, leather upholstered.
- 8 armchairs, cane seat.
- 2 revolving chairs.
- 26 chairs, cane seat.

*Finance Committee Room — Continued:*

- 10 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 coat and hat rack.
- 1 water filter and stand.
- 16 window shades.
- 3 oilcloth covers for tables.
- 1 desk, cherry, roll-top.

*Codes Committee Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 oak table.
- 1 desk, roll-top.
- 1 coat and hat rack.
- 1 screen.
- 8 revolving chairs.
- 7 window shades.
- 1 oilcloth table cover.
- 4 chairs, small, cane seat.
- 2 electric desk-lamps.
- 4 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 typewriter and desk.

*Toilet Room:*

- 1 large mirror.
- 1 waste basket.
- 1 oak chair.
- 5 cuspidors, nickel.

*Barber Shop:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 armchair, leather seat.
- 2 chairs, cane seat.
- 1 coat and hat rack, oak.
- 10 lockers, oak.
- 1 waste basket.

*Barber Shop — Continued :*

- 2 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 cuspidor, wood.
- 1 small stand, cloth covered.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

*Entrance:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 large table, cloth covered.
- 2 coat and hat racks, oak.
- 1 large rubber mat.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 1 oil painting (Nicholas Hill).
- 1 oil painting (Abraham Van Vechten).
- 1 oil painting (William M. Everetts).
- 1 oil painting (John M. Reynolds).
- 1 oil painting (Henry Smith).
- 1 oil painting (David D. Field).
- 1 oil painting (Daniel Cady).
- 6 small chairs, cane seat.
- 1 cuspidor, nickel.
- 1 cuspidor, wood.
- 1 profile of Nicholas Hill.

*Attorneys' Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 1 pr. window curtains and pole.
- 1 large oak table.
- 7 chairs, cane seat.
- 2 cabinets, oak.
- 1 oil painting (Henry Loucks).
- 1 oil painting (E. O. Perrin).
- 1 electric desk-lamp.
- 2 cuspidors, nickel.

*Court Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 10 prs. window shades.
- 5 prs. window curtains and poles.
- 7 chairs, leather upholstered.
- 1 long oak table.
- 2 desks, flat-top, oak.
- 9 tables, oak.
- 1 arm bench, leather seats, oak.
- 6 electric desk-lamps.
- 1 brass fire set.
- 47 armchairs, leather seat, oak.
- 1 revolving chair.
- 1 water filter and stand.
- 1 statue of Robert Livingston, bronze.
- 2 waste baskets.
- 7 footrests, carpet covered.
- 1 corner clock, large, oak.
- 1 thermometer, large.
- 45 oil paintings in panels.
- 1 oil painting in frame.
- 5 small cane-seat chairs.

*Chief Judge's Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 6 bookcases.
- 1 wardrobe and bookcase combined.
- 1 settee, leather covered.
- 1 large mirror, oak frame.
- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 1 oak table.
- 1 stepladder, small.



*Chief Judge's Room — Continued:*

- 1 rug.
- 1 chair, leather upholstered.
- 7 armchairs, leather seat.
- 1 revolving chair.
- 2 cuspidors, nickel.
- 2 waste baskets.
- 1 calendar clock.
- 1 electric desk-lamp.
- 1 typewriter desk and chair.

*Judges' Room, No. 1:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 2 small oak tables.
- 1 typewriter and stand.
- 1 settee, leather covered.
- 2 chairs, leather upholstered.
- 1 revolving chair.
- 1 willow rocker.
- 2 armchairs, leather seats.
- 1 envelope holder.
- 2 clocks.
- 1 picture, large.
- 2 small pictures.
- 1 wardrobe and bookcase, combined.
- 2 bookcases.
- 2 electric desk-lamps.
- 1 rug.
- 1 doormat.
- 2 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 waste basket.

*Judges' Room, No. 2:*

- 1 carpet.
- 7 bookcases, oak.
- 1 stationery cabinet, oak.
- 2 desks, flat-top, oak.
- 2 revolving bookcases.
- 4 prs. window shades.
- 2 revolving chairs.
- 2 chairs, leather upholstered.
- 4 armchairs, leather seats.
- 1 chair, cane seat.
- 2 electric desk-lamps.
- 2 waste baskets.
- 2 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 footrest.
- 1 calendar clock.
- 2 plush cushions.
- 1 typewriter desk and chair.

*Telephone Room:*

- 7 lockers, oak.

*Consultation Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 4 prs. window shades.
- 13 bookcases.
- 1 round table, oak.
- 2 desks, flat-top.
- 1 small table.
- 1 roll-paper stand.
- 1 water filter and stand.
- 1 press and stand.
- 1 bookcase, revolving.
- 2 lockers with plush curtains.
- 1 settee, leather covered.

*Consultation Room — Continued:*

- 4 armchairs, leather cushion.
- 8 chairs, leather upholstered.
- 1 typewriter and desk.
- 3 revolving chairs.
- 1 envelope holder, oak.
- 1 clock.
- 1 chair, cane seat.
- 1 ladder.
- 4 electric desk-lamps.
- 3 waste baskets.
- 1 filing case, small.
- 8 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 thermometer.
- 1 mirror.

*Judges' Room, No. 3:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 bookcases.
- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 1 small table.
- 1 revolving chair.
- 2 armchairs, leather seat.
- 1 small desk file.
- 1 wardrobe and bookcase combined.
- 1 waste basket.
- 1 cuspidor, nickel.
- 1 typewriter and case.

*Judges' Room, No. 4:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 2 bookcases.
- 2 combination wardrobe and bookcases.
- 1 clock.

*Judges' Room, No. 4 — Continued:*

- 2 desks, flat-top.
- 1 typewriter and stand.
- 1 small stepladder.
- 1 revolving chair.
- 2 armchairs, leather seat.
- 2 electric desk-lamps.
- 1 waste basket.
- 2 cuspidors, nickel.

*Closet:*

- 1 large mirror.
- 1 waste-basket.
- 2 brush cases.

## THE ASSEMBLY.

*Ways and Means Committee Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 4 pairs window shades.
- 2 roll-top desks.
- 3 large tables.
- 1 small flat-top desk.
- 1 coat and hat rack, oak.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 21 chairs, leather upholstered.
- 2 revolving chairs.
- 20 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 5 cuspidors, papier-mache.
- 1 brass fire set.
- 1 typewriter case.
- 1 waste-basket.

*Assembly Parlor:*

- 1 carpet.
- 10 pairs window shades.



*Assembly Parlor — Continued:*

- 2 roll-top desks.
- 3 large oak tables.
- 38 chairs, leather upholstered.
- 1 typewriter desk.
- 1 coat and hat rack, oak.
- 7 cuspidors, papier-mache.
- 1 nickel and copper fire set.
- 1 oil painting (William Sulzer).
- 1 oil painting (James W. Husted).
- 1 large picture (George Malby).
- 1 large picture (Hamilton Fish).
- 1 large picture (James M. E. O'Grady).
- 1 large picture (S. F. Nixon).
- 1 large picture (C. E. Patterson).
- 1 large picture (A. C. Chapman).
- 1 large picture (Titus Sheard).
- 1 large picture (G. Z. Erwin).
- 1 large picture (Fremont Cole).
- 1 large picture (William F. Sheehan).
- 1 large picture (Geo. A. Bush).

*Document Room:*

- 1 flat-top desk.
- 2 large oak tables.
- 1 screen, large.
- 3 trolley-ladders.
- 3 straight ladders.
- 4 armchairs, leather seats.

*Cloak Room:*

- 1 cuspidor, nickel.
- 164 oak lockers.
- 1 carpet.
- 1 oak table, leather covered.
- 5 chairs, cane seat.

*Post-Office:*

- 1 flat-top desk.
- 2 armchairs, leather seat.
- 1 chair, cane seat.

*Financial Clerk's Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 large safe.
- 1 roll-top desk, oak.
- 1 small oak table.
- 1 revolving chair.
- 1 armchair, leather seat.
- 1 chair, cane seat.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 1 double standing desk.
- 2 revolving high stools.
- 1 waste-basket.

*East Lobby:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 settees, leather covered.
- 1 settee, leather upholstered, very large.
- 1 oil painting (Capt. John Smith).
- 3 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 chair, cane seat.

*Chamber:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 screen, wicker.
- 150 desks, mahogany, cloth covered.
- 150 armchairs, mahogany, leather covered, revolving.
- 1 large copper water filter and stand.
- 1 desk, flat-top, mahogany, stenographer's.
- 40 window shades.
- 8 pairs window curtains and poles.

*Chamber — Continued :*

- 42 chairs, leather upholstered.
- 2 brass fire sets.
- 1 mantel clock.
- 1 large brass rail.
- 7 thermometers.
- 8 electric desk lamps.
- 1 revolving high stool.
- 1 revolving chair, leather upholstered.
- 2 safes.
- 2 small cabinets.
- 2 small chairs, cane seat.
- 135 chairs, cane seat, bent back.

*Ladies' Gallery:*

- 2 armchairs, leather seat.
- 1 carpet.
- 30 cushions, leather.
- 1 cuspidor.
- 1 armchair, cane seat.
- 1 benchseat, oak.

*Mens' Gallery:*

- 1 strip carpet.
- 1 chair.

*Stationery Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 3 stationery lockers.
- 1 roll-top, typewriter, desk.
- 2 armchairs, leather upholstered.
- 1 chair, leather seat.
- 1 chair, revolving.
- 1 screen.

*Stationery Room — Continued:*

- 2 window curtains and pole.
- 2 large waste-baskets.
- 2 brass poles.
- 2 typewriter desks.

*West Lobby:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 3 armchairs, leather upholstered.
- 1 water filter and stand.

*Speaker's Reception Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 roll-top desks.
- 1 flat-top desk.
- 1 sofa, leather covered.
- 1 typewriter desk.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 1 washstand, small.
- 1 towel rack.
- 1 water cooler and stand.
- 2 revolving chairs.
- 3 armchairs, leather seat.
- 2 small chairs, cane seat.
- 1 electric desk-lamp.
- 2 pairs window shades.
- 1 waste-basket.
- 2 cuspidors, nickel.

*Speaker's Private Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 pair window shades.
- 4 pairs plush portieres, with poles.



*Speaker's Private Room — Continued :*

- 2 sash curtains, silk.
- 1 wardrobe, mahogany, glass front.
- 1 sofa leather covered.
- 4 large sofa chairs.
- 1 armchair, leather upholstered.
- 2 small chairs, leather upholstered.
- 3 revolving chairs.
- 1 small mahogany stand.
- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 1 calendar clock.
- 1 brass fire set.
- 1 electric desk-lamp.
- 1 picture (James W. Husted).
- 1 picture (T. G. Alvord).
- 1 profile (Geo. H. Sharp).
- 2 waste-baskets.
- 3 cuspidors, nickel.

*Clerk's Room :*

- 1 carpet.
- 3 pairs portieres and poles.
- 1 pair plush curtains and poles.
- 2 large desks, roll-top.
- 1 revolving bookcase.
- 1 typewriter desk.
- 2 typewriter cases.
- 1 small roll-top desk.
- 1 flat-top desk, oak.
- 1 sofa, leather covered.
- 2 pillows, plush.
- 4 revolving chairs, leather covered.
- 2 armchairs, leather upholstered.
- 1 small stool, cane seat.

*Clerk's Room* — Continued :

- 1 small chair, cane seat.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 water cooler.
- 1 safe.
- 1 cabinet, oak.
- 3 cuspidors, nickel.
- 2 cuspidors, iron.
- 3 electric desk-lamps.
- 4 waste-baskets.

*Engrossing Room* :

- 1 carpet.
- 1 desk, oak, roll-top.
- 1 desk, oak, flat-top.
- 1 table, oak.
- 1 safe.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 telephone booth, oak.
- 2 revolving chairs.
- 1 small chair, cane seat.
- 1 waste-basket.
- 2 cuspidors, iron.
- 4 wardrobe lockers.

*Library* :

- 1 carpet.
- 2 desks, roll-top.
- 3 desks, flat-top.
- 2 large tables, oak.
- 1 paper rack, oak.
- 2 ladders.
- 3 step-ladders.

*Library — Continued :*

- 7 bookcases.
- 6 cuspidors, nickel.
- 14 armchairs, leather upholstered.
- 3 revolving chairs.
- 3 waste-baskets.
- 1 chair, wicker.
- 2 small chairs, cane seat.

*Chief Messenger's Room :*

- 1 small typewriter desk.
- 1 small chair.

*Auxiliary Wrapping Room :*

- 1 large table, oak.
- 2 wardrobes, oak.
- 2 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 waste-basket.
- 1 chair.
- 1 step-ladder.

*Rear Document Room :*

- 1 table, oak.
- 1 small chair, cane seat.

*Toilet Room :*

- 11 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 large mirror.
- 1 waste-basket.

*Postal Telegraph Office :*

- 1 table, cloth covered.
- 16 small chairs.
- 1 armchair, leather seat.
- 1 electric desk-lamp.

*Postal Telegraph Office — Continued:*

- 1 small table.
- 1 cabinet, small, oak.
- 1 rug.

*Western Union Telegraph Office:*

- 12 small chairs.
- 1 armchair, leather seat.
- 1 small stand.
- 1 paper rack, oak.
- 1 waste-basket.
- 1 carpet.
- 1 electric desk-lamp.

## BOOTHS.

*Reporters:*

- 3 chairs.

*A. D. Telegraph:*

- 1 flat-top desk.
- 4 small chairs.
- 1 settee, wood.

*N. Y. Sun:*

- 4 small chairs.
- 2 reporter's tables.
- 1 waste-basket.
- 5 silk sash curtains.

*Associated Press, Main Booth:*

- 3 small chairs.
- 1 revolving chair.
- 2 small reporter's tables.
- 1 small desk.



*Associated Press, Main Booth — Continued:*

- 1 waste-basket.
- 1 letter rack, oak.
- 5 silk sash curtains.

*Associated Press, Operator's Booth:*

- 2 small chairs.
- 1 armchair, leather seat.
- 1 waste-basket.
- 2 reporters' tables.
- 5 silk sash curtains.

*Publishers' Press Association:*

- 5 small chairs.
- 2 reporters' tables.
- 2 waste-baskets.
- 1 cuspidor.
- 5 silk sash curtains.
- 1 pair window shades.

*Cigar Stand:*

- 2 chairs.
- 1 small table.

*Restaurant:*

- 1 counter.
- 1 gas stove.
- 2 mixing tables.

## STATE LIBRARY.

*Main Reading Room:*

- 17 oak tables.
- 18 electric desk-lamps.
- 3 screens.

*Main Reading Room* — Continued:

- 4 book trucks.
- 2 desks, flat-top, oak.
- 2 small desks, flat-top, oak.
- 1 loan desk, oak.
- 1 oak revolving book-stand.
- 1 map stand, oak.
- 1 large clock.
- 5 revolving chairs.
- 3 coat and hat racks.
- 4 small step-ladders.
- 1 stamp and stand.
- 80 small cane chairs, bent backs.
- 17 foot rests.
- 4 marble busts, with pedestals:
  - (J. T. Hoffman).
  - (George R. Perkins).
  - (Hamilton).
  - (Seward).
- 1 marble bust (Emma Willard).
- 2 strips of carpet.
- 2 long ladders.
- 2 small filing cases.
- 2 bronze busts.
- 1 oil painting (W. Hunt).
- 1 oil painting (James King).
- 1 oil painting (Harmanus Bleecker).
- 1 oil painting (E. L. Benedict).
- 1 oil painting (J. M. Campbell).
- 1 oil painting (Richard Morris).
- 5 waste-baskets.
- 1 fire extinguisher.
- 2 brass fire sets.
- 4 rugs.

*Room 33:*

- 7 oak tables.
- 10 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 3 revolving chairs.
- 2 coat and hat racks.
- 1 pair portieres and poles.
- 1 pair large window shades.
- 4 electric desk-lamps.
- 3 ladders.
- 3 small step-ladders.
- 3 waste-baskets.
- 2 foot rests.
- 1 large corridor carpet.
- 1 oak clock.
- 1 brass fire set.
- 1 oil painting (Samuel Young).
- 1 flat-top desk.

*Room 34:*

- 1 flat-top desk.
- 1 small stand.
- 1 revolving chair.
- 5 book trucks.
- 5 electric desk-lamps.
- 13 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 1 set of brass fire trimmings.
- 7 foot rests.
- 2 pair large window shades.
- 1 waste-basket.
- 1 oak clock.
- 1 profile (T. R. Beck).
- 1 rug.
- 1 filing case, oak.
- 5 tables, oak.
- 1 long ladder.
- 2 small step-ladders.

*Room 34A:*

- 2 book trucks.
- 1 chair, cane seat, bent back.
- 1 water filter and stand.
- 4 small step-ladders.
- 1 large step-ladder.
- 1 straight ladder.
- 1 time clock, day.
- 1 fire extinguisher.
- 1 waste-basket.
- 1 cuspidor.
- 1 slop jar.
- 1 large shade.
- 1 ash can.
- 1 combination step-ladder and chair.
- 1 plush curtain and pole.

*Toilet Room:*

- 1 oak mirror.

*Rooms 36 and 37:*

- 10 flat-top oak tables.
- 2 desks, flat-top, oak.
- 3 revolving chairs.
- 28 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 1 revolving show-case.
- 2 desk filing-cases.
- 6 small step-ladders.
- 2 coat and hat racks, iron.
- 3 electric desk lamps.
- 1 clock.
- 1 oil painting (G. Y. Lansing).
- 4 waste-baskets.
- 3 cuspidors.



*Rooms 36 and 37 — Continued:*

- 2 foot rests.
- 1 standard thermometer.
- 2 busts, Erastus Corning and T. R. Beck.
- 3 small pictures.
- 3 pairs large window shades.
- 1 fire extinguisher.
- 1 long strip of carpet.
- 1 glass show case.

*Room 36A:*

- 1 work bench.
- 1 table.
- 1 small step-ladder.
- 1 long step-ladder.
- 1 long ladder.
- 1 cane chair.
- 1 stamping machine.

*Room 38:*

- 1 large table, oak.
- 2 small tables, oak.
- 1 coat and hat rack, iron.
- 1 clock, oak.
- 2 pairs window shades.
- 13 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 1 foot rest.
- 2 waste-baskets.
- 1 brass fire set.
- 3 small step-ladders.
- 1 cuspidor, nickel.
- 1 case, glass front (Andre's papers).
- 2 cases, glass front (canes and wampum belts).

*Room 39:*

- 1 oil painting (Erastus Corning).
- 5 oak tables.
- 1 desk, flat-top, oak.
- 1 coat and hat rack, iron.
- 1 clock, oak.
- 5 electric desk-lamps.
- 9 small step-ladders.
- 1 book truck.
- 3 revolving chairs.
- 1 standard thermometer.
- 2 waste-baskets.
- 1 filing case, oak.
- 1 cuspidor, stone.
- 12 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 4 foot rests.
- 1 oil painting (George Clinton).
- 4 small pictures.
- 2 profiles (B. F. Butler; J. C. Spencer).
- 2 busts (A. J. Parker; William H. Seward).
- 3 busts.
- 2 pairs window shades.
- 1 fire extinguisher.

*Room 39A:*

- 3 tables, flat-top, oak.
- 5 step-ladders, small.
- 4 filing cases, for cards, oak.
- 4 revolving chairs, oak.
- 3 desks, flat-top.
- 3 electric desk-lamps.
- 4 foot rests.
- 9 chairs, cane seat.
- 1 water filter and stand.

*Room 39A — Continued:*

- 1 slop jar.
- 1 clock, oak.
- 1 cuspidor, nickel.
- 1 hat rack, iron.
- 2 waste-baskets.

*Room 39A<sup>2</sup>:*

- 1 fire extinguisher.
- 1 small step-ladder.
- 1 small chair.
- 1 table, cherry.

*Room 39<sup>2</sup>:*

- 1 chair, cane seat.
- 1 revolving chair.
- 1 armchair, leather seat.
- 1 ladder.

*Room 38<sup>2</sup>:*

- 1 small chair, cane seat.
- 1 small table.
- 1 armchair, leather seat.
- 1 armchair, cane seat.
- 1 step-ladder.
- 1 long ladder.

*Room 37<sup>2</sup>:*

- 1 fire extinguisher.
- 1 small step-ladder.

*Room 36<sup>2</sup>:*

- 3 chairs, cane seat, small.
- 1 chair, cane seat, oak.
- 2 tables.
- 1 letter press.

*Room 36A<sup>3</sup>:*

- 1 fire extinguisher.
- 5 armchairs, oak.
- 1 step-ladder.
- 1 revolving chair.
- 2 tables.
- 1 long ladder.

*Room 35<sup>3</sup>:*

- 2 pine tables.
- 2 electric desk-lamps.
- 2 oak chairs, leather seat.
- 2 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 1 coin case.
- 1 long strip of carpet.
- 3 small step-ladders.
- 2 long ladders.
- 1 oil painting (D. B. Warden).
- 1 oil painting (Peter Wendell).
- 1 oil painting (William Stone).

*Room 34<sup>3</sup>:*

- 1 small step-ladder.
- 1 coin case.
- 1 large table, leather covered.
- 1 electric desk-lamp.
- 1 fire extinguisher.
- 1 chair, cane seat.
- 1 oil painting (Joseph Brant).
- 1 oil painting (John Brant).
- 1 oil painting (Christopher Columbus).
- 1 chair, leather seat.
- 1 map case, oak.
- 1 birkenhead case, oak.



*Room 34A<sup>3</sup>:*

- 1 long ladder.
- 2 step-ladders.
- 2 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 2 armchairs, cane seat.
- 1 window shade.
- 1 chair-step-ladder.

*Room 33<sup>3</sup>:*

- 1 step-ladder.
- 1 filing case for maps.
- 1 book truck.
- 1 long ladder.
- 2 chairs, leather seat.

*Room 32<sup>3</sup>:*

- 1 cane chair.
- 1 table.
- 1 strip of carpet.
- 1 glass case.
- 3 step-ladders.

*Room 31A<sup>2</sup>:*

- 1 roll-top desk, oak.
- 1 clock, oak.
- 1 ladder, oak.
- 2 small tables.
- 2 chairs, cane seat.
- 1 small step-ladder.
- 2 revolving chairs.
- 1 electric annunciator.
- 8 small pictures.
- 2 foot rests.
- 2 small step-ladders.

*Room 31<sup>3</sup>:*

- 1 long strip of carpet.
- 2 small chairs.
- 2 electric desk-lamps.
- 1 step-ladder.

*Room 32A<sup>2</sup>:*

- 1 strip of carpet.
- 2 step-ladders.
- 1 chair, leather seat.
- 2 chairs, cane seat.
- 1 revolving chair.

*Gallery 31<sup>2</sup>:*

- 3 chairs.
- 3 electric desk-lamps.

*Room 41:*

- 16 flat-top desks, oak.
- 22 revolving chairs.
- 12 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 2 safes.
- 1 rug.
- 1 clock, oak.
- 13 waste-baskets.
- 19 electric desk-lamps.
- 1 dictionary stand.
- 14 foot rests.
- 1 cuspidor.
- 1 strip of carpet.
- 6 pairs window shades.
- 24 small desk files, oak.
- 1 fire set and mirror.
- 1 picture (Washington).
- 1 picture (Lincoln).
- 2 oak tables.

*Room 41A:*

- 1 table, oak.
- 3 desks, flat-top, oak.
- 3 revolving chairs.
- 7 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 1 clock.
- 1 settee, leather covered.
- 3 waste-baskets.
- 1 cuspidor, china.
- 1 fire set and mirror.
- 1 standard thermometer.
- 1 foot rest.
- 3 window shades.
- 2 electric desk-lamps.
- 2 filing cases for desks.

*Room 42:*

- 3 desks, flat-top, oak.
- 1 revolving globe.
- 6 electric desk lamps.
- 7 revolving chairs.
- 5 waste-baskets.
- 6 foot rests.
- 3 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 1 stamp-seal and stand.
- 1 clock, oak.
- 1 fire set and large mirror.
- 6 fire extinguishers.
- 1 small step-ladder.
- 1 card filing case, oak.
- 1 book truck.
- 1 American watchman detector.
- 1 time clock, day.
- 1 electric annunciator.

*Room 42 — Continued:*

- 6 tables, oak.
- 3 small desk files.
- 3 pairs window shades.

*Room 41B:*

- 1 carpet.
- 7 waste-baskets.
- 1 stair carpet.
- 5 desks, flat-top, oak.
- 3 tables, oak.
- 1 printing press.
- 1 paper cutter.
- 8 desk lamps.
- 2 electric fans.
- 1 standard thermometer.
- 1 mirror.
- 8 foot rests.
- 5 revolving chairs.
- 6 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 2 window shades.
- 8 small desk card files.
- 1 clock, oak.
- 1 small oak steps.
- 1 pine table.
- 1 wire screen cage.
- 2 counters with drawers, oak.

*Room 43A:*

- 2 straight ladders.
- 1 jointed ladder.
- 2 waste-baskets.
- 1 hand truck.
- 1 mirror, oak frame.



*Room 43A — Continued:*

- 1 letter press and stand.
- 1 boot-box.
- 1 electric fan.

*Room 44:*

- 1 strip of carpet.
- 11 tables, oak.
- 10 desks, flat-top, oak.
- 22 electric desk-lamps.
- 21 revolving chairs.
- 12 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
  - 1 water filter and stand.
  - 2 wardrobes, oak.
  - 1 large mirror.
  - 1 telephone booth, oak.
- 15 foot rests.
  - 6 large window shades.
- 13 waste-baskets.
  - 2 standard thermometers.
  - 2 clocks, oak.
  - 4 filing cases, oak.
- 16 desk-files, small.
  - 1 book truck.
  - 1 small step-ladder.
  - 1 electric fan.
  - 1 desk, roll-top, typewriter.
  - 3 typewriters and desks.
  - 1 typewriter and one stand.
  - 1 stool, cane seat.
  - 2 bookcases, small.
  - 2 letter copyers.
  - 1 neostyle.
  - 1 mailing table.

*Room 45<sup>2</sup>:*

1 step-ladder.

*Room 44<sup>2</sup>:*

4 small oak tables.

7 revolving chairs.

4 foot rests.

7 pine-top tables.

10 chairs, cane seat, bent back.

1 electric desk-lamp.

2 waste-baskets.

14 window shades.

1 small step-ladder.

*Room 44<sup>3</sup>:*

1 long ladder.

3 small step-ladders.

1 pine-top table.

2 chairs.

1 combination step-ladder.

*Room 42<sup>3</sup>:*

1 chair step-ladder.

3 step-ladders.

2 chairs.

1 graphophone.

*Room 41A<sup>2</sup>:*

2 electric desk-lamps.

2 revolving chairs.

11 chairs, cane seat.

2 silk curtains.

8 tables, oak.

1 waste-basket.

1 flat-top desk, oak.

1 pine table.

*Room 45:*

- 2 carpets.
- 2 corridor carpets.
- 7 pine-top tables.
- 7 oak tables.
- 7 electric desk-lamps.
- 4 revolving chairs.
- 6 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 1 armchair, cane seat.
- 2 small step-ladders.
- 6 foot rests.
- 2 waste-baskets.
- 1 long ladder.
- 5 venetian blinds.
- 1 oil painting (DeWitt Clinton).
- 1 oil painting (prison).
- 1 oil painting (Thurlow Weed).
- 1 oil painting (J. V. L. Pruyn).
- 1 oil painting (Wm. L. Marcy).
- 1 oil painting (E. C. Croswell).
- 1 fire extinguisher.
- 1 length of fire hose.

*Room 46:*

- 8 tables, oak.
- 1 book cutter.
- 2 standing presses.
- 1 job backer.
- 1 board cutter.
- 1 fire extinguisher.
- 2 type cases.
- 1 water filter.
- 1 electric annunciator.
- 3 bench stools.

*Room 46 — Continued:*

- 2 revolving chairs.
- 2 venetian blinds.
- 2 sewing benches.
- 3 book trucks.
- 5 chairs, cane seat.
- 1 looking glass.
- 1 clock, oak.
- 2 waste-baskets.
- 1 knocking down iron.
- 1 long table.
- 1 pine table.
- 2 wood cases, for leather.
- 2 gas stoves.
- 1 step-ladder.

*Room 46<sup>2</sup>:*

- 1 table.
- 3 chairs, cane seat, bent back.

*Room 46<sup>3</sup>:*

- 2 tables, oak.
- 5 chairs, cane seat.
- 1 armchair, leather seat.
- 1 waste-basket.
- 1 electric desk-lamp.
- 3 small desk files.

*Room 45N<sup>3</sup>:*

- 4 busts.
- 2 chairs, cane seat.
- 1 electric fan.

*Room 46<sup>4</sup>:*

- 3 armchairs, cane seat.
- 1 armchair, leather seat.



*Room 46<sup>4</sup> — Continued:*

- 2 tables, oak.
- 1 electric desk lamp.
- 1 waste-basket.

*Room 59:*

- 1 long strip of carpet.
- 10 oak tables.
- 39 flat-top desks, oak.
- 114 pictures.
- 8 filing cases, oak.
- 12 small desk filing cases, oak.
- 1 water filter and stand.
- 54 revolving chairs.
- 14 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 1 fire set and mirror.
- 1 extension ladder.
- 1 long ladder.
- 8 pairs window shades.
- 3 book trucks.
- 1 clock, oak.
- 30 waste-baskets.
- 55 electric desk lamps.
- 14 bookcases, oak.
- 40 foot rests.
- 2 oak supply closets.
- 1 supply closet and telephone booth.
- 1 reporter's chair.
- 1 small step-ladder, oak.

*Room 56:*

- 1 filing cabinet and stand, oak.
- 5 oak tables.
- 6 electric desk-lamps.

*Room 56 — Continued:*

- 2 book trucks.
- 1 hand truck.
- 11 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 1 strip of carpet.
- 11 pictures.
- 1 small stepladder.
- 1 waste basket.
- 1 ashcan.
- 1 letter press and stand.
- 1 small stepladder, oak.
- 1 folding screen, cloth covered.
- 4 large oak cases, with drawers.

*Room 56<sup>2</sup>:*

- 1 high-back cane chair.
- 65 pictures.
- 34 bookracks, small.
- 2 tables, pine top.
- 1 revolving chair.
- 2 chairs, cane seat.
- 1 stepladder.
- 1 pine stand.

*Room 55<sup>2</sup>:*

- 1 small table.
- 1 large revolving globe.
- 1 small revolving globe.
- 1 clock.
- 11 pictures.
- 1 map case.
- 16 chairs, cane seat.
- 3 tables, oak.
- 1 stepladder.
- 1 neostyle.

*Room 55A<sup>2</sup>:*

- 1 electric desk-lamp.
- 2 revolving bookcases.
- 5 chairs, cane seat.
- 1 stepladder.

*Room 65:*

- 1 counter, oak.
- 2 tables, oak.
- 2 desks, oak.
- 1 stand, small.
- 2 chairs, cane seat.
- 1 stepladder, long.
- 1 map rack, oak.
- 1 straight ladder.

*Room 55A:*

- 3 tables, oak.
- 1 electric desk-lamp.
- 6 chairs, cane seat.
- 1 case, glass front, oak.
- 2 tables, pine top.
- 1 water filter.
- 1 small stepladder.
- 1 book truck.
- 1 long strip of carpet.
- 1 typewriter and desk.
- 2 revolving chairs.
- 1 mat.
- 1 waste basket.

*Room 55:*

- 13 tables, oak.
- 1 revolving bookcase.
- 2 long strips of carpet.

*Room 55 — Continued:*

- 28 electric desk-lamps.
- 11 desks, flat-top, oak.
- 14 revolving chairs.
- 21 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 3 small rugs.
- 1 clock, oak.
- 13 footrests.
- 13 waste baskets.
- 10 filing cases, small.
- 1 thermometer (marked J. W. Andrews).
- 1 time clock, day.
- 3 filing cases, oak.
- 1 dictionary stand.
- 1 book truck.
- 4 pine-top tables.
- 8 bookcases, oak.
- 2 mirrors.
- 1 straight ladder.

*Room 54:*

- 5 tables, oak.
- 2 birkenhead cases, oak.
- 1 long ladder.
- 1 electric annunciator.
- 17 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 1 length of fire hose.
- 1 lamp, kerosene.
- 1 book truck.
- 2 ash cans.
- 1 small filing case.
- 2 filing cabinets, oak.
- 4 slide cases, oak.
- 1 folding screen.



*Room 54 — Continued :*

- 1 letter press.
- 3 footrests.
- 1 bronze bust.
- 16 pictures.
- 1 table bookcase.
- 2 electric desk-lamps.
- 1 clock, oak.
- 1 mirror.

*Men's Toilet:*

- 1 small table.
- 4 waste baskets.
- 1 mirror.

*Women's Toilet:*

- 1 toilet set.
- 2 mirrors, small.
- 2 stands, oak.
- 2 slop jars.
- 1 folding screen.
- 1 chair, cane seat.
- 1 waste basket.
- 1 wooden basket.
- 1 reclining couch and cushion pillow.
- 1 pillow.

*Room 51:*

- 6 bookcases, oak.
- 11 desks, flat-top, oak.
- 9 window shades.
- 5 tables, oak.
- 18 electric desk-lamps.
- 1 clock, oak.

*Room 51 — Continued:*

- 17 revolving chairs.
- 3 long strips of carpet.
- 14 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 8 filing cases, oak.
- 1 fire set and mirror.
- 17 waste baskets.
- 12 small pictures.
- 2 book trucks.
- 10 footrests.
- 1 stepladder.

*Room 51A:*

- 1 clock.
- 1 desk, flat-top, oak.
- 1 table, oak.
- 2 revolving chairs.
- 6 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 1 fire set and mirror.
- 1 rug, 10 x 12.
- 3 filing cases, small (R).
- 1 stepladder, small.
- 1 wardrobe and bookcase, oak.
- 3 pictures.
- 1 gas stove.
- 6 pigeon holes.

*Room 51<sup>2</sup>:*

- 9 small oak cases.
- 2 small stepladders.
- 2 desk-lamps, oil.
- 3 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 2 small rugs.
- 3 small pictures.

*Room 51<sup>3</sup>:*

- 2 stepladders.
- 1 revolving globe.
- 3 small filing cases.
- 1 bookcase, glass front, home library.
- 1 Hoffman library system case.
- 1 picture rack.
- 1 paper rack.
- 1 letter copier.
- 4 small rugs.

*Room 61:*

- 5 pine-top tables.
- 4 workbenches.
- 1 high-back revolving chair.
- 1 small cane-seat chair.
- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 1 bookstand, oak.
- 6 filing cases.
- 1 drilling machine and vise.
- 1 vise.
- 1 small emery machine.
- 1 lathe.
- 1 fire extinguisher.
- 2 small oak cupboards.

*Room 71:*

- 8 oak bookcases.
- 1 electric desk-lamp.
- 1 large oak table.
- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 1 small desk, flat-top.
- 1 round table, oak.
- 2 blackboards and stands.
- 1 sofa, leather upholstered, oak.

*Room 71 — Continued:*

- 1 brass fire set.
- 34 reporters' chairs, oak.
- 13 chairs, cane seat, bent back.
- 25 pictures.
- 1 clock, oak.

*Two small rooms, 71 North:*

- 1 wicker settee, mattress and blanket.
- 5 armchairs, cane seat.
- 1 Andrews metal chair.
- 1 round table.
- 4 pictures.
- 1 oak table.

*Toilet Room:*

- 1 mirror.
- 6 cuspidors, china.
- 1 waste basket.

In nearly all of the rooms in this Department there are standard book stacks and oak bookcases, containing

General library .....	181,749 volumes
Law division .....	64,118 volumes
Traveling library .....	58,616 volumes
Duplicates bound .....	126,984 volumes
<hr/>	
Total . . . . .	431,467 volumes
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*West Corridor:*

- 12 lockers.
- 1 doormat, large.
- 6 cuspidors, papier-mache.
- 1 armchair, wicker.



*Center Corridor:*

- 1 large doormat, marked "Senate."
- 1 chair, cane seat.
- 1 water filter and stand.
- 1 large doormat, marked "Assembly."
- 1 cuspidor, nickel.
- 6 cuspidors, papier-mache.
- 1 armchair, leather seat.

*East Corridor:*

- 3 small chairs.
  - 1 coat and hat rack.
  - 4 lockers.
  - 2 cuspidors, papier-mache.
- 

**FOURTH FLOOR.****SENATE COMMITTEE ROOMS.***Taxation and Retrenchment:*

- 1 desk, roll-top, oak.
- 10 revolving chairs.
- 1 chair, leather covered.
- 2 chairs, cane seat.
- 1 electric desk-lamp.
- 8 window shades.
- 1 table, large, oak.
- 1 screen.
- 1 carpet.
- 3 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 typewriter desk and chair.

*Banks:*

- 1 desk, roll-top, oak.
- 1 screen.

*Banks — Continued:*

- 1 sofa chair, leather covered.
- 2 electric desk-lamps.
- 2 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 carpet.
- 1 revolving chair.
- 3 window shades.
- 3 chairs, cane seat.

*Cities:*

- 1 typewriter desk and chair.
- 1 screen.
- 1 carpet.
- 1 sofa, leather covered.
- 2 chairs, leather upholstered.
- 2 footrests.
- 2 umbrella racks.
- 2 electric desk-lamps.
- 2 revolving chairs.
- 1 stand, small.
- 4 chairs, cane seat.
- 2 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 fancy pillow.

*Cities Committee — Public Room:*

- 1 desk, roll-top.
- 1 water filter and stand.
- 1 electric desk-lamp.
- 2 sofa chairs, leather covered.
- 1 coat and hat rack.
- 2 large tables, oak.
- 1 small table, oak.
- 9 chairs, cane seat.
- 3 armchairs, cane seat.
- 15 revolving chairs.

*Cities Committee — Public Room — Continued:*

- 1 carpet.
- 10 window shades.
- 7 cuspidors, nickel.
- 2 folding screens.
- 3 small cocoa mats.

## ADIRONDACK SURVEY.

*Superintendent's Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 desk, roll-top, oak.
- 1 typewriter and desk, roll-top, oak.
- 2 desks, flat-top, oak.
- 1 standing desk, with bookcase.
- 1 Marvin safe.
- 1 clock.
- 1 filing case, oak.
- 1 bookcase, cherry.
- 1 stand, with shelves, oak.
- 1 small oak table.
- 2 electric desk-lamps.
- 4 armchairs, leather seat.
- 2 armchairs, oak.
- 1 chair, cane seat, oak.
- 1 mirror, oak frame.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 1 large case of drawers, oak.
- 1 cuspidor.
- 1 pr. window shades.
- 1 water tank.

*Room 442:*

- 1 strip of carpet.
- 1 large bookcase, oak.
- 1 combination filing case, oak.

*Room 442 — Continued:*

- 1 coat and hat rack, oak.
- 1 settee, leather covered.
- 3 cupboards.
- 3 electric desk-lamps.
- 3 large drafting tables, oak.
- 1 work bench.
- 1 combination bookcase, glass front, oak.
- 5 chairs, cane seat.
- 1 standing desk, oak.
- 1 small stand, oak.
- 2 waste baskets.
- 1 cuspidor.
- 1 book rack, cherry.

*Room 443:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 flat-top desks, oak.
- 1 table, cherry.
- 1 electric desk-lamp.
- 2 bookcases, oak.
- 1 bookcase, glass front.
- 1 water filter and stand.
- 2 waste baskets.
- 3 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 map rack, oak.

## COURT OF CLAIMS.

*Session Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 long table, cloth covered, oak.
- 8 small tables, cloth covered, oak.
- 3 desks, flat-top, oak.
- 1 typewriter desk.



*Session Room — Continued:*

- 1 desk, roll-top.
- 2 settees, leather covered, oak.
- 1 clock.
- 10 prs. window shades.
- 5 prs. window curtains.
- 3 chairs, leather upholstered.
- 2 electric desk-lamps.
- 3 waste baskets.
- 12 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 water filter.
- 1 bookcase, oak, revolving.
- 41 armchairs, cane seat.
- 4 small chairs, cane seat.
- 1 bookcase, oak.
- 1 filing case, oak.
- 1 carpet-covered witness stand.
- 3 revolving chairs.
- 1 stepladder.

*Clerk's Office:*

- 1 clock.
- 1 carpet.
- 6 rugs.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 1 umbrella stand.
- 1 pr. window curtains.
- 1 long ladder.
- 2 revolving chairs.
- 1 chair, cane seat.
- 3 bookcases, oak.
- 2 cuspidors.
- 1 letter press and stand.
- 3 desks, flat-top, oak.

*Clerk's Office* — Continued:

- 1 iron stamp.
- 2 small stepladders.
- 1 filing case, oak.
- 1 stationery and map case, oak.
- 1 water filter.
- 1 mirror.
- 4 waste baskets.
- 1 typewriter and stand.

*Consultation Room:*

- 1 window shade.
- 1 pr. window curtains.
- 3 desks, roll-top, oak.
- 1 desk, flat-top, oak.
- 1 round table, oak.
- 4 chairs, leather upholstered.
- 2 chairs, revolving.
- 1 chair, cane seat.
- 2 settees, leather covered.
- 1 bookcase, revolving.
- 1 clock.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 waste basket.
- 3 cuspidors, nickel.
- 2 small rugs.
- 1 small picture.

## BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION.

*Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 pr. window shades.
- 2 bookcases, oak.
- 1 table, oak.

*Office — Continued:*

- 2 desks, roll-top, oak.
- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 1 typewriter and desk.
- 1 letter press and stand.
- 3 chairs, revolving.
- 5 chairs, leather seat.
- 4 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 small clock.
- 3 small rubber mats.
- 2 waste baskets.
- 1 electric desk lamp.

*Shipping Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 couch, leather covered.
- 3 bookcases, oak.
- 1 filing case, oak.
- 1 coat and hat rack.
- 1 folding screen.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 wash stand, oak.
- 1 slop jar.
- 1 water filter.
- 1 chair.
- 2 mats.
- 1 bowl and pitcher.
- 1 blacking stand.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

*Store Room:*

- 1 long table.
- 1 small table.
- 1 armchair, with leather seat.

*Store Room* — Continued:

- 1 chair, leather seat.
- 1 wooden chair, revolving.
- 2 ladders.
- 1 letter press.
- 3 large book shelves.
- 1 stepladder.
- 1 water tank.
- 1 drop light.

## FACTORY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

*Main Office:*

- 3 desks, flat-top.
- 3 electric desk-lamps.
- 2 revolving chairs.
- 1 typewriter and desk.
- 1 stationery case, oak.
- 1 filing case, glass front.
- 3 waste baskets.
- 5 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 window shade.
- 2 small chairs.
- 5 armchairs, leather seat.
- 1 chair, leather seat.
- 1 small locker.
- 1 typewriter and table.
- 1 letter press and stand.

*Private Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 pr. window shades.
- 2 electric desk-lamps.
- 2 cuspidors, nickel.
- 2 desks, roll-top, oak.



*Private Office — Continued:*

- 1 water filter.
- 1 mirror.
- 2 filing cases, oak.
- 1 letter filing case, oak.
- 1 pigeon-hole file, oak.
- 1 coat and hat rack.
- 2 revolving chairs.
- 1 revolving dictionary stand.
- 3 armchairs, leather seat.
- 1 thermometer.

*Clerk's Office:*

- 2 flat-top desks.
- 1 typewriter's desk.
- 2 filing cases.
- 1 safe.
- 1 typewriter chair.
- 1 electric desk-lamp.
- 2 armchairs, leather covered.
- 3 revolving chairs.
- 1 carpet.
- 1 window shade.
- 2 waste baskets.
- 2 cuspidors.

## FOREST PRESERVE BOARD.

*Board Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 2 desks, roll-top.
- 2 desks, flat-top.
- 1 typewriter and desk.

*Board Room — Continued:*

- 4 revolving chairs.
- 1 armchair, leather seat.
- 3 armchairs, cane seat.
- 3 chairs, cane seat, small.
- 1 electric desk lamp.
- 1 table.
- 1 filing case, oak.
- 2 bookcases, glass front, oak.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 1 water filter and stand.
- 1 mirror.
- 10 pictures.
- 1 map case, oak.
- 4 waste baskets.
- 3 cuspidors.
- 1 clock.

*Private Office:*

- 2 roll-top desks.
- 1 carpet.
- 1 typewriter and desk.
- 1 window shade.
- 1 clock.
- 1 filing case.
- 1 leather sofa.
- 1 small bookcase.
- 1 table.
- 3 desk-lamps.
- 1 cane chair.
- 8 revolving chairs, leather covered.
- 1 waste basket.
- 4 cuspidors, nickel.
- 5 pictures.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

*Clerk's Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 10 prs. window shades.
- 2 cuspidors.
- 10 chairs, revolving.
- 6 desks, flat-top.
- 2 desks, standing.
- 2 tables, oak.
- 2 typewriters and desks.
- 6 electric desk-lamps.
- 1 thermometer.
- 1 clock.
- 4 armchairs, leather seat.
- 4 bookcases, oak.
- 1 large filing case, oak.
- 1 bookcase, revolving.
- 6 waste baskets.
- 2 stepladders.
- 2 stamps and stands.
- 1 umbrella stand, iron.

*Clerk's Private Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 4 prs. window shades.
- 6 chairs, revolving.
- 1 screen, folding.
- 1 water filter and stand.
- 1 coat and hat rack.
- 1 safe.
- 1 letter press.
- 2 sofas, leather covered.
- 4 armchairs, leather seat.

*Clerk's Private Office — Continued:*

- 1 small chair, cane seat.
- 1 stand.
- 7 bookracks.
- 1 clock.
- 1 round oak table.
- 1 bookcase, revolving.
- 1 chair, leather upholstered.
- 1 waste basket.
- 1 cuspidor.
- 1 new standing desk.
- 1 pr. chenille curtains.
- 2 new flat-top desks.

*Deputy Clerk's Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 1 safe.
- 1 clock.
- 3 bookcases, oak.
- 1 roll-top desk, oak.
- 1 coat and hat rack.
- 1 chair, revolving.
- 1 armchair, leather seat.
- 1 chair, leather upholstered.
- 2 waste baskets.
- 1 cuspidor.
- 1 thermometer.
- 2 pictures.
- 1 revolving bookcase.

*Toilet Room:*

- 1 shade.
- 1 stand.



## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

*Main Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 large oak table.
- 2 small oak tables.
- 2 desks, roll-top, oak.
- 1 letter press and stand.
- 1 filing case, cherry.
- 1 clock.
- 2 bookcases, with table attachment, oak.
- 5 electric desk-lamps.
- 1 curtain on staircase, plush.
- 1 mirror.
- 17 armchairs, cane seat.
- 3 cuspidors, nickel.
- 3 chairs, revolving.
- 1 stool, cane seat.
- 1 stepladder.
- 1 typewriter.
- 1 water filter and stand.
- 1 slop jar.
- 6 waste baskets.
- 1 small filing case.

*Commissioner's Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 waste basket.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 desk, roll-top.
- 1 chair, revolving.
- 1 armchair, leather seat.
- 1 sofa chair, plush.
- 1 revolving bookcase, oak.

*Chief Clerk's Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 desk, roll-top, oak.
- 1 table, oak.
- 1 chair, revolving.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 1 mirror.
- 2 waste baskets.
- 1 cuspidor, nickel.
- 2 armchairs, leather seat.

## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

*Examiner's Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 6 desks, roll-top, oak.
- 3 desks, flat-top.
- 1 typewriter and stand.
- 2 tables.
- 1 small stand.
- 1 standing desk.
- 1 dictionary stand.
- 1 typewriter and desk.
- 4 filing cases.
- 5 electric desk-lamps.
- 1 clock.
- 3 chairs, leather seat.
- 7 chairs, revolving.
- 5 chairs, cane seat.
- 1 stepladder.
- 1 letter press and stand.
- 1 wardrobe, cherry.
- 1 bookcase.
- 3 filing cases.
- 4 waste baskets.

*Examiner's Room — Continued:*

- 5 window shades.
- 4 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 water tank and stand.

*Secretary's Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 3 desks, roll-top.
- 1 safe.
- 1 wardrobe and filing case combined.
- 3 chairs, revolving.
- 1 typewriter, stand and chair.
- 7 armchairs, leather seat.
- 4 electric desk-lamps.
- 1 mirror, small.
- 1 chair, cane seat.
- 3 waste baskets.
- 3 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 table.
- 1 index file.

## FOREST, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

*Main Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 4 prs. window shades.
- 6 desks, roll-top, oak.
- 1 desk, standing, oak.
- 1 small flat-top desk, oak.
- 2 large flat-top desks, oak.
- 1 clock.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 1 safe.
- 1 bookcase.

*Main Office* -- Continued:

- 2 filing cases.
- 1 table, oak.
- 1 letter press and stand.
- 1 umbrella stand, earthenware.
- 1 telephone booth, oak.
- 1 brass fire set.
- 4 electric desk-lamps.
- 6 chairs, revolving.
- 5 chairs, cane seat.
- 1 stool, cane seat.
- 1 desk filing case.
- 5 waste baskets.
- 1 door mat, cocoa.
- 5 cuspidors, nickel.
- 20 pictures.
- 1 boot-blackening stand.

*President's Office:*

- 1 table.
- 1 settee, leather covered.
- 1 glass case.
- 8 revolving chairs.
- 4 flat-top desks.
- 1 roll-top desk.
- 5 electric desk-lamps.
- 3 pictures.
- 4 waste baskets.
- 2 cuspidors.

## STATE ARCHITECT.

*Main Office:*

- 10 prs. window shades.
- 1 standing desk.
- 1 desk, flat-top.



*Main Office* — Continued:

- 2 typewriters and desks.
- 1 desk and chair.
- 1 letter press and stand.
- 1 clock.
- 2 chairs, revolving.
- 5 chairs, cane seat.
- 1 mimeograph.
- 17 high stools.
- 1 high stool, revolving.
- 11 electric desk-lamps.
- 14 drafting tables.
- 1 umbrella stand.
- 4 waste baskets.
- 4 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 wood chair.
- 1 mirror.
- 9 pictures.
- 1 Jewett water cooler.
- 1 telephone booth, oak.
- 4 filing cabinets.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 1 paper rack.
- 1 long table.
- 1 printing frame.
- 2 chairs.
- 2 rugs.

*Private Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 1 clock.
- 2 tables, oak.
- 1 roll-top typewriter's desk and chair.

*Private Office* — Continued:

- 1 typewriter.
- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 1 filing case.
- 2 drafting tables.
- 1 umbrella stand, earthenware.
- 2 electric desk-lamps.
- 5 armchairs, cane seat.
- 2 armchairs, leather seat.
- 2 chairs, revolving.
- 2 chairs, cane seat.
- 1 high stool.
- 1 settee, leather covered.
- 1 bookcase.
- 4 cuspidors, nickel.
- 2 waste baskets.
- 1 fire extinguisher.

## STATE ENTOMOLOGIST.

*Office:*

- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 1 table, small.
- 1 typewriter stand.
- 1 water filter and stand.
- 1 bookcase, revolving.
- 1 work table, folding.
- 1 large oak table.
- 1 dictionary stand.
- 1 clock.
- 1 bookcase, with plush curtains, oak.
- 1 stepladder.
- 4 chairs, revolving.
- 5 oak chairs, cane seat.
- 1 chair, leather upholstered.

*Office* — Continued:

- 4 electric desk-lamps.
- 1 filing case, small.
- 1 combination book and insect case.
- 4 insect cases.
- 3 waste baskets.

## STATE BOTANIST.

*Office:*

- 3 tables, large.
- 1 table, small.
- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 1 long stepladder.
- 2 short stepladders.
- 6 chairs, wicker.
- 1 chair, revolving.
- 1 armchair, wood.
- 1 electric desk-lamp.
- 6 filing cases, small.
- 1 book and filing case, combined.
- 1 filing case, large.
- 1 small desk cupboard.
- 1 waste basket.
- 1 oak high-back desk.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

*East Store Room:*

- 2 settees, leather covered.
- 3 desks, flat-top.
- 2 coat and hat racks.
- 2 high standing desks.
- 1 bookcase, swinging front.
- 2 waste baskets.
- 2 cuspidors.

*East Store Room — Continued:*

- 1 water filter.
- 1 stand, marble top.
- 8 odd chairs.
- 1 ash can.
- 1 pool table.
- 1 desk, flat-top, with high back.
- 6 pails.
- 1 long oak table.
- 4 ladders.

*West Store Room:*

- 1 bookcase, glass front.

*Carpet Room:*

- 1 oak table.
- 2 revolving chairs.
- 1 chair, cane seat.
- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 1 couch, leather covered.
- 1 waste basket.
- 1 ladder.
- 1 oak case, glass front.
- 1 wardrobe.
- 1 small stand.

*Northeast Corridor:*

- 4 cuspidors, papier mache.
- 4 filing cases, large.
- 1 safe.

*Eastern Corridor:*

- 3 cuspidors.



*Southeastern Corridor:*

4 cuspidors.

1 chair.

*South Corridor:*

1 cuspidor.

9 oak revolving picture frames.

4 large oak cases, glass front.

1 fire extinguisher.

2 wood settees.

*Western Corridor:*

12 oak cases, glass front.

4 cuspidors.

2 mats, cocoa.

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**SIXTH FLOOR.**

**STATE HISTORIAN'S DEPARTMENT.**

*Main Office:*

2 door mats.

3 prs. window shades.

3 desks, flat-top.

1 typewriter and stand.

3 chairs, revolving.

2 electric desk-lamps.

3 armchairs, leather seat.

2 filing cases.

3 small desk files.

1 clock.

2 waste baskets.

1 carpet.

*Private Office:*

- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 1 desk, roll-top.
- 1 bookcase, revolving.
- 1 chair, revolving.
- 3 armchairs, leather seat.
- 2 prs. window shades.
- 1 iron fire set.
- 1 waste basket.
- 1 cuspidor, nickel.
- 1 book stand.
- 1 iron firewood basket.
- 1 electric desk-lamp.
- 1 water cooler.

*Store Room:*

- 1 table, oak.
- 1 waste basket.
- 1 flat-top desk.
- 2 chairs.

## STATE ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

*Store Room:*

- 1 drafting table.
- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 1 oak chair, leather seat.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

*Examinations Bureau:*

- 7 strips of carpet.
- 5 desks, flat-top.
- 3 typewriters and desks.
- 4 typewriter chairs.
- 2 tables, oak.
- 9 desks, roll-top.

*Examinations Bureau — Continued:*

- 3 steel filing cases.
- 1 school library case.
- 4 oak' filing cases.
- 1 safe.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 1 water cooler and stand.
- 7 prs. window shades.
- 14 electric desk-lamps.
- 1 stepladder.
- 1 oak screen, cloth covered.
- 18 chairs, cane seat.
- 6 chairs, revolving.
- 5 armchairs, leather seat.
- 1 chair, leather upholstered.
- 1 chair, leather seat.
- 13 waste baskets.
- 2 small oak stands.
- 1 mimeograph.
- 1 typewriter.
- 1 electric fan.
- 2 revolving bookcases.
- 1 clock.
- 9 pictures.

*Booth No. 1:*

- 1 mirror.
- 1 coat and hat rack.

*Booth No. 2:*

- 1 mirror.

## CAPITOL BOILER HOUSE.

*Office:*

- 1 desk, with cupboard.
- 1 shade.

*Office — Continued:*

- 2 lockers.
- 2 chairs.
- 1 electric desk-lamp.

*Chief Engineer's Office:*

- 1 desk, roll-top.
- 3 chairs.
- 1 carpet.
- 5 window shades.
- 1 waste basket.

*Boiler Room:*

- 7 horizontal boilers, 7' x 20'.
- 7 steam gauges.
- 1 table.
- 2 benches, wood.
- 3 coal barrows, iron.
- 2 chairs.
- 1 clock.
- 1 water tank.
- 2 lanterns.
- 3 large hoes.
- 4 small hoes.
- 2 large rakes.
- 2 large slice bars.
- 2 small slice bars.
- 1 large wrench.
- 1 small wrench.
- 14 gauge glasses.
- 1 large wash tank, iron.
- 1 ladder.
- 1 Spencer damper regulator.
- 50 ft.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. rubber hose.



*Boiler Room — Continued:*

- 1 blacksmith's vise.
- 5 lazy bars.
- 4 shakers.
- 3 gas torches.
- 1 doz. manhole gaskets.
- 1 doz. handhole gaskets.
- 2 iron furnaces.
- 1 naphtha tank.
- 75 ft. 1 in. hose.
- 1 Hancock inspirator.
- 1 ladder, iron.
- 1 small ladder.
- 5 scoop shovels.

*Bath Room:*

- 3 chairs.
- 10 lockers.

*Pipe Room:*

- 1 Randers pipe machine and complete set of pipe dies.
- 1 forge.
- 2 chairs.
- 1 ladder.
- 1 anvil.
- 1 wrench.
- 1 drill press.
- 1 combination pipe vise.
- 1 wardrobe.

*Plumber's Shop:*

- 3 shades.
- 2 water filters.
- 1 wardrobe.
- 2 chairs.
- 3 tool cases.

*Machinist's Shop:*

- 1 desk and cupboard.
- 1 revolving chair.
- 1 chair, cane seat.
- 1 lathe.

*Carpenter Shop:*

- 1 shelf-desk and stool.
- 1 revolving stool.
- 1 tool cupboard.
- 1 planing machine.
- 1 band saw.
- 1 circular saw.
- 1 grindstone.
- 1 small engine.
- 1 Jones scales.
- 1 partition, oak.

*Paint Shop:*

- 1 desk.
- 1 water filter.
- 2 chairs.
- 1 cupboard.
- 1 ash can.

## GEOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL HALL.

*Cellar:*

- 2 Richmond steam boilers.
- 2 showcases, oak frame.
- 2 fire extinguishers.
- 2 ash cans.
- 1 scoop shovel.
- 1 wooden rake.
- 1 hot-air heater and tank.

*Basement Furnace Room:*

- 2 hot-air furnaces.
- 8 ash cans.
- 2 fire extinguishers.
- 1 pr. ice tongs.
- 1 pail, galvanized iron.
- 1  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. rubber hose with reel.
- 1 scoop shovel.
- 1 chair.
- 1 cupboard with glass doors.
- 5 scrub brushes.
- 1 mopstick.
- 1 screen door.
- 7 coal hods.

*Basement Hall:*

- 1 steel rake.
- 2 ice spuds.
- 1 rubber door mat.
- 2 strips hall carpet.
- 4 snow shovels
- 6 brooms.
- 4 feather dusters.

*Basement Lavatory, No. 1:*

- 2 filing cases.
- 1 stove and pipe.
- 1 pr. Fairbanks scales.
- 1 flat-top oak table, with drawers.
- 1 chair.
- 1 cupboard.

*Lavatory, No. 2:*

- 2 flat-top tables.
- 1 stove, with pipe, complete.
- 1 square case, oak frame.

*Janitor's Parlor:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 stove, pipe and zinc.
- 3 window shades.
- 1 gas lamp.
- 1 feather duster.
- 2 screen doors.
- 1 wardrobe.

*Kitchen:*

- 1 range with boiler connection.
- 1 table.
- 1 pail, galvanized iron.

*Back Yard:*

- 1 vegetable closet.
- 1 cupboard, with glass doors.

*Dining Room:*

- 1 china closet.
- 1 bookcase.
- 1 table.
- 1 oil stove.

*Office of Secretary of State Fair:*

- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 2 long tables.
- 6 bookcases.
- 1 safe.
- 7 chairs.
- 1 clock.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 thermometer.
- 1 umbrella rack.
- 1 stepladder.



*Office of Secretary of State Fair — Continued:*

- 5 pictures.
- 1 plaster of paris bust.
- 1 ladder.
- 1 cuspidor.
- 1 waste basket.
- 1 gas lamp.

*Office of Director of Farmers' Institute:*

- 1 long table.
- 1 office desk.
- 1 typewriter and cabinet.
- 1 safe.
- 1 platform scale.
- 1 post-office scale.
- 1 letter press.
- 6 bookcases.
- 1 filing case.
- 2 cuspidors.
- 2 gas lamps.
- 2 waste baskets.
- 1 picture.
- 5 small chairs.
- 1 fire extinguisher.
- 4 chairs.
- 1 desk, roll-top, oak.
- 1 revolving chair.

*First Floor, Janitor's Office:*

- 1 flat-top desk.
- 1 revolving chair.
- 3 pictures.
- 1 cuspidor.
- 1 waste basket.

*Entrance Hall:*

- 1 door mat, rubber.
- 1 chair.
- 1 ice-water tank and drip pan.
- 2 fire extinguishers.
- 1 clock.
- 1 upright showcase, oak frame.
- 2 pictures.
- 1 bulletin board.
- 1 turnstile and register.

*Mineral Room:*

- 3 long double showcases, pine frame.
- 1 square showcase and stand, oak frame.
- 8 upright showcases.
- 1 flat showcase, metal frame.
- 1 fire extinguisher.
- 3 cuspidors.
- 1 window shade.

*Office in Mineral Room:*

- 1 desk, flat-top.
- 1 upright case.
- 1 waste basket.

*Wash Room:*

- 1 table, oak.
- 1 marble wash bowl.
- 2 filing cases.
- 2 stepladders.
- 1 waste basket.
- 2 pails, galvanized iron.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 funnel tin.

*Second Floor:*

- 11 showcases, oak frame.
- 3 maps.
- 2 showcases, small, oak frames.
- 13 upright showcases.
- 4 cuspidors.

*Closet:*

- 2 mops.
- 1 broom.
- 2 brush brooms.
- 2 feather dusters.
- 2 pails, galvanized iron.
- 1 watering pot.
- 2 scrub brushes.

*Third Floor:*

- 10 long oak showcases.
- 1 small showcase, with stand.
- 8 upright showcases.
- 2 cabinets, with drawers, oak.
- 2 easels.
- 6 maps.
- 3 pictures.
- 3 cuspidors.
- 1 stool.

*Office of the Director of the State Museum:*

- 8 tables, pine.
- 3 tables, oak.
- 1 desk, roll-top.
- 2 typewriters.
- 1 typewriter desk.
- 1 marble wash bowl.
- 1 letter press.
- 10 chairs.
- 4 waste baskets.

*Office of the Director of the State Museum — Continued:*

- 1 pencil sharpener.
- 1 lever stamp.
- 1 thermometer.
- 7 Welsbach gas fixtures.
- 1 Webster dictionary.
- 1 gazetteer.
- 1 post-office scales.
- 3 letter filing cases.
- 3 desks, flat-top.
- 2 drawing tables.
- 2 easels.
- 1 atlas stand.
- 1 dictionary stand.
- 2 map cases.
- 4 bookcases.
- 2 map cabinets.
- 1 photo-negative case.
- 1 combination chair and ladder.
- 1 picture.

*Fourth Floor:*

- 4 double showcases, oak frames long.
- 6 double showcases, oak frames, upright.
- 5 square showcases, pine frame.
- 1 small showcase.
- 1 stool.
- 1 window shade.
- 1 cuspidor.
- 3 pictures.

*Lecture Room:*

- 2 bookcases.
- 3 tables.
- 3 benches.
- 2 window screens.



*Lecture Room — Continued:*

- 1 picture.
- 1 ladder.
- 6 cuspidors.
- 192 chairs.

*First Gallery:*

- 8 showcases, upright.
- 1 showcase, square.
- 1 showcase, octagon.
- 8 map easels.
- 2 tables.
- 48 pictures.
- 3 cuspidors.

*Second Gallery:*

- 1 combination chair and stepladder.
- 8 pictures.
- 9 showcases, upright.
- 4 cuspidors.

*Third Gallery:*

- 7 showcases, upright.
- 1 showcase, oak frame, long.
- 2 tables.
- 1 showcase, square.
- 3 cuspidors.
- 36 pictures.

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STATE HALL.  
COMPTROLLER.

*Private Office:*

- 1 large oak table.
- 10 window shades.
- 1 carpet.

*Private Office* — Continued:

- 8 armchairs, oak.
- 2 bookcases, revolving.
- 1 wardrobe, oak, mirror front.
- 2 gas drop lights.
- 4 cuspidors, paper.
- 1 clock, oak.
- 1 paper file, cherry.
- 1 armchair, oak, revolving, leather seat.
- 1 armchair, oak, cane seat.
- 1 desk, roll-top, oak.
- 1 safe.
- 1 hall rack, oak.
- 1 panther, stuffed.
- 1 screen, cloth covered.
- 12 pictures.
- 1 thermometer.
- 1 rug.
- 1 chair, cane seat, bent back.

*Deputy's Office*:

- 1 desk, roll-top, steel.
- 6 bookcases, steel, glass front.
- 4 armchairs, oak, leather seat.
- 1 armchair, oak, leather seat, revolving.
- 1 gas drop-light.
- 1 cuspidor, paper.
- 1 umbrella stand.
- 1 telephone.
- 5 pictures in frames.
- 6 window shades.
- 1 waste-paper basket.

*Financial Clerk and Bookkeeper's Office*:

- 8 window shades.
- 2 safes.

*Financial Clerk and Bookkeeper's Office — Continued:*

- 1 large table, steel.
- 1 small table, steel.
- 1 large double desk, steel.
- 4 roll-top desks, steel.
- 7 large filing cases, steel.
- 1 large combination desk and table, steel.
- 3 wardrobes, steel.
- 3 desks and filing cases, combined, steel.
- 1 piece linoleum.
- 12 lamps, brass.
- 2 book-cases, steel.
- 1 roll-top desk and filing case, combined, steel.
- 4 armchairs, oak, cane seat.
- 3 high revolving stools.
- 2 stools, small, cane seat.
- 5 armchairs, revolving.
- 1 letter press.
- 5 gas drop-lights.
- 3 rows of shelving, steel.
- 4 pictures.
- 1 clock.
- 2 cuspidors, composition.
- 3 telephones.

*Corporation Tax Department:*

- 1 carpet.
- 4 window shades.
- 1 high desk, roll-top, walnut.
- 1 desk, small, walnut.
- 3 desks, high, walnut.
- 1 desk, flat-top, oak.
- 2 small oak tables.
- 4 filing cases, large, walnut, glass front.
- 1 ladder, oak.

*Corporation Tax Department — Continued:*

- 1 gas drop-light.
- 1 index case, oak.
- 3 stools, high, revolving.
- 3 armchairs, oak, leather seat.
- 1 armchair, oak.
- 1 umbrella stand, iron.
- 1 armchair, oak, cane seat, revolving.
- 4 cuspidors, iron.
- 1 typewriter and small stand.
- 1 bookcase, walnut.
- 1 filing case, walnut, small.

*Collateral Inheritance Department:*

- 1 piece of linoleum.
- 1 large double desk, walnut.
- 1 standing desk, oak.
- 1 desk, small, leather covered, walnut.
- 1 double desk, leather covered, walnut.
- 1 desk, roll-top, walnut.
- 1 paper case, walnut.
- 3 book and filing cases, combined, walnut.
- 1 Tucker file, oak.
- 1 high revolving stool.
- 2 armchairs, revolving, leather seat.
- 2 armchairs, revolving, cane seat.
- 1 armchair, revolving, oak.
- 1 State seal, in oak case.
- 1 letter press and stand.
- 1 clock.
- 1 Bundy time recorder.
- 1 safe.
- 6 window shades.
- 2 cuspidors, composition.



*Collateral Inheritance Department* — Continued:

- 2 cuspidors, porcelain.
- 2 card cabinets, oak.
- 2 cuspidors, nickel.
- 6 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 gas drop-light.
- 3 pictures.

*Tax Department:*

- 14 window shades.
- 5 large bookcases, walnut.
- 4 double desks, high, walnut.
- 4 desks, high, single, walnut.
- 1 desk, roll-top, walnut.
- 1 desk, flat-top, small, walnut.
- 1 desk, double, walnut, small.
- 2 tables, small, leather covered.
- 1 desk, flat-top, oak.
- 2 filing cases, small, walnut.
- 1 map case, oak.
- 1 desk, roll-top, oak.
- 1 Tucker file, oak.
- 2 Tucker files, walnut.
- 2 letter presses and stands.
- 1 State seal, in case.
- 5 armchairs, revolving, leather seats.
- 1 typewriter and desk.
- 4 high revolving stools, leather seats.
- 6 high revolving stools, cane seats.
- 1 step ladder.
- 1 small oak chair, leather seat.
- 1 chair, revolving, cane seat.
- 2 small chairs, oak.
- 1 desk, oak, small.
- 1 drop-lamp with tube.

*Tax Department — Continued:*

- 1 water cooler.
- 1 Amberg patent cabinet, walnut.
- 1 clock.
- 1 mirror.
- 6 cuspidors, nickel.
- 3 cuspidors, composition.
- 1 cuspidor, porcelain.
- 5 pictures.
- 1 set of drawers, small, pine.
- 1 desk, flat-top, oak.
- 1 Tucker file, walnut.

*Canal Department:*

- 1 piece of linoleum.
- 1 carpet.
- 2 desks, roll-top, oak.
- 1 desk, large, double, walnut.
- 2 large oak tables.
- 1 small walnut table, leather covered.
- 2 high desks, walnut.
- 1 lounge, leather upholstered, oak.
- 3 chairs, revolving, leather seat.
- 9 chairs, revolving, cane seat.
- 1 high revolving stool, leather seat.
- 1 armchair, oak, cane seat.
- 1 stool, oak, cane seat, revolving.
- 1 armchair, oak, cane seat, revolving.
- 2 small Tucker files, walnut.
- 1 large Tucker file, walnut.
- 8 large book and filing cases, combined, walnut.
- 1 small oak stand.
- 1 high desk, oak.
- 1 large flat-top desk, oak.
- 1 wardrobe, walnut.

*Canal Department — Continued:*

- 1 case of drawers, oak.
- 2 hall racks, oak.
- 1 letter press and oak stand.
- 1 typewriter and oak desk.
- 7 waste-paper baskets.
- 2 cuspidors, porcelain.
- 2 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 bookcase, small, oak.
- 1 umbrella stand, oak.
- 8 drop-lights, gas.
- 14 window shades.
- 1 clock.
- 1 small bookcase, walnut.

*Comptroller's Hall:*

- 2 Tucker files, walnut.
- 1 letter file, walnut.
- 3 index cardcases, oak.
- 1 closet, pine.
- 1 safe.
- 1 water cooler and stand.
- 2 typewriters and oak desks.
- 1 armchair, oak, leather seat.
- 2 stools, oak, cane seat.
- 1 hall rack, oak.
- 1 gas drop-light.
- 9 pictures.
- 2 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 telephone booth, oak.

## STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

*General Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 4 window shades.

*General Office* — Continued:

- 2 desks, oak, roll-top.
- 1 map case, walnut.
- 1 table, walnut.
- 1 letter press and walnut stand.
- 1 safe.
- 2 armchairs, revolving, leather seat.
- 2 chairs, oak, leather seat.
- 1 umbrella holder.
- 2 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 letter scales, Fairbanks.
- 1 clock.
- 1 Tucker file.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 2 waste-paper baskets.

*Private Office*:

- 1 carpet.
- 8 window shades.
- 8 window curtains, with rods and rings.
- 1 desk, flat-top, oak, large.
- 1 table, felt cover, oak, large.
- 1 bookcase, revolving, iron.
- 2 bookcases, large, glass front, pine.
- 4 armchairs, oak, cane seat.
- 1 armchair, revolving, leather upholstered.
- 3 armchairs, oak, leather upholstered.
- 2 stools, cane seat.
- 1 lounge, oak, leather upholstered.
- 1 cuspidor, nickel.
- 1 small rubber mat.
- 1 waste-paper basket.
- 7 pictures.
- 1 thermometer.
- 1 rug.



*Deputy's Room:*

- 2 filing cases, walnut, large.
- 2 carpets.
- 1 high desk, oak.
- 1 oak desk, roll-top and typewriter.
- 1 typewriter chair, revolving.
- 1 desk, roll-top, oak.
- 2 armchairs, revolving, leather seat.
- 1 armchair, oak, cane seat.
- 1 stool, oak, leather seat.
- 2 chairs, oak, leather seat.
- 1 lounge, cloth upholstered, oak.
- 1 drafting table.
- 4 window shades.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 1 cuspidor, nickel.
- 1 cuspidor, iron.
- 1 map case, walnut.
- 2 filing cases, glass front, walnut.
- 1 water cooler.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 map case, walnut.
- 1 table, leather covered, walnut.
- 2 curtains with rods and rings.
- 2 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 specification case, oak.

*Division Engineer's Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 4 window shades.
- 3 desks, roll-top, oak.
- 1 desk, oak, high.
- 1 large table, walnut.
- 1 small desk, oak.
- 3 armchairs, revolving leather seat.

*Division Engineer's Room — Continued:*

- 1 armchair, revolving, cane seat.
- 1 stool, revolving, cane seat.
- 3 bookcases, walnut, glass front.
- 1 cuspidor, porcelain.
- 2 cuspidors, iron.
- 1 armchair, oak, leather seat.
- 1 armchair, oak, cane seat.
- 1 umbrella holder, metal.
- 1 gas drop-light.
- 1 letter scale.
- 1 waste-paper basket.

*Division Engineer's Private Office:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 window shades.
- 1 bookcase, walnut, glass front.
- 1 desk, oak, roll-top.
- 1 desk, walnut, leather covered.
- 1 Tucker file, oak, small.
- 1 small drafting table.
- 1 safe.
- 1 armchair, revolving, leather seat.
- 1 armchair, oak, leather seat.
- 1 cuspidor, porcelain.
- 1 waste-paper basket.
- 2 pictures.

*Drafting Room:*

- 6 large drafting tables.
- 5 drafting tables (Emerson).
- 1 filing case, walnut.
- 1 desk, oak, roll-top.
- 1 armchair, revolving, cane seat.
- 6 high stools, cane seat.

*Drafting Room — Continued :*

- 3 stools, wood.
- 3 gas drop-lights.
- 1 cuspidor, nickel.
- 1 waste-paper basket.
- 10 window shades.
- 1 table, oak, small.
- 3 chairs, oak, leather seat.
- 1 table, walnut, leather cover, small.
- 1 bookcase, walnut.
- 2 cuspidors, iron.
- 2 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 carpet.

*Chief Clerk's Room :*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 window shades.
- 1 bookcase, walnut, glass front.
- 1 desk, oak, roll-top.
- 1 desk, walnut, flat-top, cloth covered.
- 1 case of pigeon holes, walnut.
- 1 armchair, revolving, leather seat.
- 1 armchair, oak, cane seat.
- 1 wardrobe, oak, glass front.
- 1 globe index case.
- 2 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 thermometer.
- 3 pictures.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 cuspidor, nickel.
- 1 rubber mat.

*Division Engineer's Drafting Room :*

- 1 piece of linoleum.
- 4 window shades.

*Division Engineer's Drafting Room — Continued:*

- 4 drafting tables.
- 4 desks, oak, flat-top, small.
- 1 desk, oak, small, cloth covered.
- 1 map filing case, walnut.
- 2 bookcases, walnut, glass front.
- 1 table, walnut, leather covered.
- 1 supply case, walnut.
- 1 supply case, pine.
- 1 chair, revolving, leather upholstered.
- 2 armchairs, revolving, cane seat.
- 2 armchairs, oak, leather seat.
- 2 high revolving stools, cane seat.
- 2 high stools, cane seat.
- 3 cuspidors, iron.
- 7 gas drop-lights.
- 1 safe.
- 1 water cooler.
- 1 clock.
- 3 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 step-ladder.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 letter press and stand.

*Engineer's Hall:*

- 1 carpet.
- 2 window shades.
- 2 wardrobes, oak.
- 1 telephone booth, oak.
- 1 desk, flat-top, leather covered.
- 1 desk, roll-top and typewriter.
- 5 chairs, oak, leather seat.
- 1 armchair, revolving, leather seat.
- 1 screen, oak.



*Engineer's Hall* — Continued:

- 3 door mats.
- 1 umbrella stand, terra cotta.
- 2 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 armchair, oak, revolving, cane seat.
- 3 large pictures in frames.

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

*General Office*:

- 1 carpet.
- 4 rugs.
- 5 window shades.
- 1 desk, walnut, double.
- 1 desk, walnut, high.
- 1 desk, walnut, butternut top.
- 1 desk, walnut, roll-top.
- 2 drop-lights.
- 1 high revolving stool.
- 2 waste-paper baskets.
- 1 chair, oak, revolving, cane seat.
- 1 armchair, oak, leather seat.
- 2 chairs, oak, revolving, leather seat.
- 1 chair, oak, cane seat.
- 1 armchair, oak, cane seat.
- 1 clock, walnut.
- 4 cuspidors, porcelain.
- 3 bookcases, walnut, glass front, large.
- 1 filing case, walnut.
- 1 treasurer's seal.
- 1 pair scales.
- 1 step-ladder, pine.
- 1 step-ladder, oak.

*Superintendent's Office*:

- 1 carpet.
- 8 window shades.

*Superintendent's Office — Continued:*

- 8 window curtains, rings and rods.
- 1 desk, oak, flat-top, large.
- 3 bookcases, oak.
- 1 bookcase, walnut, small.
- 1 lounge, leather upholstered.
- 3 rugs.
- 1 cuspidor, porcelain.
- 1 armchair, revolving, cane seat.
- 2 armchairs, oak, leather seat.
- 1 small oak stand.
- 4 armchairs, oak, leather upholstered.
- 1 drop-light.
- 1 electric fan.
- 1 umbrella stand.
- 1 rocking chair, cane seat.
- 13 pictures.
- 1 clock.
- 1 waste-paper basket.

*Deputy's Room:*

- 1 carpet.
- 1 large rug.
- 2 small rugs.
- 1 window shade.
- 1 filing case with drawer.
- 2 armchairs, leather seat.
- 1 armchair, revolving, leather seat.
- 1 desk, oak, leather cover.
- 1 bookcase, walnut, small.
- 1 telephone booth, oak.
- 1 clock, oak.
- 1 cuspidor, porcelain.
- 1 drop-light.
- 3 pictures.

*Building and Loan Room:*

- 1 desk, walnut.
- 1 carpet.
- 1 rug.
- 2 window shades.
- 1 desk, oak, roll-top.
- 2 armchairs, leather seat.
- 1 armchair, oak, revolving cane seat.
- 1 small desk, leather top.
- 1 typewriter and desk.
- 2 drop-lights.

*Wrapping Room:*

- 1 letter press and stand.
- 1 pine table.
- 1 safe in vault.
- 1 piece oilcloth.
- 1 water cooler.
- 1 chair, oak, cane seat.

*Hallway:*

- 1 desk, walnut, and typewriter.
- 1 Japanese screen.
- 1 armchair, oak, revolving, cane seat.
- 1 rug.
- 1 large mat.
- 1 water cooler.
- 1 carpet.
- 4 oak cases, large.
- 1 window shade.

## PALEONTOLOGIST'S ROOMS.

*Room 31:*

- 1 chair, oak, cane seat.
- 1 large table, pine.
- 1 lounge, cherry, leather upholstered.

*Room 31 — Continued:*

- 1 case of drawers, oak.
- 1 oak table.
- 1 mirror.
- 1 desk, oilcloth top, small, walnut.
- 1 bookcase, walnut, small, glass front.
- 1 bookcase, walnut, large, glass front.
- 1 flat-top desk, walnut, cloth covered.
- 1 pine table.
- 1 water cooler.
- 3 cases of drawers, small, pine.

*Room 32:*

- 1 letter press and stand.
- 1 umbrella stand, cherry.
- 1 desk, roll-top, cherry.
- 1 bookcase, walnut, glass front.
- 1 wardrobe, pine.
- 1 case of drawers, pine.
- 1 cherry desk and typewriter.
- 1 high desk, walnut.
- 1 table, leather top, hemlock.
- 1 armchair, revolving, leather seat.
- 2 armchairs, oak.
- 1 case of drawers, oak.
- 1 lounge, leather upholstered.
- 1 table, oak, oilcloth top.
- 2 drop lights.
- 1 waste-paper basket.
- 1 cuspidor, iron.

*Room 33:*

- 5 cases drawers, oak, large.
- 2 cases drawers, pine, large.
- 4 pine tables.
- 3 cases specimens, glass top.



*Room 35:*

- 1 long row of cases with drawers, oak.
- 2 cases of drawers, pine.
- 3 cases specimens, glass top.

*Room 37:*

- 4 cases drawers, oak.
- 2 cases drawers, pine.
- 3 cases specimens, glass top.
- 1 desk, walnut, leather covered.
- 1 case drawers, small, pine.

*Room 39:*

- 1 bookcase, oak.
- 5 cases drawers, oak, large.
- 2 cases drawers, oak, small.
- 1 case drawers, pine, small.
- 1 table, oak, leather covered.
- 1 drafting table, oak.
- 1 armchair, revolving, leather upholstered.
- 1 armchair, leather upholstered.
- 1 armchair, oak, cane seat.
- 1 chair, oak, cane seat.
- 1 drop-light.
- 1 oak table, pine top.
- 1 oak desk, flat-top.

*Hall No. 1:*

- 4 cuspidors, nickel.
- 1 fire extinguisher.
- 2 rubber mats.
- 1 armchair, oak.

*Hall No. 2:*

- 2 cuspidors, iron.
- 3 door mats.

*Hall No. 3:*

- 1 large pine table.
- 1 blue print frame.
- 1 blue print bath.
- 2 cuspidors, iron.

## BASEMENT.

- 1 truck.
- 1 oak step-ladder.
- 1 iron wheelbarrow.
- 2 snow shovels.
- 1 stable broom.
- 2 tile brooms.
- 1 range and copper boiler.
- 1 pump.
- 200 feet rubber hose.
- 1 truck for hose.
- 1 lawn sprinkler.
- 1 Sprague electric motor.
- 2 coal scoops.
- 1 ash pan.

*Janitor's Rooms:*

- 3 carpets.
- 1 piece linoleum.
- 1 pair curtains, rods and rings.
- 6 window shades.
- 3 armchairs, leather seats.
- 1 paper file, oak.
- 1 small table, pine.

## PALEONTOLOGIST, ASSISTANT'S ROOM.

- 1 electric motor and machinery.
- 1 truck.

## CEMENT TESTER'S ROOM.

- 1 large pine table.
- 2 desks, oak, flat-top.
- 1 armchair, revolving, cane seat.
- 2 chairs, oak.
- 1 mirror.
- 5 window shades.
- 1 large oak table.
- 1 wardrobe, oak.
- 1 closet, oak.
- 1 bookcase, small.
- 1 cement tester.

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INVENTORY.

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EXECUTIVE MANSION.

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INVENTORY  
OF  
THE FURNITURE AND OTHER PROPERTY  
OF THE  
STATE OF NEW YORK  
IN THE  
EXECUTIVE MANSION, JULY 3, 1900.

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OFFICE.

- 1 desk, roll-top, and revolving chair.
- 1 desk, flat-top, oak.
- 1 carpet, red velvet.
- 3 electric desk lights.
- 3 chairs, oak and red leather.
- 6 chairs, oak and embossed cloth.
- 1 chair, reclining, oak, green leather.
- 1 sofa, green leather.
- 1 sofa pillow.
- 1 table, carved rosewood.
- 1 chair, revolving, oak (telephone).
- 1 waste-basket.
- 1 umbrella holder, copper.
- 3 bookcases, cherry.
- 1 cuspidor, china.
- 1 thermometer, large, black walnut frame.

- 5 pairs lace curtains.
- 2 pairs heavy portieres.
- 4 pictures.
- 5 window shades, white.
- 7 brass poles, with rings.
- 14 Vols. Colonial History.
- 4 Vols. Public Service S. N. Y.
- 11 Vols. Natural History.
- 3 Vols. History of the United States.
- 1 Vol. Presentation of Flags.
- 3 Vols. Great Men and Famous Women.
- 1 Vol. Explorations and Surveys.
- 1 Vol. Webster's Dictionary.
- 31 Vols. Laws and Documents.
- 8 Vols. Reports of Ordnance.
- 16 Vols. American Cyclopedia.
- 3 Vols. Political Economy.
- 186 Vols. Miscellaneous Books.

### DINING ROOM.

- 26 chairs, leather covered.
- 1 table, large, extension.
- 1 carpet, red velvet.
- 1 clock, French.
- 5 bronze figures.
- 5 bronze vases.
- 1 glass closet, carved rosewood.
- 11 finger bowls, with plates, gold rim, cut glass.
- 8 fruit dishes, cut glass, gold rim.
- 10 wine glasses, cut, gold rim.
- 6 sherry glasses, cut glass, gold rim.
- 4 decanters, cut glass, gold rim.
- 4 French china sugar and cream bowls.
- 11 French china chocolate cups and saucers.

- 8 cups and saucers, cut glass, gold rim.
- 1 wine buffet, rosewood.
- 2 brass andirons.
- 1 fire fender.
- 1 rug, large.
- 1 screen, large, embossed leather.
- 1 pine table.
- 6 pairs lace curtains.
- 4 pairs heavy portieres (doors).
- 1 table, small, black walnut.
- 1 jardiniere, china.
- 6 window shades, white.
- 10 brass poles, with rings.
- 2 figures (on mantel).

#### MAIN HALL, FIRST FLOOR.

- 1 carpet.
- 1 musical clock, large, oak.
- 3 bronze figures (on mantel).
- 1 grate.
- 1 pair brass andirons.
- 1 brass fender.
- 10 chairs, oak and red plush.
- 2 chairs, leather covered.
- 1 sofa, oak and red plush.
- 1 hall table, carved oak.
- 1 jardiniere, silver-plated.
- 1 coat of arms, mounted in plush.
- 1 table, carved rosewood.
- 1 bronze cardholder.
- 1 umbrella rack, carved oak.
- 1 hallrack, carved oak, leather seat.
- 1 eagle, mounted.
- 7 prs. heavy portieres.
- 1 oil painting, "Where Sea and Meadows Meet."



- 1 large art picture, carved frame.
- 2 pictures, small.
- 1 umbrella rack, small.
- 1 settee, small, upholstered.
- 1 hallrack, carved oak, large, leather seat.
- 17 brass poles, with rings.
- 2 pairs lace curtains (front door).
- 2 shades, red silk.
- 1 mirror, carved oak, with copper lined flower box.
- 3 shades, white.
- 1 thermometer.

### SITTING ROOM.

- 1 carpet.
- 5 portieres (window).
- 3 pairs portieres (door).
- 5 brass poles, with rings.
- 2 vases, large, Japanese.
- 6 jardinieres, earthenware.
- 2 cushions, large (bay window).
- 6 pillows, silk.
- 1 armchair, with headrest, pink plush.
- 4 chairs, silk covered.
- 1 chair, small, inlaid back, pink plush.
- 2 sofas, silk covered.
- 1 chair, high-back, flag bottom.
- 2 chairs, fancy, silk covered.
- 1 chair, rocker, fancy.
- 1 tea-table, with leaves.
- 1 stand, small, wooden.
- 1 table, square.
- 1 table, round, brass trimmings.
- 3 lamps, kerosene, fancy.
- 1 writing desk, gold trimmed
- 1 clock, marble, with 2 mantel ornaments.

- 1 vase, French china.
- 1 pair andirons, with fender, screen, shovel and tongs.
- 5 window shades, white.
- 1 oil painting (winter scene).
- 1 pastel, brass frame.
- 1 painting (Fox).
- 1 oil painting, brass frame.
- 1 rug (at fireplace).
- 5 dust curtains, lace.

## LIBRARY.

- 1 carpet.
- 1 writing desk.
- 1 ebony pedestal.
- 1 jardiniere, earthenware.
- 1 waste-basket.
- 3 chairs, ebony, plush.
- 2 chairs, large, plush.
- 1 settee, plush.
- 2 chairs, mahogany, silk.
- 1 armchair, small.
- 1 library table, cherry.
- 1 student lamp, double, brass.
- 1 student lamp, single, brass.
- 1 rocking-chair, cherry.
- 2 bookcases, black walnut.
- 2 vases, bronze.
- 1 ornament, bronze.
- 2 candelabra, brass.
- 2 vases, Japanese.
- 3 pairs portieres.
- 4 window shades, white.
- 2 poles, brass, with rings.
- 28 Vols. Dickens.
- 31 Vols. Cooper.

- 1 Vol. Tennyson.
- 13 Vols. Dumas.
- 57 Vols. poetical.
- 12 Vols. Bulwer-Lytton.
- 14 Vols. Harper's Magazines.
- 15 Vols. Irving.
- 7 Vols. Victor Hugo.
- 7 Vols. Browning.
- 3 Vols. Macaulay's Poems.
- 8 Vols. Thackeray.
- 6 Vols. Disraeli.
- 10 Vols. Swinburne.
- 3 Vols. Henry Hallam.
- 8 Vols. Eliot.
- 8 Vols. Schiller.
- 10 Vols. Goethe.
- 4 Vols. Wilson.
- 4 Vols. Montaigne.
- 14 Vols. on art.
- 12 Vols. Waverly.
- 5 Vols. Pawlinson.
- 6 Vols. Calhoun.
- 14 Vols. Froude.
- 4 Vols. Familiar Quotations.
- 6 Vols. Macaulay's English History.
- 5 Vols. Macaulay's English Law.
- 4 Vols. Villette.
- 4 Vols. Lamb.
- 8 Vols. Guizot's History of France.
- 6 Vols. History of Rome, Gibbons.
- 4 Vols. Boswell's Life of Johnson.
- 4 Vols. Dr. Chalmers.
- 2 Vols. Henry Hallam.
- 5 Vols. Prescott.
- 6 Vols. Bancroft.

- 1 Vol. Bede's Charity.
- 24 Vols. Miscellaneous.
- 3 Vols. Byron.
- 8 Vols. The Spectator.
- 3 Vols. Molière.
- 2 Vols. Memoirs of Napoleon.
- 3 Vols. Ticknor's Literature.
- 4 Vols. History of the Romans.
- 6 Vols. Poe.
- 2 Vols. Cyclopædia of American Literature.
- 2 Vols. Grant's Memoirs.
- 5 pictures.

#### LAVATORY.

- 2 chairs, cane.
- 1 carpet.
- 1 mirror, large, oak frame.
- 1 towel rack, oak.

#### RECEPTION ROOM.

- 1 grand piano, Steinway.
- 1 stool, plush.
- 12 chairs, silk covered.
- 3 sofas, silk covered.
- 3 chairs, gold, spindle, silk covered.
- 1 center-table, mahogany and gold.
- 1 card-table, covered.
- 3 jardinieres (earthenware).
- 1 stand, brass and onyx.
- 2 busts, marble, with bronze pedestals.
- 1 pair brass andirons.
- 1 fender, brass.
- 2 rugs, small.
- 1 vase, large, bronze.



- 8 vases, small, fancy.
- 1 pair portieres.
- 5 pairs, lace curtains.
- 7 window shades, white.
- 8 poles, brass, with rings.
- 7 poles, oak, with rings.
- 7 heavy window draperies.

### BREAKFAST ROOM.

- 5 pictures.
- 1 rug, large.
- 1 extension-table, black walnut.
- 1 stand, marble top.
- 1 screen, Japanese.
- 2 armchairs, leather covered.
- 4 chairs, plush covered.
- 1 sofa, plush covered.
- 1 pair andirons and fender.
- 1 kerosene lamp.
- 2 pairs lace curtains.
- 2 window shades, white.
- 2 poles, brass, with rings.
- 2 rockers, oak.
- 1 mantel mirror, black walnut.
- 2 plaques, carved wood.
- 1 mirror, black walnut frame.

### PANTRY HALL.

- 1 clock.
- 1 picture, rustic frame.
- 1 picture, leather frame.
- 1 ice-box.
- 1 woodbasket.
- 1 old-fashioned safe.
- 1 pine table.

- 1 table, oak.
- 1 heater, galvanized iron.
- 1 commode.
- 1 carpet.
- 2 window shades, cream colored.
- 2 sash-curtains.
- 3 brass poles with rings.

#### MAIN STAIRS (TO SECOND FLOOR).

- 2 window shades, white.
- 1 stair carpet.
- 1 landing carpet.
- 1 oil painting (Mountain scene).
- 1 oil painting (Rocky seacoast, setting sun).
- 1 oil painting "Room in which General Grant Died."
- 1 oil painting (stream, bridge, etc., by L. Fuger).
- 1 oil painting (Rustic scene, horse and cart in foreground, by L. Fuger).
- 1 oil painting (water and shore effects, yachts, etc).
- 1 oil painting (Forest and mountain scene, pond, deer, etc., by Ferguson).
- 1 engraving, bronze frame, "Episode of Grand Manœuvres."
- 1 hall clock.
- 1 table, ebony.
- 1 chair, large, embossed velvet.
- 2 pairs lace curtains.
- 2 poles, brass, with rings.

#### "McKINLEY CHAMBER."

- 3 pictures, small.
- 1 bedstead, cherry.
- 1 hair mattress and springs.
- 2 feather pillows.

- 1 commode, marble-top.
- 1 towel rack.
- 1 stand, cherry.
- 1 dresser, with mirror.
- 1 picture, "Sortie D'Englise," B. & W.
- 1 picture, "L'Arrivee Des Maires," B. & W.
- 1 etching "Parting Day."
- 1 wardrobe, combination.
- 3 chairs, silk covered.
- 9 books, miscellaneous.
- 1 carpet.
- 1 sofa, silk covered, with pillow.
- 2 chairs, cane-bottom.
- 2 window shades, buff colored.
- 2 pairs lace curtains, 2 brass mounted poles.
- 2 bottles, cut glass.
- 1 candlestick, china.
- 1 matchsafe, brass.
- 1 mirror, black walnut.
- 1 toilet set.
- 1 shade, white.
- 2 pairs window portieres.

#### SOUTHWEST CHAMBER, SECOND FLOOR.

- 2 bedsteads, brass.
- 2 pillows.
- 2 bolsters.
- 2 hair mattresses.
- 2 covered springs.
- 1 carpet.
- 2 pairs lace curtains.
- 2 poles, brass mounted.
- 2 window shades, buff colored.
- 1 dresser, marble top, with mirror.

- 1 table, black walnut, with marble top.
- 1 commode, black walnut, with marble top.
- 2 pairs window portieres.
- 3 chairs, red, embossed.
- 1 couch, silk covered.
- 1 waste-basket.
- 1 picture "Toll Demanded," B. & W.
- 1 picture "Passing Free," B. & W.
- 1 picture "Winding the Skein," B. & W.
- 1 picture "The Hay Harvest," B. & W.
- 1 picture "The Haymakers' Lunch," B. & W.
- 1 bookcase, black walnut.
- 10 Vols. Pepy's Diary and Correspondence.
- 5 Vols. Heman's Works.
- 15 Vols. miscellaneous.
- 1 candlestick, china.
- 1 matchholder, brass.
- 3 chairs, cherry, cane-bottom.

#### BATH ROOM.

- 1 chair, cane-bottom.
- 1 towel rack.
- 1 rug.
- 3 toilet dishes.
- 2 window shades, buff.
- 2 sash curtains.
- 1 chiffonier.

#### SOUTH CHAMBER, SECOND FLOOR.

- 1 carpet.
- 1 bedstead, mahogany.
- 1 hair mattress.
- 1 covered springs.
- 2 pillows.



- 1 commode.
- 2 dressers, mahogany.
- 1 jewel case, mahogany.
- 5 pairs window draperies.
- 1 writing desk, flat-top.
- 1 curio.
- 1 stand.
- 4 chairs, upholstered.
- 1 rocker, wood.
- 1 fire rug.
- 1 pair andirons.
- 1 fender.
- 1 couch, upholstered, with pillow.
- 1 student lamp.
- 1 waste-paper basket.
- 1 small oil painting (Reclining Girl Reading).
- 1 engraving "LaConfidence."
- 1 engraving "Symphony."
- 1 engraving "Une Lutte Sur Neice."
- 1 engraving "Le Recit Du Missionnaire."
- 7 shades, green.
- 7 shades, white.
- 7 pairs lace curtains.
- 6 poles, brass, with rings.
- 1 pair portieres.
- 1 candlestick, china.
- 1 clock, onyx.
- 1 matchbox, brass.

#### BATH ROOM.

- 1 carpet.
- 2 shades, white.
- 2 shades, green.
- 2 sash curtains.

- 1 towel rack.
- 1 toilet set.
- 1 mirror, duplex.
- 1 hamper.

#### NORTHEAST CHAMBER, SECOND FLOOR.

- 1 carpet.
- 2 bedsteads, brass.
- 2 hair mattresses.
- 2 covered springs.
- 2 pillows.
- 1 writing table, black walnut.
- 3 dressers, mahogany.
- 1 table, two-leaf.
- 1 writing desk.
- 1 waste-paper basket.
- 1 curio.
- 4 chairs, cane-bottom.
- 1 rocker, upholstered.
- 1 rocker, wood, plush cover.
- 1 mirror, gold frame.
- 1 picture "Watching and Waiting," B. & W.
- 1 picture, "Evangeline," B. & W.
- 1 picture "Priscilla," B. & W.
- 1 picture (female figure), by Thos. G. Appleton.
- 1 settee, upholstered.
- 5 shades, white.
- 5 shades, green.
- 5 pairs window draperies.
- 5 pairs lace curtains.
- 3 poles, with brass trimmings.

#### BATH ROOM.

- 1 carpet.
- 1 rug.
- 1 hamper.

- 1 towel rack.
- 1 set toilet articles.
- 1 commode.
- 1 stand, small.
- 3 window shades, white.
- 3 sash curtains.
- 1 gas stove.

#### SOUTHEAST CHAMBER, SECOND FLOOR.

- 1 rug, large.
- 1 rug, small.
- 1 pair andirons and fender.
- 1 bedstead, mahogany.
- 1 hair mattress.
- 1 covered springs.
- 2 pillows.
- 5 pairs heavy curtains.
- 5 pairs lace curtains.
- 5 poles, brass, with rings.
- 1 table, mahogany, carved.
- 1 dresser, with mirror.
- 1 wardrobe, with mirror.
- 1 commode.
- 1 set toilet articles.
- 1 stand.
- 1 foot rest, plush.
- 1 chair, cane-bottom.
- 2 chairs, wicker, upholstered.
- 1 chair, wood.
- 2 settees, upholstered.
- 1 stand.
- 1 marble clock.
- 2 vases, brass.
- 1 profile, marble in frame.

- 1 picture "The Courtship of Miles Standish," B. & W.
- 1 etching (wharf scene), by J. H. Millspaugh.
- 1 writing desk.
- 1 waste-basket.
- 1 painting (moonlight on water).
- 1 painting (rural scene), by C. Grant Davidson
- 1 painting (winter scene), by C. Grant Davidson.
- 1 picture, "Far Away," B. & W.

#### NORTHWEST CHAMBER, SECOND FLOOR.

- 1 carpet.
- 1 pair andirons, brass, and fender.
- 2 bedsteads, brass.
- 2 hair mattresses.
- 2 covered springs.
- 2 pillows.
- 1 screen, leather.
- 1 commode.
- 1 set toilet articles.
- 1 dresser.
- 1 chiffonier.
- 1 towel rack.
- 2 stands, small.
- 1 writing desk, black walnut.
- 1 chair, cane-bottom.
- 1 chair, upholstered.
- 1 couch, upholstered.
- 6 shades, white.
- 4 poles, brass, with rings.
- 6 pairs lace curtains.
- 2 pairs window draperies.
- 1 waste-basket.
- 1 black and white picture "Drifting."
- 1 black and white picture "Sur le Terrain."



- 1 black and white picture "L'Angelus."
- 1 black and white picture (rural scene, cows, etc.), by J. Duthin.
- 1 etching, rural scene, by C. Rost.
- 1 hamper.
- 1 table.

### MAIN HALL, SECOND FLOOR.

- 1 Wilton carpet.
- 2 pairs portieres.
- 4 poles, brass, with rings.
- 2 pairs lace curtains.
- 2 window shades, white.
- 1 table, inlaid.
- 1 commode, inlaid.
- 1 stand, ebony, gold trimmings.
- 1 clock, bronze.
- 2 vases, bronze.
- 3 figures, bronze.
- 1 pair andirons, brass, shovel, tongs and poker.
- 6 chairs, upholstered.
- 3 settees, upholstered.
- 1 mirror, carved frame.
- 1 standing mirror, oak frame.
- 10 pictures:
  - "The Coliseum," B. & W.
  - Mythological pictures, B. & W.
  - "Lion Du Pays," B. & W.
  - Etching (girl raking), by Jas. S. King.
  - "Sunny Hours," B. & W., by Hamilton.
  - "Noontide," B. & W.
  - "Bridge of Sighs," B. & W.
  - "A Welcome Step," B. & W.
  - "Place de la Bastille," B. & W.
  - "The Vintage Festival," B. & W.

2 oil paintings:

(Trees and water), by Fred Zimmerman.

(Sea and boat), by W. R. Johnson.

1 mantel mirror.

#### REAR HALL, SECOND FLOOR.

1 clothespress.

1 bookcase, black walnut.

2 hampers.

1 shade, buff.

1 shade, white.

1 pole, brass, with rings.

#### MAIN HALL, THIRD FLOOR.

3 cedar chests, large.

1 carpet.

1 hat rack, with mirrors, black walnut.

1 settee, cane-bottom.

4 settees, upholstered.

1 settee, fancy.

2 stands, Japanese.

1 table, round, black walnut.

3 pairs portieres.

1 clock.

11 portraits of Governors of State of New York.

4 inexpensive pictures.

1 oil painting (Patriarch).

1 screen, cloth covered.

1 bust, marble.

#### MAIN STAIRS, SECOND TO THIRD FLOOR.

1 stair carpet.

1 landing carpet.

5 pictures:

“Flown,” B. & W.

“’Twixt Love and Duty,” B. & W.

“La Peche Royale,” B. & W.

“Banda Joyeuse,” B. & W.

“Le Depart du Bateau de Sauvetage,” B. & W.

1 portrait of J. W. Husted, gold frame.

5 pairs lace curtains.

5 window shades, white.

5 poles, brass, with rings.

1 standard and figure, bronze.

2 chairs, upholstered.

#### BILLIARD ROOM.

1 carpet.

2 figures, bronze — Man with dogs — Huntsman and wild boar.

9 chairs, leather covered.

5 pictures, inexpensive.

1 portrait of ex-Governor Hill.

9 window shades, white.

#### REAR HALL, THIRD FLOOR.

3 bookcases, black walnut.

1 hamper.

1 chair, cane-bottom.

1 clothespress.

100 miscellaneous books.

1 window shade, buff.

1 cuspidor.

#### SERVANTS' BATH ROOM, THIRD FLOOR.

1 rug.

1 candlestick.

1 set toilet articles.

1 window shade, buff.

1 chair, cane-bottom.

## GARRET.

- 3 pictures, inexpensive.
- 1 stair carpet.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- 12 chairs, green leather.
- 2 drop gas lights.
- 1 bust, marble.
- 3 pictures, inexpensive.
- 1 easel.
- 1 wash stand, oak.

## PIAZZA.

- 7 piazza chairs.
- 1 piazza table.
- 1 piazza awning, second floor, large.
- 3 drop awnings, first floor, large.

## SOUTH CHAMBER, THIRD FLOOR (SERVANTS').

- 1 carpet.
- 2 bedsteads, iron.
- 2 mattresses.
- 2 pillows.
- 2 dressers, black walnut, marble tops.
- 1 dresser, small, with glass.
- 1 stand, oak.
- 1 washstand, oak.
- 1 set toilet articles.
- 3 pictures, inexpensive.
- 2 window shades, buff.
- 1 foot rest, plush.
- 1 waste-basket.
- 1 rocker.
- 1 chair, cane-bottom.



## SOUTHWEST ROOM, THIRD FLOOR (SERVANTS').

- 1 carpet.
- 1 bedstead, black walnut.
- 1 hair mattress.
- 1 candlestick, china.
- 1 covered spring.
- 1 dresser, oak, with glass.
- 1 stand, oak.
- 1 washstand, marble top.
- 1 commode, marble top.
- 1 rocker, wicker.
- 1 chair, cane-bottom.
- 1 towel rack.
- 4 pictures, inexpensive.
- 1 set toilet articles.
- 1 waste-basket.

## NURSERY, THIRD FLOOR.

- 1 carpet.
- 1 rug.
- 1 pair andirons and fender.
- 1 fire-screen.
- 1 clock, bronze.
- 2 vases, bronze.
- 1 candlestick, china.
- 1 pair fire tongs.
- 1 wood basket.
- 1 stand, cherry.
- 1 stand, black walnut.
- 1 rocker, cane.
- 3 chairs, cane-bottom.
- 1 bedstead, brass.
- 1 settee, small, silk covered.

- 1 hair mattress.
- 1 covered spring.
- 1 pillow.
- 1 stand, Japanese.
- 1 dresser, with mirror, rosewood.
- 1 wardrobe, cherry.
- 3 window shades, white.
- 3 window shades, green.
- 3 pairs lace curtains.
- 3 pairs window drapery.
- 3 poles, brass, with rings.
- 2 chairs, upholstered.
- 6 pictures, inexpensive.

#### BATH ROOM.

- 1 towel rack.
- 1 carpet.
- 1 hamper.
- 1 table, pine.
- 1 set toilet articles.
- 1 foot tub.
- 1 foot stool.
- 2 window shades, white.
- 2 sash curtains.
- 1 bureau.

#### NORTHWEST CHAMBER, THIRD FLOOR.

(Formerly Cloak Room.)

- 1 carpet.
- 1 bedstead, iron, with brass trimmings.
- 1 hair mattress.
- 1 covered springs.
- 2 pillows.
- 1 dresser, oak.

- 1 washstand, oak.
- 1 writing table, oak.
- 1 stand, oak.
- 2 chairs, upholstered.
- 1 settee, cane, with cushion and pillow.
- 4 pictures, small.
- 4 pictures, large.
- 4 window shades, green.
- 4 window shades, white.
- 1 pair sash curtains.
- 2 pairs Swiss curtains.

#### CLOSET.

- 2 hair mattresses.
- 2 step-ladders.
- 2 chairs, cane-bottom.
- 6 bundles crash.

#### EAST CHAMBER, THIRD FLOOR (SERVANTS').

- 1 carpet.
- 1 bedstead, oak.
- 1 hair mattress.
- 1 covered springs.
- 1 dresser, oak, with glass.
- 1 commode, oak.
- 1 stand, marble top.
- 2 chairs, leather covered.
- 1 chair, cane-bottom.
- 1 waste-basket.
- 1 set toilet articles.
- 3 pictures, inexpensive.
- 3 window shades, white.
- 2 pairs window draperies.

## GOVERNESS' ROOM (NORTHEAST), THIRD FLOOR.

- 1 carpet.
- 4 pairs window draperies.
- 5 window shades, white.
- 2 poles, oak, with brass rings.
- 1 bedstead, black walnut.
- 1 hair mattress.
- 1 covered springs.
- 2 pillows.
- 1 dresser, with glass, black walnut.
- 1 washstand, marble top, black walnut.
- 1 set toilet articles.
- 1 commode, marble top.
- 1 writing desk, oak.
- 2 chairs, cane-bottom.
- 1 towel rack.
- 5 window shades, green.
- 4 pairs sash curtains.
- 1 rocker, wicker.
- 1 chair, plush.
- 2 chairs, upholstered.
- 1 settee, upholstered.
- 5 pictures, inexpensive.
- 1 table.

## SOUTHEAST CHAMBER, THIRD FLOOR (SERVANTS').

- 1 carpet.
- 1 bedstead, black walnut.
- 1 hair mattress.
- 1 covered springs.
- 2 pillows.
- 1 stand.
- 1 table.
- 1 towel rack.



- 1 washstand, marble top, black walnut.
- 1 dresser, marble top, with glass.
- 1 dresser, oak, with glass.
- 1 chair, cane-bottom.
- 1 armchair, plush seat.
- 6 pictures, inexpensive.
- 5 shades, white.
- 5 window shades, green.
- 1 chair, upholstered.
- 1 rocking chair.

#### BUTLER'S PANTRY.

- 2 stools.
- 1 table, oak, leather covered.
- 1 hamper.
- 1 gas stove.
- 2 window shades, buff.
- 2 sash curtains.
- 1 pole, with rings.

#### DISHES.

- 12 Japanese platters and plates.
- 6 bluestone pitchers.
- 1 bluestone chocolate pitcher.
- 162 after-dinner coffee cups and saucers.
- 18 chocolate cups and saucers, china.
- 1 punch bowl, china.
- 34 finger bowls, with 18 saucers, cut glass.
- 300 dinner plates, china, gold rim.
- 45 soup plates, large, china, gold rim.
- 45 soup plates, small, china, gold rim.
- 90 pudding plates, china, gold rim.
- 12 entree dishes, china, gold rim.
- 4 salad dishes, china, gold rim.
- 6 sauce boats, china, gold rim.

- 2 gravy dishes, china, gold rim.
- 4 vegetable dishes, china, gold rim.
- 85 tea cups and saucers, china.
- 9 egg cups, china.
- 24 butter plates, small, china.
- 2 soup tureens, china.
- 11 bouillon cups, china.
- 1 cracker dish, china.
- 12 five o'clock teacups and saucers, china.
- 2 sugar bowls, china.
- 3 entree dishes, china.
- 24 bread and butter plates, china.
- 44 dessert plates, fancy china.
- 23 dessert plates, china.
- 10 dessert plates, china.
- 8 compotes, china.
- 182 dinner plates, china.
- 23 cups and saucers, china.
- 6 vases.

#### BUTLER'S PANTRY.

- 14 decanters, cut glass.
- 33 goblets, cut glass.
- 63 claret cups, cut glass.
- 72 lemonade cups, cut glass.
- 88 red wine glasses, cut glass.
- 36 white wine glasses, cut glass.
- 39 sherry glasses, cut glass.
- 40 champagne glasses, cut glass.
- 158 punch glasses, cut glass.
- 4 fruit dishes, cut glass.
- 6 pitchers, cut glass.

#### BUTLER'S ROOM.

- 1 carpet.
- 1 pair andirons, brass.

- 1 mantel mirror, black walnut.
- 1 wardrobe, black walnut.
- 2 tables, oak.
- 2 chairs, cane-bottom.
- 1 clock.
- 3 window shades, buff.
- 5 poles, wood, with rings.
- 2 iron safes.
- 1 iron safe, large, for silverware, marble top.
- 2 bread boxes, tin.
- 2 pictures, inexpensive.
- 1 stand, willow.
- 3 pairs lace curtains.

#### SILVER.

- 17 chocolate spoons, solid.
- 25 orange spoons, solid.
- 2 pickle forks, solid.
- 2 butter knives, solid.
- 23 fruit knives, solid.
- 23 tablespoons, solid.
- 48 dinner forks, solid.
- 42 small dinner forks, solid.
- 53 teaspoons, solid.
- 33 dinner forks, solid.
- 1 sugar tongs, solid.
- 36 dessert spoons, solid.
- 4 salt spoons, plated.
- 24 creamspoons, plated.
- 44 knives, pearl handles, large, plated
- 30 knives, pearl handles, plated, small
- 1 punch bowl and ladle, plated.
- 2 coffee urns, plated.
- 1 teapot, plated.

- 3 sugar bowls, plated.
- 1 pie knife, plated.
- 6 terrapin cups, plated.
- 12 pepper boxes, plated.
- 4 salt boxes, large, plated.
- 17 salt boxes, small, plated.
- 1 ice dish, plated.
- 1 milk pitcher, plated.
- 2 soup ladles, plated.
- 1 fish fork, plated.
- 1 tray, large, plated.
- 1 tray, small, plated.
- 8 trays, round, plated.
- 1 tray, very large, plated.
- 1 centre piece, plated.
- 1 fruit spoon, plated.
- 2 coffee pots, plated.
- 3 sugar bowls, plated.
- 1 slop-jar, plated.
- 4 water pitchers, plated.
- 1 teapot, plated.
- 2 candelbra, plated.

#### KITCHEN.

- 1 extension table.
- 1 stand.
- 12 chairs.
- 2 pine tables.
- 1 rocking chair.
- 1 coffee mill.
- 24 knives.
- 12 tablespoons, large.
- 18 tablespoons, small.
- 2 carving knives.
- 24 plates, plain.



- 6 pitchers.
- 6 entree dishes.
- 1 soup tureen.
- 9 bowls.
- 2 sugar bowls.
- 2 vegetable dishes.
- 12 glasses.
- 1 meat grinder.
- 1 scales.
- 1 coffee pot.
- 1 large coffee box.
- 1 large tea box.
- 1 caster, silver plated.
- 9 egg cups.
- 3 carpet sweepers.
- 1 pastry table, marble top.
- 2 fish broilers.
- 4 sauce pans, small.
- 5 mixing bowls.
- 1 steamer.
- 3 double boilers.
- 1 meat saw.
- 2 soup kettles.
- 12 saucepans, large.
- 6 frying pans.
- 1 nickel tea kettle.
- 4 roast pans.
- 7 bread tins.
- 1 griddle.
- 3 colanders.
- 2 strainers.
- 6 jelly molds.
- 2 ice-cream freezers.
- 3 dish pans.
- 3 broilers.
- 250 other small articles.

## LAUNDRY.

- 5 tables, pine.
- 1 washing machine.
- 4 hampers.
- 2 stoves.
- 6 pails.
- 5 flatirons.
- 5 clothes horses.

## LINEN ROOM.

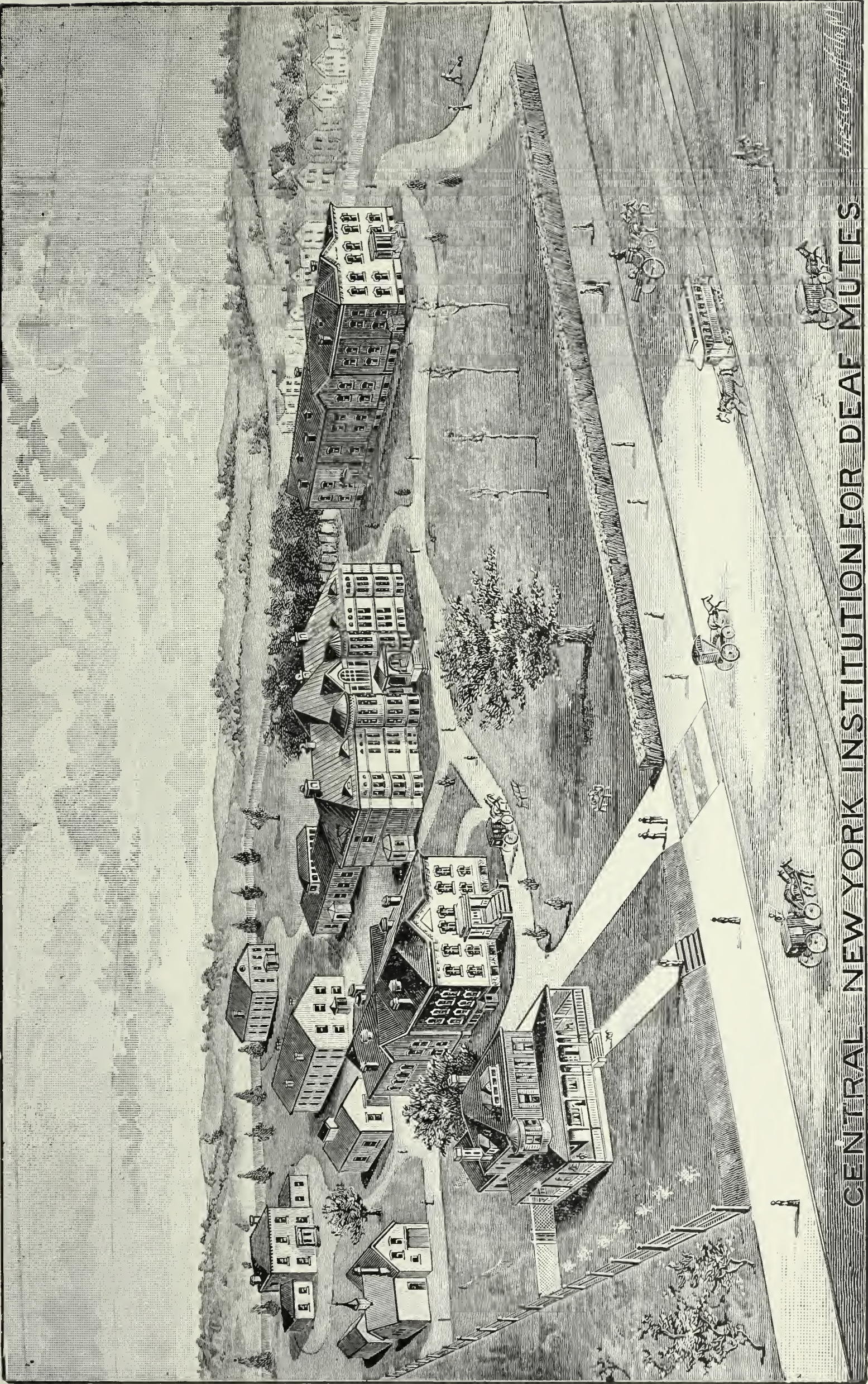
- 56 Turkish towels, large (bath).
- 110 linen towels, large (toilet).
- 101 small linen towels.
- 18 roller towels.
- 12 misc. towels.
- 26 washcloths, Turkish, toilet.
- 100 dish towels.
- 75 linen glass towels.
- 9 bedspreads, large, with fringe.
- 19 bedspreads, large.
- 12 bedspreads, honeycomb, for single beds.
- 16 nightspreads, large.
- 14 square pillow cases, large linen.
- 16 long linen pillow cases.
- 100 pillow cases, linen, marked "Mansion."
- 14 bolster cases, linen.
- 36 sheets for single bed, linen.
- 96 sheets for double bed, linen.
- 84 sheets, for single bed, muslin.
- 42 sheets for double bed, muslin.
- 4 sofa robes, felt.
- 14 blankets, for double bed.
- 10 blankets for single bed.

- 10 comfortables, common.
- 8 comfortables, silk covered.
- 8 pillows.
- 4 bolsters.
- 1 lace spread for bed.
- 1 pair lace shams.
- 10 pairs linen pillow shams.
- 9 doylies for bureau, linen.
- 7 doylies for bureau, lace.
- 14 covers for bureau, linen.
- 40 towels, new, for glassware.
- 36 crash towels, new, for bath room.
- 24 lunch napkins, blue (new).
- 96 napkins (initial).
- 4 covers for stand, linen.
- 23 doylies, small, round, table, linen.
- 19 doylies, large, for table, linen.
- 12 doylies, square, for table, linen.
- 144 napkins, large, for table, linen.
- 26 misc. napkins, linen.
- 16 red breakfast napkins, linen, common.
- 36 blue, breakfast napkins, linen.
- 12 table cloths, small linen.
- 13 table cloths, large, linen.
- 12 table cloths for help.
- 4 table pads.
- 1 table spread, silk.
- 1 tablespread, fancy.
- 81 pillow slips, muslin.
- 3 pairs lace curtains.
- 4 teacloths, small, new.
- 4 tablecloths, small, new.

#### CELLAR.

- 6 check racks.



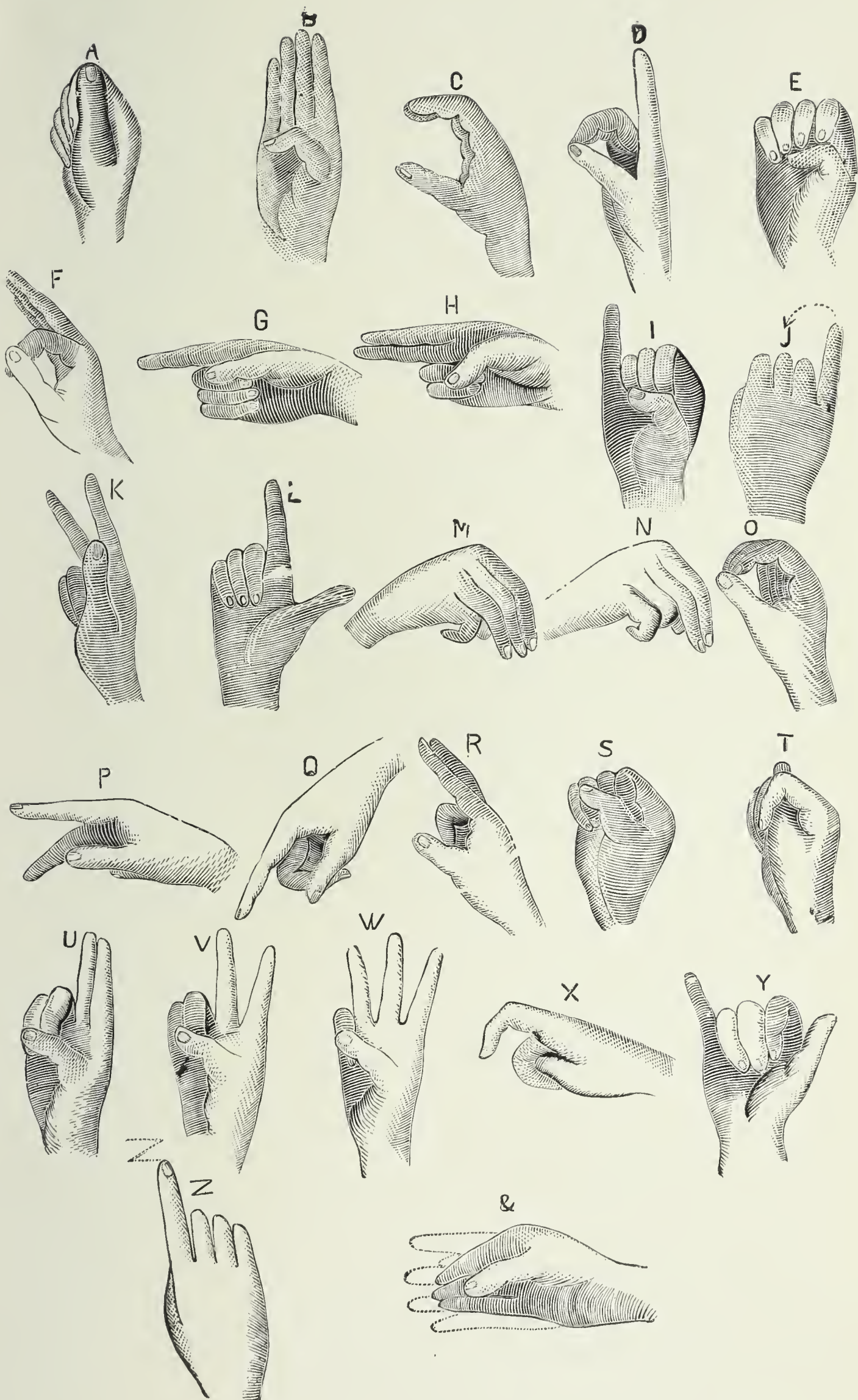


CENTRAL NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES

ROME. N.Y.









TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
CENTRAL NEW YORK  
INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES,  
AT ROME, N. Y.  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.



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John G. Bissell,	W. L. Kingsley,	James Stevens,
E. F. Brown,	G. L. Kingsley,*	S. B. Stevens,*
Calvert Comstock,*	H. M. Lawton,	H. L. Stillman,
Edward Comstock,	R. E. Lee,*	Rev. Peter Stryker,
I. Denio,*	D. F. Livermore,	John Stryker,*
J. Dyett,	J. C. Longland,	Thomas H. Stryker,
J. D. Ely,*	G. H. Lynch,*	A. Sanford,*
James Elwell,*	D. P. McHarg,	R. W. Thomas,
C. W. Elmer,*	George Merrill,	F. H. Thomas,*
A. Ethridge,*	I. T. Miner,*	J. Townsend,
F. A. Ethridge,	P. H. Miner,*	A. P. Tuller,*
Henry A. Foster,*	H. W. Mitchell,*	David Utley,*
T. M. Flandrau,*	J. L. Mudge,	S. G. Visscher,*
John Groves,*	N. Mudge,*	Samuel Wardwell,
James Hagerty,*	M. McDonough,*	William Wardwell,
George Hahn,*	J. S. Mowry,	John S. Wardwell,
George Hammill,*	John B. Morrow,	M. C. West,*
H. Hannahs,	E. B. Nelson,	B. W. Williams,*
J. S. Haselton,	T. G. Nock,*	B. H. Wright,*
Z. Hill,*	J. M. Orton,*	J. Walker,*
J. S. Hovey,	D. B. Prince,*	H. K. White,
Edward Huntington,*	W. W. Parry,	D. E. Wager,*
B. N. Huntington,*	A. S. Roberts,	J. Lowell Williams, Jr.

# EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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## *Principal.*

EDWARD BEVERLY NELSON, M. A.

## *IN CHARGE OF LITERARY CLASSES.*

### *High Class and Academical Grades.*

FORT LEWIS SELINEY,

JONATHAN H. EDDY,

THOMAS H. JEWELL.

### *Primary and Intermediate Grades.*

Miss MARY I. FARRANT, in charge of articulation.

Mrs. IDA E. THOMAS,

LAURA C. WING,

ELLA B. JEWELL.

### *Kindergarten.*

JESSIE H. SKINNER,

VIRENA WARBURTON.

### *Monitors.*

HYMEN A. EVANS,

ROGER McGRATH.



# DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

---

*Principal.*

E. B. NELSON.

*Matron.*

MRS. MARY ADELL GRIFFIN.

*Assistant Matrons in Charge of Girls.*

MISS MARY E. JONES.

MISS NELLIE ROBERTS.

*Assistant Matrons in Charge of Younger Boys.*

MRS. EMMA LOOMIS.

MRS. E. M. HORNING.

*Sewing Matron.*

MRS. M. A. KIRTLAND.

*Housekeeper.*

MRS. LAURA H. DOYLE.

*Accountant.*

F. L. SELINEY.

*Nurse.*

MRS. LOUISA HUBBARD.

*Attending Physician.*

HARRY C. SUTTON, M. D.

*Foreman and Instructors of Industrial Classes.*

WALTER E. WRIGHT.....	Classes in printing.
WILLIAM T. COLLINS.....	Classes in carpentry and glazing.
J. EDWIN STORY.....	Classes in drawing and engraving.
WILLIAM H. COX.....	Classes in shoemaking.
M. A. KIRTLAND.....	Classes in sewing.
MARY A. GRIFFIN.....	Classes in housework.

*Supervisors and Attendants.*

HYMEN A. EVANS.....	In charge of older boys.
ROGER McGRATH.....	In charge of younger boys.
MISS MAME QUINN.....	In charge of girls.
FRANKIE K. DAY.....	In charge of younger girls.

*Engineer,*

J. M. COTTMAN.

*Assistant Engineers.*

ROBERT FULLER.

FRANK PHILIPS

*Watchman.*

HORATIO GRIDLEY.

# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 20.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 14, 1901.

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### TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes.

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#### STATE OF NEW YORK:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

ALBANY, JANUARY 14, 1901. }

*Speaker of Assembly, Albany, N. Y.:*

SIR.—I have the honor to transmit herewith to the Legislature the Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome, N. Y.

I am, most respectfully,

CHARLES R. SKINNER,

*Superintendent.*



# REPORT.

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The board of trustees of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes respectfully present to the legislature of the State of New York their twenty-sixth annual report for the year ending September 30, 1900.

Reference is made to the accompanying reports of the principal, the treasurer, and the physician for information particular to the several departments of institution work which they detail.

The average number of pupils during the year has been 130 and the per capita expenses \$294.01.

It has been set forth in previous annual reports that the need was urgent for a restoral of the per capita paid by the State to its original figure of \$300. The last legislature by its action in allowing an increase of per capita from \$260 to \$280 apparently conceded the equitability of the argument for the restoral presented to its appropriation committees. It is much to be hoped that the legislature of 1901 will complete the restoral to \$300, and thus place the school on the financial footing it enjoyed a quarter of a century ago.

It is not good policy to retrograde in matters of education. All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. J. P. KINGSLEY,

*President of the Board of Trustees.*

Rome, N. Y., September 30, 1900.



TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.

*Receipts.*

Cash on hand October 1, 1899.....	\$2,010 68
From State Comptroller, .....	22,098 64
From treasurers of counties.....	14,855 16
From sales of sundry articles. ....	280 23
From life membership.....	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$39,269 71
	<hr/>
Indebtedness .....	\$17,100 00

*Expenditures.*

For printing shop.....	\$115 74
For postage and stationery.....	89 63
For groceries and provisions.....	7,664 63
For furniture and fixtures.....	1,148 09
For interest and discount.....	742 73
For fuel and lights .....	3,166 55
For clothing.....	1,892 40
For shoeshop supplies.....	438 00
For medical supplies.....	411 80
For carpenter shop.....	279 95
For rent and insurance.....	356 40
For ordinary repairs.....	845 05
For miscellaneous. . . . .	1,099 07
For salaries and wages.....	19,843 21
For school supplies.....	126 88
For loan repaid.....	332 14
Cash on hand.....	717 44
	<hr/>
	\$39,269 71
	<hr/>

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
COUNTY OF ONEIDA. } ss :

W. J. P. Kingsley, president, and H. M. Lawton, treasurer of the Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, at Rome, N. Y., being severally and duly sworn, each for himself deposes and says : The first named that he is such president as aforesaid, the second named that he is such treasurer as aforesaid, and that the foregoing statement was made up under his supervision as treasurer of said institution, and both say that the foregoing statement of receipts and expenditures of said institution for the year ending September 30, 1900, is in all respects just and correct, according to the best knowledge and belief of said deponents.

W. J. P. KINGSLEY,

*President.*

H. M. LAWTON,

*Treasurer.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me }  
this 1st day of November, 1900. }

F. B. BEERS,

*Notary Public.*

## REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

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*To the Trustees of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes:*

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to present to you the twenty-sixth annual report, it also being my third, giving the medical and sanitary condition of the Institution for the year ending September 30, 1900. There were admitted to our hospital in the year as follows.

Pupils, boys . . . . .	190	
Pupils, girls . . . . .	156	
	<hr/>	346
Employees, males . . . . .	0	
Employees, females . . . . .	17	
	<hr/>	17
		<hr/>
Total number of patients . . . . .		363
		<hr/>
Two pupils were admitted eight times . . . . .		16
Four pupils were admitted seven times . . . . .		28
Four pupils were admitted six times . . . . .		24
Sixteen pupils were admitted five times . . . . .		80
Sixteen pupils were admitted four times . . . . .		64
Twenty pupils were admitted three times . . . . .		60
Twenty-two pupils were admitted two times . . . . .		44
Thirty pupils were admitted once . . . . .		30
		<hr/>
Admission of pupils . . . . .		346
Seventeen employees were admitted in all . . . . .		17
		<hr/>
Total admissions . . . . .		363
		<hr/>

The following diseases occurred :

Diseases of the digestive organs :

Stomach .....	26
Headache .....	14
Nausea .....	12
Indigestion .....	4
Jaundice .....	1
Constipation .....	1

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Diseases of the skin :

Pemphigus .....	7
Boils .....	4
Erysipelas .....	2
Corns .....	1
Chapped hands .....	1
Eruption .....	1

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16

Contagious diseases :

Mumps .....	47
Chicken-pox .....	17
Rotheln .....	33
Measles .....	1

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Glandular diseases :

Scrofulous swelling .....	2
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2

Diseases of the respiratory organs :

Bronchitis .....	26
Tonsilitis .....	26
Colds .....	19
Sore throats .....	14
Chills .....	2
Croup .....	1

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## Diseases of females:

Dysmenorrhœa .....	6	
	<hr/>	6
Vaccination .....	12	
	<hr/>	12

## Other diseases:

Scrofula .....	7	
Toothache .....	10	
Earache .....	5	
Sideache .....	2	
Rheumatism .....	4	
Lame back .....	3	
Lame neck .....	1	
Ulcerated tooth .....	2	
Bright's disease .....	1	
Weak eyes .....	4	
	<hr/>	39

## Injuries:

Injured toe.....	3
Sprained ankle.....	2
Sore finger .....	2
Hip hurt by falling.....	2
Lame side .....	1
Burned hand.....	1
Injured forehead.....	1
Lame neck .....	1
Cut finger.....	1
Lame arm.....	1
Lame ankle.....	1
Breaking of an adhesion .....	1
Nose hurt by falling .....	1
Cut knee.....	1
Injured eye.....	1

Injured leg . . . . .	1	
Injured foot . . . . .	1	
Injured knee . . . . .	1	
Broken jaw . . . . .	1	
Broken collar bone . . . . .	1	
	<hr/>	25
Not sick . . . . .		17
		<hr/>
Total admissions . . . . .		363
		<hr/>
Number of days spent in the hospital . . . . .		1,693
		<hr/>

During the past year there have been, of the contagious diseases, forty-seven cases of mumps, thirty-three of rotheln, seventeen of chicken-pox, and one case of measles. We have also had one broken jaw and one broken collar bone, but no deaths during the past year. The total admissions and days spent in the hospital have somewhat increased over last year. The sanitary condition of both buildings and grounds is excellent. I am greatly indebted to the matron and attendants for their cheerful compliance with my suggestions and directions for the care and comfort of the sick. It might be of interest to state that over 1,614 times were pupils cared for that did not remain in the hospital.

Respectfully submitted,  
H. C. SUTTON, M. D.

Rome, N. Y., November 1, 1900.

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

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*To the Board of Trustees of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes:*

GENTLEMEN.—I herewith present, for your consideration, the twenty-sixth annual report of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, for the year ending September 30, 1900.

There were connected with the school on the first day of October, 1899, 134 pupils—68 boys and 66 girls. Ten new pupils were received during the year, four boys and six girls, making a total of 144 pupils—72 boys and 72 girls, connected with the school during the year. These children were supported in the following way, viz :

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Wholly by the counties.....	24	24	48
Wholly by the State .....	42	43	85
Partly by the State and partly by the Institution.....	2	0	2
Partly by the State and partly by the counties.....	3	5	8
Wholly by the Institution.....	1	0	1
Total .....	<hr/> 72 <hr/>	<hr/> 72 <hr/>	<hr/> 144 <hr/>

The number that left during the year were 9 boys and 7 girls a total of 16 pupils, for the following causes, viz.:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Returned to parents on account of expiration of terms.....	3	4	7
Left (cause unknown).....	3	2	5
Transferred to other Institutions.....	2	1	3
Killed by cars.....	1	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	9	7	16
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Consequently we have connected with the school, on the first of October, 1900, 63 boys and 65 girls a total of 128 pupils.

But one change has occurred in our educational department, Miss Virena Warburton resigning her position in the Kindergarten department. Miss Mary McEccleston, of Oxford, N. Y., was appointed to fill the vacancy. Our housekeeper, Mrs. Rhoda Dunbar, also resigned her position and Mrs. Laura H. Doyle was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mrs. Anna Higby, one of the assistant matrons, gave up her position during the year and Mrs. E. M. Horning was appointed in her stead.

The school has passed a very prosperous year, both in regard to the educational progress of the children and the physical condition of the pupils. We have an earnest, faithful, and enthusiastic body of teachers and an efficient corps of officers, who have, on their part, displayed a commendable zeal in their manifold labors. I have always found them ready to co-operate with me in carrying out such suggestions as I may have deemed necessary to make for the greater efficiency of our work, which has been conducted on the same plan as in former years. To those who come to visit the school but once a year, at the annual commencement exercises, it is difficult to show



what we are really doing. To appreciate what is done and the value of the instruction given one ought to visit the school-room and see the teacher and pupil at work, look into the mysteries, as it were, of what is being done in the line of education to bring our children up to be respectable citizens, good housewives, and able to care for themselves after they leave school. The patience and work required is beyond the comprehension of one who does not understand the characteristics and peculiarities of these children of silence. One has got to be thoroughly interested in his work and continually planning and studying, to bring about the best results, to be a successful teacher. Those who take up this work merely as a pastime, and I am sorry to say there are a number of such in our profession, make a great mistake, for sooner or later they will make a great failure and their time will have been wasted, much to the detriment of the poor pupils under their charge.

The usual examinations were held in May and June last under the personal supervision of the principal, in conformity to the by-laws of the Institution. The result of these examinations showed that the teachers have been attentive to their work and the pupils studious in their lessons. In addition, Mr. H. T. Morrow, superintendent of schools of the city of Rome, was once more invited to examine the kindergarten, articulation and art departments, and the school in general. He accepted the invitation and accomplished his work on Wednesday, May 30, Thursday, May 31, and Friday, June 1, spending parts of three days, rendering a report which I herewith submit:

ROME, N. Y., *August 1, 1900.*

PROF. E. B. NELSON, *Rome, N. Y.:*

Dear Sir—It afforded me much pleasure to be permitted once more to visit your Institution, and I feel it a privilege to be called upon to testify to the excellent quality of the work done there.

One can but be filled anew with surprise and admiration at the wonderful results accomplished each year with pupils laboring under so grave a disadvantage. It speaks well, indeed, both for the patience and wise methods of the instructors and for the eagerness and perseverance of the pupils. What a new world of pleasure and of helpfulness opens before them, as they learn to read the lips of others and to articulate for themselves. The proficiency that they acquire in those respects seems very marvelous.

The kindergarten was most interesting to me, both in itself and in comparison with those in our public schools. Their aims are, of course, similar—skill of hand, quickness and accuracy of observation, and, more than all, development of the qualities of patience, unselfishness and love for others. The methods are well fitted to secure these aims, and wielded by skillful and patient teachers produce children bright and eager to an astonishing and gratifying degree.

I was impressed also with the methods employed in language work throughout. The use of pictures, drawings and stories to develop the imagination, the learning of poems of recognized literary value, the conversations on current topics and on subjects of historical interest, all these suggest work of a high degree of excellence.

The manual training, than which nothing could be more practical and serviceable to your pupils in opening to them many avenues of self-support and usefulness, otherwise quite unattainable, must be of interest to any visitor. The variety of the work, the intense interest of the pupils in their several branches, the fine quality of the work done, and the orderly system that reigns everywhere, well make it a model for other schools of the kind.

In so brief a report I have necessarily mentioned only a few of the interesting features of your school; but any visitor, I would

assert with emphasis, is well repaid for the time he spends there. Thanking you cordially for the pleasure it has given me, I remain

Very truly yours,

H. T. MORROW.

Following close upon the annual examinations the twenty-sixth annual commencement exercises of the school were held in the chapel on Wednesday afternoon, June 13, 1900. Many availed themselves of the privilege of visiting the various departments of the school, all of which were open for free inspection from one to two o'clock in the afternoon. The literary exercises began in the chapel at half past two and continued about an hour. The chapel was gaily decorated by and under the auspices of the graduating class as is the custom.

Conformable to the following resolutions, adopted by your honorable board of trustees, diplomas were distributed to the pupils:

Whereas, The following named State pupils in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome, N. Y., have passed an examination satisfactory alike as regards attainments and conduct and

Whereas, The same have completed or during the coming academical year will complete the term of five years for which they were originally appointed as State pupils by the Superintendent of Public Instruction: therefore

Resolved, That said pupils be, and they are hereby recommended to the Superintendent of Public Instruction to be continued under instruction three years from and after the expiration of their several terms, agreeably to the existing provisions of law:

Martha Devoe from February 2, 1901; Harry Wolfe, from May 3, 1901; William Wolfe, May 3, 1901; Thomas C. Cannan, from November 11, 1900; Clarke Moore, Jr., from May 23, 1901; A.



W. Deuel, from October 9, 1900 ; John Webb Williams, from August 29, 1900 ; Mary E. Barnes, from September, 18, 1900.

Resolved, That Edward D. Jenkins, Nellie B. Costolo, and Ruby E. Taplin, who have completed the full term authorized by law for State pupils, and who have passed a satisfactory examination, be and they are hereby recommended to the Superintendent of Public Instruction to be selected for admission into the high class.

Resolved, That diplomas certifying to the completion of an eight year course of study be given to the following named pupils, viz.: Anna L. McGowan, Ruby E. Taplin, Mary L. Lindsley, Nellie B. Costolo, Carl Thompson, Edward D. Jenkins, Rosa Boshart, Daisy Tucker.

Resolved, That diplomas of the highest grade be given to Richard McCabe and Myron Lassell who have completed a full course of three years' study in the high-class.

The general health of the children has been excellent. We have had no serious illness. There have been no deaths in the Institution. For more concise particulars regarding this department I would refer you to the report of our worthy physician, which forms a part of this annual report.

I am pleased to report the continued satisfactory progress in the industrial training of our pupils. Our shoe shop has made all the shoes worn by the children as well as having done all the necessary repairing. It has turned out 273 new pairs of shoes and repaired 546 pairs. All the institution repairs have been accomplished by our carpenter shop and a great deal of institution furniture also made in the same shop. Our boys in the printing office have made excellent progress in their trade and have been very attentive to their duties. The smaller boys have been kept busy most of the time, under the charge of the supervisors, in keeping the grounds in proper condition. This continual outdoor exercise has been very



conducive to the health of the younger ones. The girls, in the sewing department, besides doing a great part of the general house-work and dining-room work, have made the following list of articles, viz.:

Aprons .....	175
Boys' shirt waists.....	28
Coats .....	8
Curtains.....	20
Chemises.....	2
Dresses.....	123
Drawers, pairs of.....	80
Dusters.....	6
Girls' shirt waists.....	50
Holders .....	50
Jackets .....	5
Laundry bags.....	11
Napkins.....	169
Night dresses.....	49
Night shirts.....	36
Pillow slips .....	45
Shirts.....	50
Sheets.....	73
Skirts .....	64
Table cloths.....	14
Towels.....	201
Under waists.....	73
Window-seat covers .....	1
Total.....	1,333

I would once more thank the kind friends of the institution who contributed so generously for the entertainment of the pupils at Christmas time, and take this way of assuring them that their kindness was highly appreciated by all the pupils who were present at that time.

In conclusion, I would state, as has been the custom for many years, the institution has sent quarterly financial statements, with vouchers covering all expenses, to the State Comptroller. The institution has also received periodical visits of inspection as to the "creature comforts" of the children by an inspector of the State Board of Charities. The withdrawal of this board from the visitation of the educational department and its assumption by the State Department of Public Instruction is progress in the right direction. It is a practical concession that the work of the school is purely educational, and it is hoped that this preponderance of opinion may soon crystallize into law. All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD BEVERLY NELSON, M. A.,

*Principal.*

Rome, N. Y., October 1st, 1900.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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We are happy to acknowledge the receipt of the following newspapers :

The Nebraska Mute's Journal.....	Omaha .....	Nebraska.
The Rome Daily Sentinel.....	Rome .....	New York.
The Semi-Weekly Citizen.....	Rome .....	New York.
The Deaf-Mute Journal. ....	New York city.....	New York.
The New Era.....	Jacksonville .....	Illinois.
The Kansas Star.....	Olathe .....	Kansas.
The Wisconsin Times.....	Delevan .....	Wisconsin.
The Ohio Chronicle.....	Columbus .....	Ohio.
The British Deaf-Mute.....	Bolton .....	England.
Le Couteulx Leader.....	Buffalo.....	New York.
La France Silenciense.....	Paris.....	France.
The Tablet.....	Romney.....	West Virginia.
The Weekly News.....	Berkeley .....	California.
The Companion.....	Faribault .....	Minnesota.
The Goodson Gazette.....	Staunton.....	Virginia.
The Dakota Advocate.....	Sioux Falls.....	South Dakota.
The Mentor.....	Malone.....	New York.
The Colorado Index.....	Colorado Springs....	Colorado.
The North Dakota Banner.....	Devil's Lake.....	North Dakota.
The Texas Star.....	Austin .....	Texas.
The Illinois Idea.....	Jacksonville .....	Illinois.
Daily Paper for Our Little People.....	Rochester .....	New York.
The Kentucky Deaf-Mute.....	Danville .....	Kentucky.
The Deaf Hawkeye.....	Council Bluffs.....	Iowa.
The Louisiana Pelican.....	Baton Rouge.....	Louisiana.
The Deaf-Mute Voice.....	Jackson .....	Mississippi.
The Palmetto Leaf.....	Cedar Springs.....	South Carolina.
The Deseret Eagle.....	Salt Lake City .....	Utah.

The Washingtonian .....	Vancouver .....	Washington.
Our Church Messenger to the Deaf.....	London .....	England.
The Buff and Blue .....	Washington .....	D. C.
The Transcript.....	Athol .....	Massachusetts.
The Michigan Mirror .....	Flint.....	Michigan.
The Sign.....	Salem.....	Oregon.
The Echo .....	Winnipeg .....	Manitoba.
The Canadian Mute.....	Belleville .....	Ontario.
The Deaf-Mute Record.....	Fulton .....	Missouri.
The Silent Hoosier.....	Indianapolis .....	Indiana.
The Institute Herald.....	St. Augustine.....	Florida.
The New Method .....	Englewood.....	Illinois.
The Weekly Gazette.....	Schenectady .....	New York.
The Mirror .....	Brocton.....	New York.
The Weekly Palladium .....	Oswego .....	New York.
The Evening Dispatch .....	Cohoes.....	New York.
The Dispatch.....	Oneida.....	New York.
The Optic.....	Little Rock .....	Arkansas.
The Cazenovia Republican.....	Cazenovia .....	New York.
The Scientific American .....	New York City.....	New York.
The Weekly Star.....	Glens Falls.....	New York.
The Quaker Street Review.....	Quaker Street .....	New York.
The Catholic Youth .....	Brooklyn.....	New York.
The Brookfield Courier .....	Brookfield.....	New York.
Gazette des Sourds Muets.....	Paris.....	France.
The Western Pennsylvania.....	Edgewood.....	Pennsylvania.
The Wesleyan Methodist.....	Syracuse .....	New York.
The Index and Review.....	Kalamazoo .....	Michigan.
The Silent Observer .....	Knoxville .....	Tennessee.
The Messenger .....	Talladega .....	Alabama.
The Maryland Bulletin .....	Frederick .....	Maryland.
The Mt. Airy World.....	Mt. Airy .....	Pennsylvania.
The Silent Worker.....	Trenton.....	New Jersey.
The Silent Messenger.....	Belfast.....	Ireland.
The Indicator .....	Rome. ....	New York.
The Medina Register.....	Medina .....	New York.



St. Joseph of the Oaks.....	Westchester.....	New York.
The Kelley Messenger .....	Morgantown .....	North Carolina.
The Deaf World.....	Columbus.....	Ohio.
The Patent Record.....	Baltimore .....	Maryland..
Weekly Proof Sheet .....	New York city.....	New York.
The School Bulletin .....	Syracuse.....	New York.
The Gleaner.....	Theresa.....	New York.
The Appeal to Reason .....	Girard .....	Kansas.
The American Printer .....	New York city.....	New York.
The Eye .....	Maitland.....	Missouri.
The Woman's Home Companion .....	Springfield .....	Ohio.

# GRADUATING EXERCISES.

JUNE, 1900.

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## SALUTATORY ADDRESS.

[Delivered by Myron Lassell, of Lassellville, at the exhibition in June, 1900.]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—It affords us great pleasure to greet you this afternoon. We are glad that you have an opportunity to be present at this exhibition, and that we can help to make it interesting. It is customary on a time like this for the salutatorian to say something pleasant, or as a photographer would say, “look pleasant.” Representing the graduating class, I am happy to assure you that it is as easy for us to feel pleasant as to act pleasant. For is there not every reason for it? We can look backward and see how firm is the foundation educationally built for our future career. It is the strength within us that furnishes the confidence and the courage with which we face the world to-day. This strength comes from the training we have received here. Little by little it has accumulated through all the years of our pupilage, until now the memory of what we were at the start of our instruction, really makes us smile a glad, appreciative smile.

We hope you will all have a pleasant afternoon, and we shall strive to make it so.

## VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

[Delivered by Richard McCabe, of North Brookfield, at the exhibition in June 1900.]

We are going out of school as the nineteenth century is passing into time. This century has brought within its embrace the fruits of all the labors, struggles and sufferings of the past for the benefit

of deaf-mutes. The field of knowledge has not only grown wide, but it has come within reach of the masses. Strong forces of nature have been conquered by the will of man, and are made obedient servants in the cause of progress. Prior to the beginning of the present century the education of the deaf-mutes of this country was absolutely neglected. But the seeds of their education, sown in Hartford, Connecticut in 1817, have sprung up into a beautiful harvest. To Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, the founder of the first deaf-mute school, belongs the honor of having awakened an interest in American deaf-mute education. The progress has been great since then. The schools have multiplied throughout the country. There are about a hundred schools now. They are cheerfully and liberally sustained by the states and citizens. The schools for deaf-mutes are in no sense asylums for the dependent. Children who are too deaf to receive instruction in the common schools are sent to a deaf school, like this institution, which has facilities for their instruction suitable to their needs as individuals. Bright deaf-mutes may increase their usefulness by obtaining a higher education at Gallaudet College, in Washington, D. C. May the cause of deaf-mute education keep pace in improvement with the best of the coming century.

Honorable gentlemen of the Board of Trustees: The time has come for us to graduate from the institution, and we realize how well and worthily our minds have been made fit for the bustling and struggling world. The course of study given here is most beneficial and advantageous. We have great respect for you as public spirited men; and we appreciate your active interest in all things relating to our welfare. Now as we go out in the paths of life, we depend upon the experience obtained here to lighten the burdens of life that are apt to fall heavily upon us. We bid you farewell.

Principal and teachers: It is a pleasure for us to tell you of the esteem and confidence in which we hold you, and to thank you for your instruction in the branches of useful knowledge and the culture of our minds in every way. We also have a keen appreciation of all your kindness, courage and patience in this labor. Whatever we have achieved in the way of education has been by persistent work under your direction. It is hard to part, but we must go with courage. We bid you all farewell.

Graduating classmates: The hour has come for our parting, but we feel the bonds of friendship draw closer. We have passed many happy hours during our daily school life. It will be a pleasure for us to look back on them in our after life. Let us retain our love for one another, so the friendships made here may be enduring. And, now a sad farewell to the familiar scenes that surround us to-day.



# *Annual Examination Schedule, May and June, 1900.*

	9:15-10 A. M.	10-10:45 A. M.	11-11:45 A. M.	1:45-2:30 P. M.	2:30-3:15 P. M.
Monday—May, 21, 1900.....		1. High class. (Civil Gov'nment.) 2. Grade 1. Lessons in Eng.)			1. Grade 2. (Geography.) 2. Grade 3. (Arithmetic.)
Tuesday—May 22, 1900.....	1. Grade 4. (Physiology.) 2. Grade 5. (Language.)	1. High class. (Am. History.) 2. Grade 1. (Arithmetic)			1. Grade 8. (Arithmetic.) 2. Grade 7. (Arithmetic.)
Wednesday—May 23, 1900.....		1. Special class. (Arithmetic.) 2. Grade 4. (Arithmetic.)	1. High class. (Am. Literature.) 2. Grade 1. (Physiology.)		
Thursday—May 24, 1900.....		1. Special class. (English History.) 2. Grade 4. (Mem. Exercises)	1. Grade 2. (Lessons in Eng.) 2. Grade 5. (U. S. History.)		1. Grade 8. (U. S. History.) 2. High class. (Eng. History.)
Friday—May 25, 1900.....	1. Special class. (Geography.) 2. Grade 7. (Language) 3. Grade 1. (Prac. Questions.)	1. High class. (Moral Science.) 2. Grade 3. (Geography.)		1. Grade 5. (Arithmetic.) 2. Grade 4. (Geography.)	
Monday—June 4, 1900.....		1. Special class. (Nat. Philosophy.) 2. High class. (Phy. Geography.) 3. Grade 2. (Prac. Questions.)	1. Grade 6. (Language.) 2. Grade 1. (Geography.)		

Tuesday—June 5, 1900.....	1. Special class. (Phy Geography.) 2. High class. (Arithmetic.) 3. Grade 3. (Lessons in Eng.)	1. Grade 4. (U. S. History.) 2. Grade 5. (Physiology.)	1. Grade 8. (Language.) 2. Grade 6. (Arithmetic.)	
Wednesday--June 6, 1900.....		1. Grade 6. (History.) 2. High class. (Eng. Literature.)	1. Grade 7. (Geography.) 2. Grade 5. (Geography.)	
Thursday--June 7, 1900.....	1. Special class. (U. S. History.) 2. High class. (Grecian History.) 3. Grade 2. (Am. History.)	1. Grade 3. (Am. History.) 2. Grade 4. (Language.)	1. Grade 6. (Geography.) 2. Grade 8. (Geography.)	
Friday—June 8, 1900.....		1. Special class. (Grammar.) 2. High class. (Geography.) 3. Grade 1. (Am. History.)	1. Grade 2. (Arithmetic.) 2. Grade 3. (Prac. Questions )	

## SPECIMEN EXAMINATION PAPERS.

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### SPECIAL CLASS. UNITED STATES HISTORY.

1. Abraham Lincoln.
  - (a) How did he reach Washington?
  - (b) When and how was he inaugurated?
  - (c) When did he die and by what means?
  - (d) What was the condition of the country when he was inaugurated?
2. What was the cause of the late civil war?
3. Describe the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson. When did this happen?
4. Describe the battle of Gettysburg. When did it happen?  
How long did it last? What was the effect of this battle?

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### SPECIAL CLASS. GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name the principal mountain ranges of America.
2. Where are the Philippine Islands?
3. Describe the course of the River Rhine. Of the Ohio River.
4. Where is Cape Colony? What mountains in Cape Colony?
5. What is the capital of the Orange Free State?
6. Bound New Mexico.
7. Name the principal mountains of Europe.
8. Where is Cuba? By whom and how is it now governed?
9. Name the middle States.
10. Bound Connecticut.

Annual—1900.

## SPECIAL CLASS. GRAMMAR.

1. How many parts of speech are there? Name them.
2. Write out the past perfect tense, subjunctive mood, of the verb "*vow*".
3. Analyze the following sentence.
  - (a) "A beautiful morning, with a refreshing breeze."
  - (b) Parse the adjective in the same sentence.
4. Parse *the articles*, *the adjectives*, and *the nouns* in the following sentences :
  - (a) "Galileo invented the telescope".
  - (b) "Snow is falling".
  - (c) "George is a gentleman".
  - (d) "James, the coachman, is sick".
5. What is an adjective phrase?  
An adverbial phrase?

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## SPECIAL CLASS. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. What do we know about matter?
2. Name the general properties of matter.
3. Name the different kinds of attraction. Define each.
4. What is malleability? What is annealing?
5. What is *attraction of gravitation*?  
What is the *center of gravity* in a body?  
Name and describe the three conditions of equilibrium.

Annual—1900.

## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. SPECIAL CLASS.

1. Of what does physical geography treat?
2. How is it shown that the earth is still in a highly heated condition? What is the cause of volcanoes?
3. What are the peculiarities of the distribution of volcanoes?



4. What is the cause of earthquakes?

Give a description of the earthquake that destroyed the city of Lisbon.

5. What is a plateau? Name three plateaus.

What are the peculiarities of continental reliefs?

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### ENGLISH HISTORY. SPECIAL CLASS.

1. When did Queen Anne die? Who became King of England after her death? What made the reign of Queen Anne distinguished?
2. During whose reign did the national debt of England begin, and what was the cause of it?
3. What was the condition of London during the seventeenth century? When was the national anthem "God save the King" composed and first sung?
4. When was the "Act of Succession" passed, and what did it provide? Describe the conduct of King James II with regard to religion.

Annual — 1900.

### ARITHMETIC. SPECIAL CLASS.

1. *Analyze:*

(a) A grocer sold one customer  $3\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of vinegar, another  $1\frac{1}{4}$  gallons, and a third  $\frac{7}{8}$  of a gallon; how many gallons did he sell?

(b) There were sold  $18\frac{1}{2}$  yards from a piece of cloth containing  $40\frac{1}{4}$  yards; how many yards were unsold?

(c) If three feet make one yard; how many yards in 135 feet?

(d) If five oranges cost fifteen cents; how much will six oranges cost?

2. If I paid  $\$1\frac{1}{2}$  for 3 pounds of coffee; what was the price per pound? How many pounds of candy can be bought for  $\$1\frac{1}{2}$  at the rate of  $\$\frac{1}{4}$  a pound?
3. (a)  $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \div 5 + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{8} = ?$   
(b)  $(\frac{7}{8} + \frac{1}{2}) - (\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{8}) = ?$

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## MORAL SCIENCE. HIGH CLASS.

1. What is a moral action?
2. How does conscience make cowards of us? How are wrong-doers often found out?
3. What is conscience?
4. In what two ways do we improve our conscience?  
Give the story of the alarm clock and its moral.
5. What should follow our self-examination concerning our actions?  
Does an action become less wrong because we have acquired the habit of doing it?

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## ENGLISH LITERATURE. HIGH CLASS.

1. *Sir Philip Sidney*.
  - (a) In what year was he born?
  - (b) In what year did he die?
  - (c) Name some of his famous works.
  - (d) Write a brief account of his life.
2. *Edmund Spenser*.
  - (a) When was he born?
  - (b) When did he die?
  - (c) Name some of his famous works.
  - (d) Write a short account of his life.

3. *William Shakespeare.*

- (a) Give a brief account of the life of William Shakespeare.
- (b) Name some of his famous works.

4. *John Dryden.*

- (a) When was he born and when did he die?
- (b) Write a brief account of his life.
- (c) Name some of his noted works.

## CIVIL GOVERNMENT. HIGH CLASS.

1. Who is Governor of New York State? Who is the Lieutenant-Governor?
2. Name the various officers that compose the cabinet of the President of the United States.
3. How was the State Constitution prepared and ratified?
4. What are the qualifications for voting at school meetings?
5. Name the legal holidays of the State of New York.

## AMERICAN HISTORY. HIGH CLASS.

1. During whose administration were the "Alien and Sedition Laws" passed? What did they provide?
2. Why did the North oppose the extension of slavery west of the Mississippi and why did the South demand it?

## CURRENT EVENTS.

3. Who was appointed military governor of Cuba in the place of General Brooks.
4. When and where did Vice-President Hobart of the United States die?
5. What were the causes of the Boer war?
6. What can you say about the control of the Nicaragua Canal?

Annual—1900.

## AM. LITERATURE. HIGH CLASS.

1. What is Literature?
2. What do we learn through Grecian, Latin, and Hebrew Literature?
3. Who were the two greatest American authors before the Revolution?
4. Write an account of the life of Washington Irving. Name some of his noted productions.
5. Write an account of the life of William Cullen Bryant. Name a few of his noted productions.

Annual—1900.

## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. HIGH CLASS.

1. Of what does Physical Geography treat?
2. What is longitude? What is latitude? What are the tropics? What constitutes the solar system?
3. By what considerations is it shown that the earth is still in a highly heated condition?
4. What classes of phenomena does the presence of so much heated rock produce?
5. What can you say about the distribution of volcanoes and the peculiarities of distribution?
6. What about the periodicity of earthquakes?

Annual—1900.

## HISTORY OF GREECE. HIGH CLASS.

1. What is the difference between eastern and western civilization? What was the Dorian migration?
2. What can you say of Draco's laws and why were they made?
3. What were the principal points of Solon's constitution? Who was Solon?



4. Who was the first tyrant and how did he become so? What did he do? Give an account of the battle of Marathon.
5. What can you say of Philip of Macedon? Tell about Alexander the Great.

Annual—1900.

### ENGLISH HISTORY. HIGH CLASS.

1. What did parliament grant William and Mary and why?
2. Why did James II never reach England again.  
What was Louis compelled to do at the "Peace of Ryswick" in 1697?
3. What can you say about the massacre of Glencoe?  
What year did Queen Mary die?
4. Tell about the union of Scotland with England.  
When did it happen?
5. Who was the last of the Stuart monarchs and when did she die? When did Victoria become queen and how old was she?

Annual—1900.

### ARITHMETIC. HIGH CLASS.

1. *Analyze:*
  - (a) A farmer has 834 trees in two orchards; he has 142 more in one than in the other. How many has he in each?
  - (b) If an acre of land is worth \$23, what is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an acre worth?
  - (c) At \$6 a year, how much should be paid for the use of \$100 for 3 years.
  - (d) A man earns \$2.25 a day. How much will he earn in a month of August, the first day of which is Wednesday?
2. Multiply 200002 by  $\frac{2}{3}$  and divide the product by  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Divide 30103 by  $\frac{2}{3}$  and multiply the quotient by  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
3. Find the interest of \$1200 for 4 years at 6 %.

A man borrows \$600 for one year at \$7.50 a hundred. How much interest will he have to pay?

4.  $33\frac{3}{4} \div 3 = ?$   $400\frac{1}{4} \div 8 = ?$

$8\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{12} \times 3\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{18}{19} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = ?$

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### GEOGRAPHY. HIGH CLASS.

1. Name the countries that comprise North America?
2. Describe the Ohio River. Describe the Hudson River.
3. Name the principal mountain ranges of Europe.
4. Describe the situation of the Philippine Islands.
5. Where is the Orange Free State?
6. What is the capital of the South African Republic?
7. Describe the River Rhone. The River Rhine.
8. Describe the situation of Tokio. Honolulu. Indianapolis. Cincinnati.

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### GRADE 1. PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Who is the governor of New York State?
2. Who is the president of the United States?
3. What city is the capital of the United States?
4. If six apples cost ten cents, what will nine apples cost?
5. How many cents in three dollars and a half?
6. If there are three feet in one yard, how many yards are there in twenty-seven feet?
7. Give the names of two rivers.
8. What is an island?
9. Give the names of two large islands.
10. What day was day before yesterday?
11. If five quarts of milk cost thirty cents, what will six quarts cost?

12. Give the names of five cities in New York]State.
13. What is the name of this school?
14. What is your name?
15. In what year were you born?
16. How old are you?
17. Which one of your studies do you like best? Why do you like it best?
18. How many days are there in a week?
19. How many days are there in six weeks?
20. How many months are there in one year?

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### ARITHMETIC. GRADE 1.

1. *Analyze:*

- (a) When flour is worth \$5.75 a barrel, how many barrels can be bought for \$1,161.50?
- (b) How many pounds of sugar can be bought for \$720 at 8 cents a pound?
- (c) How many vests, each containing  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a yard, can be made out of 24 yards?
- (d) What is the cost of 2,031 $\frac{1}{2}$  bushels of wheat at \$1.12 $\frac{1}{4}$  a bushel?
- (e) Find the cost of 8,312 yards of muslin at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents a yard.
- (f) If 9 pounds of butter cost \$1.98, what will 21 pounds cost?
- (g) If 12 men can do a piece of work in 42 days, in how many days can 28 men do it?

2. Multiply .006 by .06 and divide the product by 2. From the sum of 22.52 $\frac{1}{8}$  and 3.000 $\frac{1}{4}$  take 10.059 $\frac{1}{6}$ .

$$3\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{10} \times 4\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{11} \times 3\frac{2}{3} \times 22 = ?$$

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## GEOGRAPHY. GRADE 1.

1. Bound Ohio. Bound Connecticut.
2. Describe the River Rhine.  
Name the principal mountains of Europe.
3. What is the situation of the Orange Free State?  
What is the capital of the South African Republic?
4. What is the situation of the Philippine Islands?
5. What is the situation of Manila? Honolulu? Tokio? and  
Cape Town?

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## AMERICAN HISTORY. GRADE 1.

1. State briefly the operations of the campaign at the end of the civil war.
2. When, where, and by whom was President Lincoln shot?
3. What questions did the civil war settle?
4. What were the principal events of President Cleveland's administration?
5. What can you say about the opening of Oklahoma? Under whose administration did this occur?

Annual—1900.

## LESSONS IN ENGLISH. GRADE 1.

1. Analyze briefly the following sentences :
  - (a) "The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea."
  - (b) "A roll of thunder was heard at a distance."
2. A meeting of the literary association of this institution will be held in the chapel next Saturday evening: "Write a notice telling when and where it will be held."
3. Describe some of the great natural curiosities of Yellowstone Park.



4. Write three sentences containing *adjective phrases*.

Write three sentences containing *adverbial phrases*.

5. Write three sentences on each word and using in each suitable adjectives to describe the following words :

- (1) shower.      (2) workman.      (3) weather.      (4) sky  
(5) disposition.

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### ARITHMETIC. GRADE 2.

1.  $\frac{2}{3}$  of 12  $\times$   $\frac{3}{4}$  of 16  $\times$   $\frac{4}{5}$  of 20 = ?

2.  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}\frac{8}{5} \times \frac{3}{7} \times 4\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{5} = ?$

3. What is the least common multiple of two or more numbers ?

Find the least common multiple of 4, 5, 9, 12, 15, 20.

4. *Analyze:*

(a) Bought a farm for \$2,617 and sold it for \$2,199 ; what did I lose ?

(b) How many cows, at \$43 a head, will \$19,608 buy ?

(c) If 33 tons of coal cost \$206.25, what is the price of one ton ?

(d) What is the cost of 122 bales of cotton at 13 cents a pound, if each bale contains 477 pounds ?

(e) How much must be paid for hauling 2,352 loads of sand at \$1.25 per load ?

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### AMERICAN HISTORY. GRADE 2.

1. Where and when did the Pilgrims land ? Where was the first battle of the Revolution fought ?

2. By whom were Connecticut and Rhode Island settled ? Why did the Pilgrims wish to leave Holland and go to America ?

3. By whom and when was the Hudson River discovered? Where, when and by whom was the first lasting settlement made in America?
4. Describe how negro slaves were brought to America. Describe the circumstances under which Florida was discovered and tell when it happened.
5. Describe the discovery of the Mississippi River.

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### GEOGRAPHY. GRADE 2.

1. Describe the situation of Augusta. How is Portland situated?
2. Bound Maine. The United States.
3. Describe the Ohio River. The Connecticut River.
4. Name three islands belonging to the United States and tell where each is situated.
5. Name the mountain ranges that are in the Apalachian system. Name the five great lakes.
6. What is an island? A gulf or bay? A peninsula? A strait?

Name one gulf or bay, one peninsula, one strait, and tell its situation.

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### PRACTICAL QUESTIONS. GRADE 2.

1. Who is the governor of New York State?
2. Who is the president of the United States?
3. What city is the capital of the United States?
4. If six apples cost ten cents, what will nine apples cost?
5. How many cents in three dollars and a half?
6. If there are three feet in one yard, how many yards are there in twenty-seven feet?
7. Give the names of two rivers.

8. What is an island?
9. Give the names of two large islands.
10. What day was the day before yesterday?
11. If five quarts of milk cost thirty cents, what will six quarts cost?
12. Give the names of five cities in New York State.
13. What is the name of this school?
14. What is your name?
15. In what year were you born?
16. How old are you?
17. Which one of your studies do you like best?  
Why do you like it best?
18. How many days are there in a week?
19. How many days are there in six weeks?
20. How many months are there in one year?

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### LESSONS IN ENGLISH. GRADE 2.

1. Write three sentences on each containing the following words used as participles:  
(1) going. (2) eaten. (3) speaking.
2. What form of the verb should be used with two singular subjects connected by *and*?  
Give an example.
3. What is a regular verb? An irregular verb?  
Give examples of each.
4. Write the principal parts of the following verbs:  
(1) see. (2) lay. (3) take. (4) [rise. (5) speak.
5. Use each of the following verbs in a sentence to express *future time*:  
(1) lose. (2) strike. (3) throw. (4) hide. (5) take.

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## AMERICAN HISTORY. GRADE 3.

1. Who was John Cabot? What did he and his son do in 1497?
2. How did the new world come to be called America?
3. Who was Ponce de Leon and what did he do?

Who was De Soto and what did he do?

4. What can you say about St. Augustine?

What can you say about the last days of Sir Walter Raleigh?

5. Give a brief account of the life of Captain John Smith.

What did he do in 1607?

Annual—1900.

## PRACTICAL QUESTIONS. GRADE 3.

1. Who is the governor of New York State?
2. Who is the president of the United States?
3. What city is the capital of the United States?
4. If six apples cost ten cents, what will nine apple cost?
5. How many cents in three dollars and a half?
6. If there are three feet in one yard, how many yards are there in twenty-seven feet?
7. Give the names of two rivers?
8. What is an island?
9. Give the names of two large islands?
10. What day was day before yesterday?
11. If five quarts of milk cost thirty cents, what will six quarts cost?
12. Give the names of five cities in New York State?
13. What is the name of this school?
14. What is your name?
15. In what year were you born?
16. How old are you?
17. Which one of your studies do you like best?  
Why do you like it best?



18. How many days are there in a week?
19. How many days are there in six weeks?
20. How many months are there in one year?

### GEOGRAPHY. GRADE 3.

1. Describe Penobscot Bay. Describe the situation of Augusta
2. Bound Massachusetts. Bound Pennsylvania.
3. Describe the course of the Ohio River. Of the Susquehanna River.
4. What mountain ranges in North Carolina? Describe the situation of Kansas City (Mo.). Of Quincy. Of Peoria. Of Fort Wayne.
5. Name the capitals of the following states and tell the situation of each:

- (1) So. Carolina. (3) Arkansas.
- (2) Tennessee. (4) North Dakota.
- (5) Iowa.

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### ARITHMETIC. GRADE 3.

1. *Analyze:*

- (a) How many barrels of flour can be bought for \$2,984 at \$8 a barrel?
- (b) If \$71,428.35 be divided equally among seven persons, what will be the share of each?
- (c) If a man travels 75 yards in a minute, how far will he travel in 12 hours?
- (d) How much will 753 pounds of sugar cost at nine cents a pound?
- (e) A man had \$425 in the bank; he drew out \$149; deposited \$363, and then drew out \$54. How much remained to his credit in the bank?

2. Find the total value of the following articles :

- 213 lbs butter at 22 cents.
- 102 lbs cheese at 18 cents.
- 114 doz. eggs at 15 cents.
- 232 qts. milk at 6 cents.
- 127 bu. potatoes at 65 cents.
- 132 bu. carrots at 60 cents.

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### LESSONS IN ENGLISH. GRADE 3.

1. For what is “*the*” used? Give an example. For what is “*an*” or “*a*” used? When should we use *an*? When should we use *a*? Give examples of each.
2. Mention ten things that you have.
3. Use the word *have* in two questions addressed to a fruit dealer.  
In two questions addressed to a news dealer.
4. Describe your country’s flag.
5. “ I hear in the chamber above me  
The patter of little feet,  
The sound of a door that is opened,  
And voices soft and sweet.”  
(a) Who wrote these lines?  
(b) What is heard? Where are they heard?  
(c) What kind of voices are heard?

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### PHYSIOLOGY. GRADE 3.

1. What are the main parts of the body?  
Of the head?
2. What joins the head to the trunk? What covers the body?
3. What is the spinal cord? What is digestion?
4. What does the mouth contain? Give an account of the process of digestion.

5. How can we make ourselves sick? How does alcohol hurt the heart? How many kinds of joints have you? What protects the brain? Name five senses.

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### LANGUAGE. GRADE 4.

1. What is your name?
2. Where do you live?
3. How old are you?
4. Who is principal of this institution?
5. What are the names of your teachers?
6. Who is governor of the state of New York?
7. Who is president of the United States?
8. How many days are there in a week?
9. What day is to-day? What day was yesterday?
10. Who was the first president of the United States?
11. Write out the plural of the following words:  
(1) tree. (2) goose (3) tooth. (4) ox. (5) negro.
12. Write sentences using the following words:  
(1) agreeable. (2) pretty. (3) rude. (4) timid. (5) am.  
(6) began. (7) break. (8) drank. (9) froze. (10) know.

Annual—1900.

### ARITHMETIC. GRADE 4.

1. *Analyze*:
  - (a) What will 342 tons of hay cost at \$17.25 a ton?
  - (b) How many cents are there in two dollars and a half?
  - (c) If there are three feet in one yard, how many yards are there in twenty-seven feet?
  - (d) How much will a boy earn in 92 hours at 15 cents an hour?
2.  $(42 + 48) + (34 + 36) = ?$   
I gave a fifty-dollar bill in paying an account of \$23.35. How much change should I get?

3. What is the total value of the following articles :

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) 25 lbs. rice at 4 cents.     | (2) 215 bbls. apples at \$2.15. |
| 37 lbs. tapioca at 15 cents.     | 420 bu. plums at \$1.20.        |
| 43 lbs. sage at 13 caets.        | 132 bu. peaches at \$1.75.      |
| 37 lbs. barley at 5 cents.       | 215 bu. cherries at \$1.35.     |
| 42 lbs. dried apples at 9 cents. | 217 bu. pears at \$1.50.        |
| 33 lbs. prunes at 7 cents.       | 130 bu. quinces at \$1.40.      |

Annual—1900.

### GEOGRAPHY. GRADE 4.

1. What is meant by natural divisions? What is meant by political divisions?
2. What are the natural divisions of land? What are the natural divisions of water?
3. What is an island? A sea? A peninsula? An ocean? A cape? A strait? An isthmus?
4. What states south of Pennsylvania?  
In what direction is Maine from Virginia?
5. What is the capital of North Carolina and where is it situated?  
What lake and state north of Indiana?

Annual—1900.

### UNITED STATES HISTORY. GRADE 4.

1. When did the civil war begin and when did it end? Who was President at that time?
2. What was one of the causes of the civil war? Name the States that left the Union.
3. Where was the first gun of the civil war fired? What did President Lincoln do?
4. What was the first great battle of the civil war and when was it fought?



5. Who captured New Orleans and when was it done? What was the greatest battle of the civil war? When did it begin and how long did it last? What did Gen. Sherman do after he took Atlanta?

Annual—1900.

#### PHYSIOLOGY. GRADE 4.

1. Name the parts of the face.
2. How does alcohol hurt the heart and brain?
3. How many kinds of joints have you? Give an example of each.
4. Name the five senses. What is a voluntary muscle?
5. Why are the bones of a child flexible and those of an old person brittle? What are blood vessels? How does tobacco affect the heart? What are arteries?

Annual—1900.

#### LANGUAGE. GRADE 5.

1. Who is the governor of the state of New York?
2. Who is the president of the United States?
3. What is your name?
4. Where do you live?
5. What do you study?
6. What study do you like best?
7. Name the months of the year.
8. What month is it now?
9. How many days in one week?
10. What day is to-day?
11. What day was yesterday?
12. What day will it be to-morrow?
13. What is the name of this school?
14. Name five things you like to eat?

15. What city is the capital of the United States?

16. What can you say about George Washington.

17. Repeat the poetry about "Our Flag".

18. Who made the first flag?

19. Fill in the blanks with proper words:

(a) The little white lamb——afraid.

(b) The black puppies——crying.

20. Fill in the blanks with proper words:

(a) She wore a light——dress.

(b) The big——was full of——.

(c) The dog——the meat with a relish.

(d) I have——to New York.

(e) You——home in——weeks.

Annual—1900.

### GEOGRAPHY. GRADE 5.

1. What is Geography? What are the directions on a map?

2. What is an island? A peninsula? An isthmus? A cape?  
A continent?

3. What is an ocean? A lake? A strait? A river? A gulf  
or bay?

4. In what state do you live? How many counties in New York  
State? Tell all you can about Buffalo? What canal  
crosses New York State? What is the capital of New  
York State?

5. What is the capital of New Jersey?

Bound Pennsylvania. What two capes at the mouth of Dela-  
ware Bay? What river between New Jersey and Pennsyl-  
vania? What mountains in Pennsylvania?

Annual--1900.

## U. S. HISTORY. GRADE 5.

1. What kind of people did the settlers find living in this country? How many wars did the Indians and settlers have?
2. Name the Indian wars in order. Where did the Pilgrims land?
3. Why did the people in England not like the Americans? With what battle did the French and Indian war close?
4. Name the states that seceded from the Union at the beginning of the civil war. What was the first important battle of the civil war and when was it fought?
5. What did President Lincoln do after the surrender of Fort Sumter? Name the principal events in the east in the year 1862.

Annual—1900.

## ARITHMETIC. GRADE 5.

1. *Write in words:*  
728, 12,147, 4,115, 85,000, 525, 600, 1,218,304.
2. *Write in figures:*
  - (a) One hundred and twenty-five.
  - (b) Five thousand five hundred and fifty-five.
  - (c) Eighteen thousand and twenty.
  - (d) Three hundred and twelve; Five hundred and six.
3. Find the sum of nine hundred and ninety; eight thousand two hundred and fourteen; and fifteen. From six thousand seven hundred and forty-three take one thousand five hundred and twenty-one.
4. *Analyze:*
  - (a) If a boy earns 17 dollars in one month, how much will he he earn in a year?
  - (b) If a man can walk 12 miles in one day. How many miles can he walk in seven days?

Annual—1900.

## PHYSIOLOGY. GRADE 5.

1. Of what is the body built?  
Where does the blood flow?
2. How should you sit, walk and stand?  
What kind of air should you breath?
3. Tell about your eyes.  
What does the heart contain and where does it send it?
4. How many teeth has a grown person?  
How muscles are there in the body?
5. Where does the blood flow and what does it do?  
When the heart stops beating what happens?

Annual—1900.

## U. S. HISTORY. GRADE 6.

1. Who invented the telegraph? Between what cities was the first telegraph stretched? When?
2. What was the principal cause of the civil war?  
With what event did the civil war begin? When?
3. Who commanded the garrison at Fort Sumter?  
What effect did the surrender of Fort Sumter have upon the North?
4. What was the first important battle of the civil war?  
When was it fought? How long did the war last?
5. What did the emancipation proclamation do?  
What was the greatest result of the civil war?  
What can you say about the battle of Gettysburg?

Annual—1900.

## LANGUAGE. GRADE 6.

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. Where is your home?



4. What school do you attend?
5. What are the names of your teachers?
6. Write out the names of the days of the week. The months of the year.
7. Use the right words in the blank places:
  - (a) —— are nine of our boys playing ball.
  - (b) —— teacher is keeping the score.
  - (c) The boys are improving —— holiday.
  - (d) Look —— ! Tom made a home run.
  - (e) Ned and Jennie are visiting —— cousin.
8. Fill out the following blanks with the right word:
  - (a) —— weeks make a fortnight.
  - (b) There is —— much noise in the room.
9. When was Washington born?
10. When did Columbus land in America?

Annual—1900.

### GEOGRAPHY. GRADE 6.

1. What is Geography? How many continents are there.
2. What is an island? A cape? An isthmus? A peninsula? A gulf or bay?
3. Between what two countries is the United States? What bay west of Greenland?
4. What river flows into the Mississippi? Name the great lakes.
5. What country west of England? What country south of France? Between what two oceans is South America? What state east of Pennsylvania? Bound Massachusetts.

Annual—1900.

## ARITHMETIC. GRADE 6.

1. From 25 subtract  $(5 + 3 + 7)$ . From 30 subtract  $(5 + 8 + 7)$ .
- 2 *Analyze:*
  - (a) A boy paid \$7 for a suit of clothes, \$3 for a pair of boots, and \$2 for shirts. How much did he pay for all?
  - (b) At \$10 a barrel, what is the value of 2 barrels of flour?
  - (c) If I paid \$10 for coal and \$4 for wood, how much did I pay for both?
  - (d) From \$60 I paid out \$40. How many dollars did I have left?
  - (e) At \$6 a ton, what is the cost of 5 tons of coal?
  - (f) What is the cost of 4 hats at \$6 each?
3. How many things make a score? How many cents in  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a dollar?
4. How many more months in this year? What is the difference between 4 score and 100? How many years are 3 score and 10 years.

Annual--1900.

## LANGUAGE. GRADE 7.

1. What is your name?
2. Where do you live?
3. How old are you?
4. Where do you go to school?
5. Who are your teachers?
6. Who is the principal of this school?
7. What day is to-day?
8. What day was yesterday?
9. What day will to-morrow be?
10. Who is the girls' supervisor?
11. Who are the boys' supervisors?

12. What kind of a man was George Washington? When is his birthday?
13. What time does school begin every morning? What time does it close?
14. Who is the governor of the state of New York?
15. Who is the president of the United States?

Annual—1900.

### GEOGRAPHY. GRADE 7.

1. Name the principal rivers of New York State.
2. How many counties in New York State?
3. Name the principal mountains in New York State.
4. What is a river? What is a mountain?
5. What canal crosses the state of New York?
6. What are the directions on a map? What is the shape of the earth?
7. Describe the Hudson River.
8. Name the three largest lakes in the central part of New York State.
9. What river connects Lake Erie with Lake Ontario?
10. Locate the following cities: (1) New York. (2) Rochester. (3) Buffalo. (4) Syracuse. (5) Albany.

Annual 1900.

### ARITHMETIC. GRADES 7 and 8.

1. *Analyze:*
  - (a) There are 25 ducks in one pond and 18 in another. How many ducks in both ponds?
  - (b) A wheelbarrow has one wheel, a cart two wheels, and a wagon four wheels. How many wheels do they altogether have?

2. Write out the Table of Time.
3.  $45 + 60 + 75 + 901 + 67 = ?$   
 $75 + 65 + 90 + 200 + 82 = ?$
4.  $5488 - 4256 = ?$   
 $8587 - 3465 = ?$
5. Write in figures the following :
  - (a) One hundred and ten.
  - (b) One hundred and one.
  - (c) Sixty-five.
  - (d) Seven hundred and five.
  - (e) Seven hundred and ninety.

Annual — 1900.

## GEOGRAPHY. GRADE 8.

1. In what state do you live ?
2. Name the principal mountains in New York State. What is a mountain.
3. Name some of the principal lakes in the Adirondack Mountains.
4. After whom was Lake George named ? For what is Lake George noted ?
5. What is the capital of New York State ? What canal runs across New York State ? What is a river ? Name the principal rivers in New York State.

Annual — 1900.



## BY-LAWS.

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### ARTICLE I.

#### *Of Members.*

I. Any member paying twenty-five dollars at one time shall be a life member, and as such qualified to vote for trustees.

II. Members may be elected at an annual meeting.

### ARTICLE II.

I. The annual meeting of the members shall take place at the institution on the first Tuesday of February, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, of which meeting the secretary shall give one week's notice in two papers published in the city of Rome.

II. Two inspectors of election shall be appointed by the president or other presiding officer of the meeting.

III. The election of trustees shall be certified in writing by the inspectors of election, and their certificates shall be recorded in the minutes of the board.

IV. The trustees shall be divided into three classes in such a manner that the terms of office of five shall expire each year. At every annual election the vacancies in office thus occurring shall be filled by election for three years. Vacancies in office occurring by death, resignation or refusal to serve shall be filled by the board for the unexpired term.

### ARTICLE III.

#### *Officers of the Institution.*

I. The officers of the society shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer and a secretary, who shall be elected by the board from their own number.

II. The office of secretary and treasurer may be held by the same person.

#### ARTICLE IV.

1. The board of directors shall hold meetings on the Tuesday following the last Sunday in January, April, July and October in each year at this institution, or at such other place as the board may direct, and also whenever called by the president or any three trustees. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

II. At the meeting of the trustees the order of business shall be as follows :

1. Reading of the minutes of the last meeting.
2. Reading of the minutes of the executive committee.
- 3 Reports of committees.
4. Reports of the treasurer and principal.
5. Report of physician.
6. Miscellaneous business.

III. All motions or resolutions shall be presented in writing, except motions to adjourn or to make recess.

IV. All persons appointed or employed under the authority of the board shall hold their respective employments subject to being terminated at any time during the pleasure of the board, and the trustees shall fix the compensation of all persons appointed by them.

#### ARTICLE V.

##### *Of the Executive Committee.*

1. There shall be an executive committee of the trustees appointed annually by the board at the first meeting after the annual election, consisting of five members including the president, who shall always be a member of the committee. To this committee the exercise of the powers of the board is intrusted

between the meetings of the board. But no purchase, lease or sale of real estate shall be made except on the sanction of the board of trustees.

II. The executive committee shall hold a meeting at the institution on the last day of each month, except when that day falls on Sunday, when it shall be held on the day following. They shall see that all orders of the trustees are promptly carried into effect, and shall examine the bills of expenditures and certify them for payment by the treasurer, by drafts to the order of the principal. They shall examine and approve, modify or reject the bills of wants submitted by the principal. The fiscal year of the institution shall end on September 30th each year.

## ARTICLE VI.

### *Of the President and Vice President.*

The president, or in his absence, one of the vice-presidents, shall preside at the annual meeting of the members and at all meetings of the trustees. In the absence of the president and vice-presidents a temporary chairman shall be appointed from among the trustees present.

## ARTICLE VII.

### *Of the Treasurer.*

I. The treasurer shall have charge of all the securities and funds of the institution, and shall make such disposition of the money on hand, as the trustees shall direct. He shall have charge of the deeds and other evidences of title belonging to the institution.

II. He shall present to the trustees at each quarterly meeting a quarterly report, and at the stated meeting in November, each year, an annual report of his accounts and of the funds of the institution.

III. He shall not pay out the money of the institution, except on the draft of the executive committee.



IV. He shall always give bonds, with such security or securities as the executive committee shall approve, for duly accounting for and paying over, on request of the board, the funds in his charge, and this bond shall be in the custody of the president of the board.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

##### *Of the Secretary.*

I. The secretary shall keep minutes of the proceedings at all the meetings of members of the board of trustees, and shall record them in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and to perform such other duties as the trustees may assign to him.

II. He shall give notice of the time and place of meeting of the members of the institution and of the board of trustees.

#### ARTICLE IX.

The board may appoint an officer to be denominated the counsel of the board. He shall have the custody of all legal papers, and shall be charged with the prosecution of all claims and resistance of all contested demands on the part of the institution.

#### ARTICLE X.

##### *Of the Principal.*

I. The board of trustees shall appoint a principal, who shall be the executive head of the institution, and shall have charge of the educational and internal affairs of the institution, subject to such directions as may from time to time be given by the board.

II. He shall regulate the course of instruction and arrangements of studies and classes, and have immediate charge of the advanced classes.

III. He shall arrange and conduct all examinations and exhibitions of the pupils.



IV. He shall conduct all correspondence relative to the admission of pupils and their education, and to the collection of money due for board and tuition and clothing of pupils, and shall pay over all received by him, for the tuition, immediately to the treasurer.

V. He shall enter, in a book to be kept for that purpose, a diary of all events worthy of note relating to the institution, which book shall be the property of the trustees, and be exhibited to the executive committee and submitted to the board at its quarterly meetings.

VI. He shall conduct the daily services in the chapel in person, and one of the religious exercises on the Sabbath.

VII. He shall frequently inspect all parts of the buildings and premises, and lay before the executive committee such suggestions on repairs and alterations as may seem to him proper.

VIII. He shall hire, assign the duties of, direct so far as he may deem proper, and dismiss, when he may consider it necessary, all persons whom it may be necessary to employ, not officers of the institution or appointed to places by the board of trustees.

IX. No employee shall be allowed to have any member of his family residing in or at the expense of the institution.

X. He shall have power, with the approval of the executive committee, to suspend any professor, or teacher or officer, appointed by the board of trustees during the recess of the board.

XI. He shall attend all meetings of the board of trustees, presenting written reports at the quarterly meeting.

XII. He may speak on any matter under discussion.

XIII. He shall have power, temporarily, to suspend a pupil of the institution whenever he may deem it necessary for the maintenance of discipline, and he shall promptly report all such cases of suspension to the president of the board, whereupon the president shall call a special meeting of the executive committee, as

soon as practicable, to take such action in the case as they may deem desirable. No pupil shall be expelled from the institution for any alleged violation of its rules without the privilege of being heard by the executive committee in his defense.

## ARTICLE XI.

### *Of the Physician.*

The physician shall be appointed annually by the board. He shall visit the institution daily, or as often as is necessary or required, make up recipes for the sick, and perform such other duties in the line of his profession as the principal or executive committee may require. He shall report on the state of his department quarterly, or oftener if required, and make any suggestion he deems proper regarding sanitary regulations and attention to the health of the pupils.

## ARTICLE XII.

### *Of the Pupils.*

I. Every pupil who has not been vaccinated before being received into the institution shall be vaccinated without delay.

II. Pupils honorably dismissed from the institution shall receive a certificate signed by the principal.

III. No pupil shall be excused from recitation, attendance in the chapel, or during the hours of study, except by permission in writing from the principal, and no pupil shall be absent from the institution without his leave in writing.

IV. Pupils shall not be allowed to retain any pocket money, but on admission shall deliver the same to the principal, who shall cause it to be credited on the books of the institution, and returned in such sums as he may deem advisable.

## ARTICLE XIII.

*Of the Steward, Matron and Housekeeper.*

The board of trustees shall appoint a steward, a matron and a housekeeper who, with such assistants as may be needed, shall discharge the duties appropriate to their respective offices, under the general direction of the principal.

## ARTICLE XIV.

*Of the Accountant and Supervisor.*

The board of trustees shall appoint an accountant and a supervisor. The accountant shall keep a complete record of the financial transactions of the institution. He shall submit to the treasurer a statement of the condition of the various accounts in every three months, or whenever requested by the board or executive committee. This office may be filled by a professor or teacher of the institution.

## ARTICLE XV.

*Of Examinations.*

There shall be an annual examination of the pupils on the last day of the term and on such days as the trustees may from time to time appoint.

## ARTICLE XVI.

*Of the Vacation.*

There shall be a vacation from the second Wednesday of June to the third in September, and no other vacation unless otherwise directed by the board.

## ARTICLE XVII.

The trustees may at any time, at any regular quarterly meeting alter, amend or add to these by-laws.



## TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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I. The institution provides for pupils in all respects, traveling expenses, and, in the case of state and pay pupils, clothing excepted, at a rate of \$300 per annum. Clothing will be furnished by the institution, if desired, at an additional charge. "Payments must be guaranteed. Day-pupils will be received at a charge of \$100 per annum, including books and stationery, payable semi-annually in advance."

II. The regular term of admission is at the commencement of the term, which begins the third Wednesday of September. Pupils are received at no other time except in extraordinary cases.

III. No deduction will be made from the annual charge in consequence of absence on any account whatever, except sickness, nor for the vacation.

IV. Satisfactory security will be required for the punctual payment of bills and the suitable clothing for pupils. In case of pupils supported by their parents or friends a bond may be required, the form of which is annexed to this report.

V. The selection of pupils over 12 years of age to be supported at the public expense is made by the Superintendent of Public Instruction at Albany, to whom communication on this subject can be addressed.

Parents having deaf-mute children under 12 years of age and over 5 may secure their admission to the institution as county pupils by certificate of an overseer of the poor or supervisor of the county.



VI. Should objection exist in the admission of any individual, the board may reserve to themselves or their officers a discretionary power to reject the application.

The above terms are to be understood as embracing the entire annual expense to which each pupil is subjected. Stationery and necessary school books are furnished by the institution. No extra charge is made, in case of sickness, for medical attendance, medicine or other necessary provisions.

It is suggested to the friends of the deaf-mute children that the names of familiar objects may be taught them with comparative ease, before their admission, and that the possession of such knowledge in any degree materially facilitates their subsequent advancement. To be able to write an easy hand, or at least to form letters with a pen, is likewise a qualification very desirable. In reference to this subject, it is recommended that the words which constitute writing lessons, or *copies*, preparatory to admission, should be such as have been previously made intelligent to the learner.

In the case of each pupil entering the institution it is desirable to obtain written answers to the following questions. Particular attention to this subject is requested :

1. Name of pupil in full.
2. Residence, town, county, State.
3. When was he born?
4. Where was he born?
5. Was he born deaf?
6. At what age was hearing lost?
7. By what disease or accident did he become deaf?
8. Is the above the physician's opinion?
9. Is the deafness total or partial?
10. Have any attempts been made to communicate instruction?

11. Is there ability to articulate or read on the lips?
12. Is he laboring under any bodily infirmity, defective vision, eruption, malformation of limbs, glandular swelling, rupture, epilepsy, chorea or palsy?
13. Has he shown any signs of mental imbecility, idiocy or insanity?
14. Has he ever used ardent spirits, opium or tobacco?
15. Has he ever been vaccinated or had the small-pox?
16. Has he had the scarlet fever?
17. Has he had the measles?
18. Has he had the mumps?
19. Has he had cerebro-spinal meningitis, brain fever or fits?
20. Has he had the whooping cough?
21. Are there any other cases of deafness in the family, among relatives or ancestors?
22. What is the name of the father?
23. Where was he born?
24. What is the name of the mother?
25. Where was she born?
26. What is the name and postoffice address of the correspondent?
27. What is the occupation of the father?
28. Have either of the parents died?
29. Has a second connection been formed by marriage?
30. Were the parents related before marriage—*e. g.*, cousins?
31. By whom is this information given?

VII. Applications regarding the admission or dismissal of pupils, and correspondence with reference to their support, health education, and all matters pertaining to them, should be addressed to the principal of the institution.

E. B. NELSON,

*Rome, N. Y.*

# Laws and Blank Forms Relating to the Admission of Pupils.

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## CHAPTER 13.

AN ACT in relation to the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Rome.

Passed February 4, 1876, three-fifths being present.

*The people of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :*

Section 1. The Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Rome, is hereby authorized to receive deaf and dumb persons between the ages of twelve and twenty-five years of age, eligible to appointment as State pupils, and who may be appointed to it by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction is authorized to make such appointments to the aforesaid institution, and, in his discretion, to date back the first thirty appointments to the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

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## CHAPTER 325 LAWS OF 1863.

As amended by chapter 213, entitled "An act relative to the care and education of deaf-mutes."

Passed April 29, 1875.

*The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :*

Section 1. Whenever a deaf-mute child under the age of twelve years shall become a charge for its maintenance on any of the towns or counties of this State, or shall be liable to become such



charge, it shall be the duty of the overseer of the poor of the town, or of the supervisors of said county, to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, or in the Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution of the State for the education of deaf-mutes.

§ 2. Any parent, guardian or friend of a deaf-mute child within this State over the age of six years and under the age of twelve years may make application to the overseers of the poor of any town or to any supervisor of the county where such child may be, showing by satisfactory affidavit or other proof that the health, morals or comfort of such child may be endangered or not properly cared for, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such overseer or supervisor to place such child in the New York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, or in Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Instruction of Deaf Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution in the State for the education of deaf-mutes.

§ 3. The children placed in such institution, in pursuance of the foregoing section, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the county from whence they came, provided that such expense shall not exceed three hundred dollars each year, until they attain the age of twelve years, unless the directors of the institution to which the child has been sent shall find that such child is not a proper subject to remain in said institution.

§ 4. The expenses for the board, tuition and clothing for such deaf-mute children placed as aforesaid in said institution, not exceeding the amount of three hundred dollars per year, above



allowed, shall be raised and collected as are other expenses of the county from which such children shall be received; and the bills thereof, properly authenticated by the principal, or one of the other officers of the institution, shall be paid to said institution by the said county; and its county treasurer or chamberlain, as the case may be, is hereby directed to *pay the same on presentation*, so that the amount thereof may be borne by the proper county.

§ 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

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#### CHAPTER 36.

AN ACT to further amend an act, entitled "An act to provide for the care and education of indigent deaf-mutes under the age of twelve years (chapter three hundred and twenty-five of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-three)," passed April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved by the Governor, February 18, 1892; passed, three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:*

Section 1. Section two of chapter three hundred and twenty-five of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as heretofore amended, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

§ 2. Any parent, guardian or friend of a deaf-mute child within this State over the age of five years and under the age of twelve years may make application to the overseer of the poor of any town or to any supervisor of the county where such child may be, showing by satisfactory affidavit or other proof that the health, morals or comfort of such child may be endangered or not properly cared for, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such

overseer or supervisor to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, or in the Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in the Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf at Albany, or in any institution in the State for the education of deaf-mutes, as to which the Board of State Charities shall have made and filed with the Superintendent of Public Instruction a certificate to the effect that said institution has been duly organized and is prepared for the reception and instruction of such pupils.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

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#### CHAPTER 469.

AN Act to amend chapter three hundred and fifty-five of the Laws of eighteen hundred and eighty, entitled "An act relating to the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Rome, New York."

Approved by the Governor, June 1, 1890; passed, three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

Section 1. Section one of chapter three hundred and fifty-five of the Laws of eighteen hundred and eighty, entitled "An act relating to the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Rome, New York," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 1. It shall be lawful for the Superintendent of Public Instruction to continue at the Central New York Institution of Deaf-Mutes at Rome, New York for a period not exceeding three

years, for the purpose of pursuing a course of studies in the higher branches of learning, such pupils, not exceeding twenty in number, as may have completed their full term of instruction and who may be recommended by the trustees of said institution.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

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#### CHAPTER 615

AN ACT to amend section nine of title one of chapter five hundred and fifty-five of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the general acts relating to public instruction."

Passed June 10, 1886, three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :*

Section 1. Section nine of title one of chapter five hundred and fifty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the general acts relating to public instruction," is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

§ 9. All deaf and dumb persons resident in this State, and upwards of twelve years of age, who shall have been resident in this State for three years immediately preceding the application, or, if a minor, whose parent or parents, or, if an orphan, whose nearest friend shall have been resident in this State for three years immediately preceding the application, shall be eligible to appointment as State pupils in one of the deaf and dumb institutions of this State, authorized by law to receive such pupils ; and all blind persons of suitable age and similar qualifications shall be eligible to appointment to the institution for the blind in the city of New York or in the village of Batavia, as follows: All



such as are residents of the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond, shall be sent to the Institution for the Blind in the city of New York; those who reside in other counties of the State shall be sent to the Institution for the Blind in the village of Batavia. All such appointments, with the exception of those to the Institution for the Blind in the village of Batavia, shall be made by the Superintendent of Public Instruction upon application, and in those cases in which, in his opinion, the parents or guardians of the applicants are able to bear a portion of the expense, he may impose conditions whereby some proportionate share of expense of educating and clothing such pupils shall be paid by their parents, guardians or friends in such manner and at such times as the superintendent shall designate, which conditions he may modify from time to time, if he shall deem it expedient to do so.

§ 2. The provisions of this act shall not apply to or affect the New York State Institution for the Blind, located at Batavia New York.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.



Blank forms for the Admission of County Pupils.

APPLICATION.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Town of.....or  
any Supervisor of the County of.....

Application is hereby made by.....  
[father, mother, guardian or friend,] of.....  
[deaf-mute,] who resides in the town of... ..county  
of.....and State of New York for the placing of  
said deaf-mute in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-  
Mutes at Rome; said deaf-mute being.....years of age on  
the.....day of....., 19.., and the reason of this ap-  
plication is, that the health, morals and comfort of such deaf-mute  
may be endangered or not properly cared for by an omission to  
obtain such admission.

[Signature.].....

AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF NEW YORK,        }  
COUNTY OF.....        } ss.:

.....being duly sworn, says he resides in  
the town of.....in the county of.....  
that he is the [father, mother or friend] of.....  
who is a deaf-mute, and was.....years of age on the.....  
day of .. .., 19.. That said.....[deaf  
mute] resides with deponent in said town; that the health,  
morals and comfort of said .....[deaf-mute] are endan-  
gered, and he can not be properly cared for in the place or situ-

ation he now is, and that it is desirable to place such deaf-mute in some institution in the State of New York where deaf-mutes are properly cared for, and as provided by law.

.....  
Sworn before me, this.....day of }  
....., 19 }

CERTIFICATE.

*To be granted by Supervisor or Overseer to be sent to the Institution.*

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
COUNTY OF..... } ss.:

I have this day selected.....  
of the town of....., county of....., son  
[or daughter] of....., and who was born on the  
....day of..... 19 , as a County Pupil in the Cen-  
tral New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Rome, for the term  
of.....yrs.....mos.....days, from the  
.....day of .....19 , to the.....day of  
... ..19 (he being then 12 years of age), to be  
educated and supported therein during that period, at the expense  
of the county of... ..in conformity with the  
provisions of chapter 36, Laws of 1892, amending chapter 213,  
Laws of 1875; amending section 2 of chapter 325, Laws of 1863;  
as amended by chapter 180 of the Laws of 1870, and chapter 548  
of the Laws of 1871.

.....Overseer  
of the Poor of the town of....., or  
.....  
Supervisor of the county of.....

Dated....., 19

# Form of Application for the Admission of Pupils of Twelve Years of Age or over.

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## APPLICATION.

*To the Managers of the Central New York Institution for the  
Instruction for Deaf-Mutes, at Rome, Oneida County, N. Y.:*

The undersigned, desiring to procure the admission of.....  
.....as a State pupil, into the institution  
above named, would submit the following statement of facts:

State the real and full name of applicant.

Answer .....

State the residence of applicant as follows:

State .....

County .....

Town or city .....

(NOTE.—Name street and number.)

How long has the applicant lived in the state of New York?

Answer .....

How long in the county above named?

Answer .....

State full name of parents, guardians or nearest relative of  
applicant.

Answer .....

State the residence of the above named parents, guardian or  
nearest relative, as follows:

State .....

County .....

Town or city .....

State how long the above named parents, guardian, or nearest relative have lived in the State of New York.

Answer ,.....

How long in the county above named?

Answer .....

When was the applicant born?

Answer .....

State where .....

Is the applicant of good moral character; free from disease; and does he possess intellectual faculties capable of instruction;

Answer .....

Has the applicant ever been a pupil in any institution for the .....and, if so, what one and for how long?

Answer .....

Has the applicant, or the parents, relatives or guardian above named sufficient pecuniary ability to pay for any portion of the board, tuition, or clothing of said applicant at said institution?

Answer .....

State any other fact or facts connected with the history of applicant that will aid in determining this application.

Answer .....

.....

.....

.....

Dated at....., this.....day of.....19.

NOTE.—It is desired that the application and affidavit be made by the parents, guardian or some relative or applicant, but when not practicable so to do, may be made by a party who has knowledge of the facts. If not made by the parent, state how the person making the application became conversant with the facts.



STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
COUNTY OF ..... } ss.:

The undersigned, being duly sworn, says that ..... is the parent, guardian or relative of applicant above named, and that the above statement, signed by ....., is true to the best of .....knowledge and belief.

Sworn to before me this ..... }  
day of ....., 19..... }

*Certificate of Alderman, Supervisor, Town Clerk, or Overseer of the Poor.*

The undersigned hereby certifies that he has satisfactory evidence for believing that the foregoing statement is correct, and would recommend the application to the favorable consideration of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

*To the Honorable. ....*

*Superintendent of Public Instruction, Albany, N. Y.:*

The undersigned hereby recommend that the above named applicant.....at.....  
.....for the term of.....years from  
.....and that clothing be furnished by.....  
.....

*Principal or Superintendent.*

*Form of bond.*

Know all men by these presents, that we.....of  
.....in the county of.....of  
.....in the county of.....and State  
of.....and.....of.....in

the county of.....and State of.....are held and firmly bound unto.....the treasurer of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes and his successors in office, in the sum of.....dollars, for which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals. Dated at.....this..... day of.....A. D.....

Whereas.....of.....in the county of .....and State of.... has been or is about to be admitted as a pupil in the institution aforesaid.

Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is such that if the above named obligators shall well and truly pay, during the continuance of the said..... as such pupil, the sum of three hundred dollars per annum for .....board and tuition, semi-annually in advance, and shall also pay on demand all sums charged to the account of said.....; for money or necessary articles furnished to said..... and shall also pay interest on each bill from and after the time it shall become due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

.....[L. s.]  
.....[L. s.]

Sealed and delivered }  
in presence of }

.....

## SITUATION OF THE INSTITUTION.

The institution is located very centrally in the State, at Rome, in Oneida county, and is directly accessible from all points on the New York Central and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh railroads; from points on the Utica and Black River and Adirondack railroads to Utica, and thence by the Central; from south-central points by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad to Utica or Syracuse; thence by the Central to Rome; also via the New York, Ontario and Western railroad from Clinton.

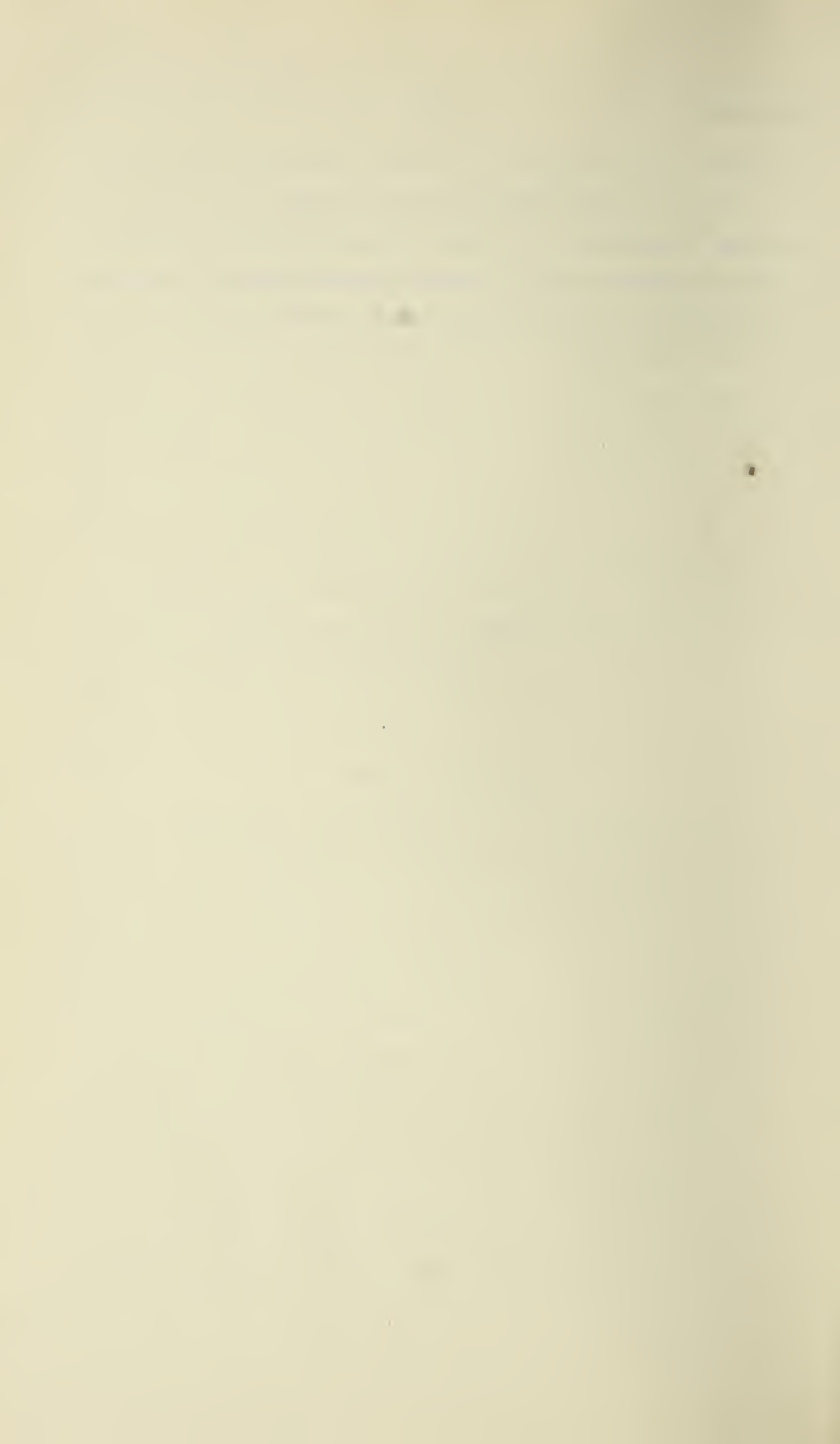
The institution buildings, consisting of three large, well-lighted and ventilated brick buildings, with the necessary out buildings for shops and hospitals, are situated on Madison street, on a plot of six and a half acres, in a healthy vicinity.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes was incorporated in 1875 and has been in successful operation since. Pupils of 5 years of age and upward are received from all parts of the State of New York, at the expense of the State. They are given instruction in the various branches of education by methods adapted to their requirements as individuals. The school has a corps of experienced teachers and is otherwise well officered. The articulation department is well equipped for all calls that may be made upon it. The institution employs the kindergarten method for its very young pupils. Instruction is given to the boys in various forms of handicraft, and the girls are taught general sewing, dressmaking and light housework. The buildings are lighted by electricity and heated by steam. The hospital is a building by itself, separate from the other

buildings. The institution is a refined, progressive school for the education of the deaf, and all persons knowing of deaf children are earnestly requested to write to the principal, that they may be placed under instruction at once. Address all communications regarding the admission of pupils to Edward B. Nelson, Principal. —















COL. J. WESLEY JONES,

President and founder of the U. S. Volunteer Life Saving Corps of life savers from drowning in inland waters and at coastwise watering places, who has devoted a great portion of his time and labors for several years in developing and extending the life-saving work in New York and in other States; 2,811 lives have thus been saved of record by the U. S. V. L. S. C. in seven years.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## U. S. Volunteer Life Saving Corps

(INLAND WATERS)

FOR THE

### DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK

For the Year 1900.

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TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 14, 1901.

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ALBANY:

JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.

1901.



# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 21.

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## IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 14, 1901.

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### ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

U. S. Volunteer Life Saving Corps (Inland Waters)  
For the Department of New York

FOR THE YEAR 1900.

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STATE OF NEW YORK—EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

ALBANY, *January* 14, 1901.

*To the Legislature:*

I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the U. S. Volunteer Life Saving Corps (inland waters) for the department of New York, the same being for the year 1900.

B. B. ODELL, JR.





# REPORT.

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OFFICE OF THE U. S. VOLUNTEER LIFE SAVING CORPS,

INLAND WATERS, DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK,

63-65 PARK ROW, N. Y. CITY, *January 1, 1901.*

To His Excellency BENJAMIN B. ODELL, JR., *Governor of New York:*

Dear Sir.—The Directors of the United States Volunteer Life Savings Corps (inland waters) for the Department of New York beg leave to report as follows:

## An Ever Growing Work.

A constant increase in our force of active expert swimmers and life saving stations, has been kept up from the beginning of our humane work, ten years since, until the close of the season of 1900.

Wherever it has been developed by active and energetic men, it has shown its great power for good in so many ways, that establishments of crews are constantly demanded in other places along our waterways by their citizens. Many of our members migrating in their business or pleasure seekings find themselves at points without a station, and immediately call for authority to organize a life saving crew, and petition for life saving supplies. By this means our humane work is constantly extending into other states, and is spreading far and wide as fast as the humane people of those States, or their city authorities, or their legislators furnish them with supplies.

In the absence of legislative aid, the work of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps has been very much restricted in this State.

We have been unable to send highly educated instructors and expert swimmers to visit our life saving stations in all parts of the State, to teach the art of rescuing and resuscitating the apparently drowned in the most approved modern methods. So far as it has been possible, we have given such instruction in and around New York harbor, and the bays and sounds and rivers immediately connected therewith. For this purpose, and for the furnishing of life saving supplies for all over the State, the humane citizens of New York have been generously contributing. But the rapid growth and extent of the work, with its constantly increasing demands, is too much and is too widely extended to be entirely dependent upon private subscriptions.

### State Aid Should Be Given

so that small stations remote from centres of population shall be furnished with proper life saving appliances, not only for citizens of their own immediate neighborhood, but for the ever moving thousands of visitors on their summer outings, who may chance their way.

### There are New Developments of Utility

opening up every year in the Volunteer Life Saving Corps work.

*First.*—We were confined to a small radius around the city of New York, its bays and the Sound, and a short way up the Hudson.

*Second.*—With a small appropriation we spread up the Hudson, and over the great central lakes of the State.



*Third.*—To the great bordering lakes of Erie and Ontario.

*Fourth.*—To the important lakes of the Adirondacks, including Lake George, where we have forty-three stations, under the direction of Commodore W. H. Tippetts, and Vice-Commodore C. H. Burhans.

*Fifth.*—Came the canals, a stretch of 610 miles with over 1100 bridges and many feeders, to be supplied with life saving apparatus. This work is yet very incomplete for want of funds.

*Sixth.*—Came the canal boats. An experiment of a few of these boats the past season which carry our life saving appliances up through the canals northward to Whitehall and Lake Champlain, and through the canals westward to Lake Erie, have been very satisfactory and have developed a wide-open field for usefulness.

### The Tug Boat Service.

*Seventh.*—Eight tugs in New York harbor have Volunteer Life Saving Crews organized on board. Two of them distinguished themselves this year, by saving lives from capsized boats in New York bay far away from other help. One of them picked up six castaways afar out to sea by the Fishing Banks, and one—the “Grisselde” rescued eight lives at the Hoboken fire.

### Seven Yachting Sloops

*Eighth.*—Owned by young men in New York city, have crews of our Life Saving Corps in charge and with our life saving appliances on board. They have done very effective life saving work while cruising about the waters of the Hudson and the Sound for pleasure. A very notable one was far up the Sound where an exhausted party of four was rescued by our boys just in the nick of time, by Captain J. H. Hayden, V. L. S. C., and his crew.



### But Our Means Have Not Permitted

us to venture far into these opening fields of usefulness. We have been compelled to "hug close to shore," and to do the most we could with what our humane friends have contributed to our aid, doing as much as possible with dimes where dollars were required for the work.

### But Really What Are Dollars to Human Lives?

The Volunteer Life Saving Corps members have in the year of 1900 a record of 684 lives in the waters of New York State alone, and a record of 2711 in seven years. This has developed a heroic bravery in more than 2000 youths and men, who have been on the instant ever ready and willing to risk their own lives to save others from perishing in the angry floods. The value of this service cannot be estimated in dollars.

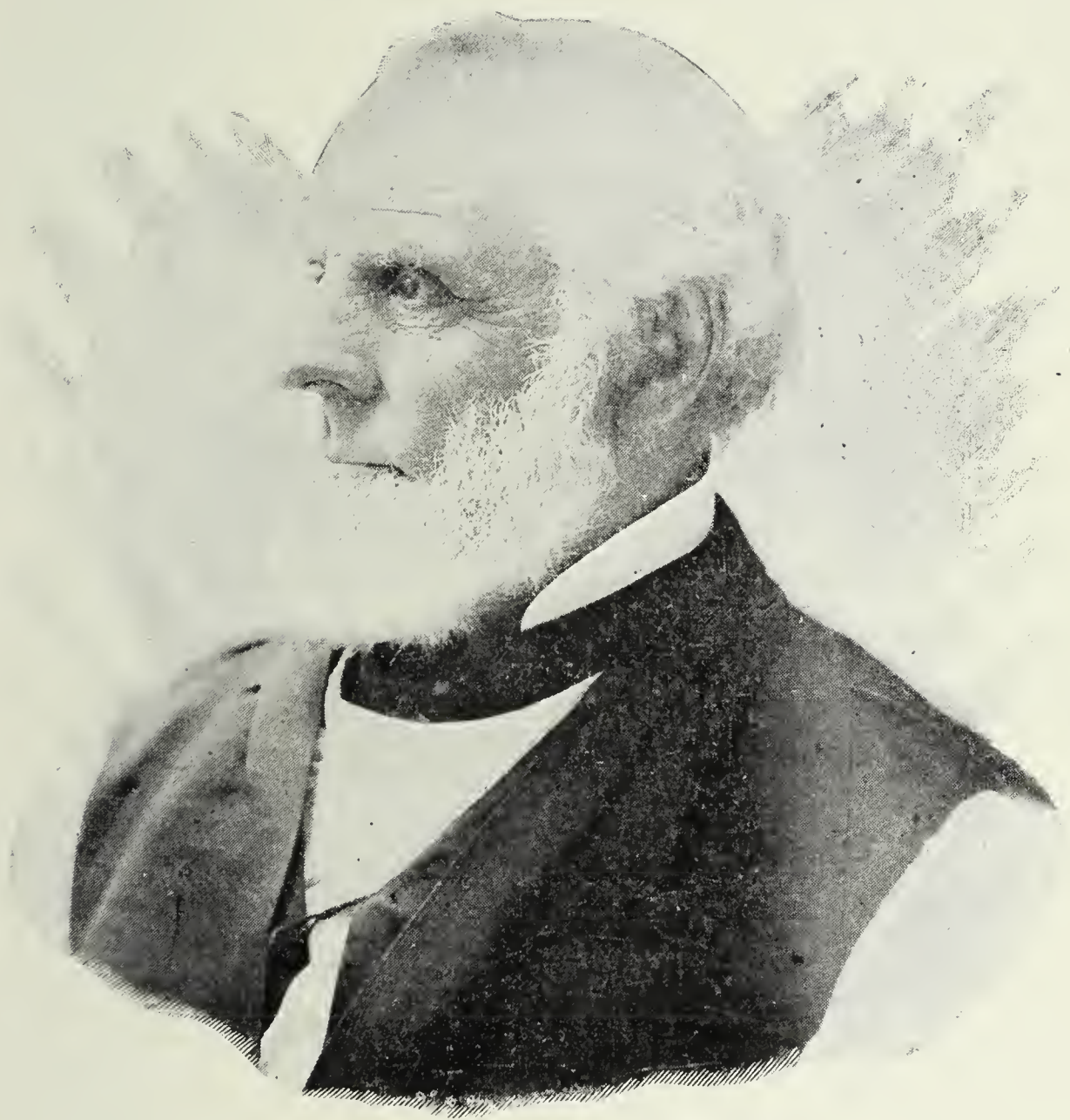
Is not this heroism in our young boys worthy of encouragement and development.

They do this not for money, but for the pride and honor and self consciousness of doing a noble act worthy of their manhood, and of the admiration of their fellow men, and the approbation of the Almighty God.

Is not this life saving work thus a developer of high and noble aims in life, an uplifting force toward the highest and the best that is possible to human endeavor?

We look upon this as one of the most satisfying fruits of our great work.

"For what greater love hath any man shown than that he risk his life for his friend," and these that are saved by the V. L. S. C. members are more often total strangers to the rescuer, and



RT. REV. F. DON HUNTINGTON, D. D.,  
Bishop of Central Diocese of New York.

This aged veteran of the cross has long been distinguished for earnest labors for the church and for all philanthropies that tend for the bettering and the uplifting of humanity. The worthy Bishop has long been an active honorary member of the U. S. Volunteer Life Saving Corps.





often are so dazed, that they depart without even giving their names, or expressing a "thank you" to those who have restored them to life and friends and home.

### For All This Noble Service

the Volunteer Life Saver asks no pay. He only asks that his heroic work shall be recognized. His name be enrolled upon the State scroll of honor, that he shall have awarded him an honor medal when he deserves it, and that he shall be furnished with life saving buoys and such appliances as life ladders, life lines, and life boats, whenever needed in perilous waters. Could he ask less for his ever watchful care over the lives of others? Should less be granted him?

The grinding struggle through which we have had to pass to maintain and keep up with the natural and necessary extension of this great humane work can scarcely be better exemplified than the bare statement of the fact, that in no year of its existence since the first, has it had a whole dollar for each of its expert membership to be expended for instruction in resuscitation and organization; for life saving supplies; for summer and winter stations in open waters; for life-boats and for our wooden balls for carrying life lines out to drowning men on skating and ice cutting fields throughout the State. We need annually \$10,000. We have never yet had higher than six thousand dollars from any source, and more often less. Hence the limitations of our work, which could be made so far and wide extended, as above indicated, as to be the means of saving more than a thousand lives every year.

### Our Medicine Chests.

The genius of one of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps members of several years experience and the generosity of a friend has



furnished us with a small number of admirable medical chests for most dangerous points.

These chests contain a supply of the most approved medicines needed in extreme cases, where a delay for a physician might lose a life. We would like to supply a hundred of these at so many important stations over the State, if we could raise the means. It has in a glass door in full view our celebrated illustrated rescue and resuscitation card, which placed in ferry houses and on river piers, and in yacht club houses, wherever permission can be obtained, has been the means of saving so many lives after rescue from the water. Who will contribute for this special purpose a "medicine chest fund?"

### **Our Rescue and Resuscitation Cards**

have been a great success. We have distributed thousands of them in our own State. They have been called for in other States, and in foreign countries they have been reproduced. They should be pasted in every watering place hotel, and in every steamboat, and on every pier, and they will be as fast as our means will permit.

### **General Education in Swimming,**

a duty of parents and schools and of the army and navy and of the merchant marine.

It has been a strenuous part of our work by addresses; by our writings and publications; and by personal appeals to inculcate the importance of swimming being taught the children, as a healthy athletic exercise and as a matter of safety from dangers by water in their peregrinations through life.

### To Boards of Education.

We urge the importance of swimming pools in the basements of all new school houses, and until that could be done, the use of certain days set apart for the instruction of the scholars of the public schools in the free public baths of the city. To our great joy, the committee on athletic exercises of the New York city schools for the year of 1900, unanimously adopted a resolution, that male and female swimming teachers be appointed to eleven of the free city baths of the city of New York, and that certain hours be set apart for the instruction of all the children of the public schools in swimming.

This order has been faithfully carried out all through the vacation period, with the result, that thousands of children are now able to take care of themselves in the water, and may be so perfected by able teachers in the open waters in the summer of 1901, that they will be able not only to protect their own lives in future, but be able to protect others who may be in danger of drowning.

This great object lesson of the Board of Education of the city of New York will be far reaching in its influence and will soon be emulated by every important city in the Union.

### Our Success in the U. S. Navy.

They who go down to the great waters in ships, one would think, would instinctively consider a knowledge of swimming a pre-requisite of their calling, but it is not so, and hundreds of sailors both in our merchant marine and in our United States Navy were, until a recent order of the Government, unable to swim.

A happy incident in the work of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps, attracting the attention of a brilliant wide-awake United States officer, commanding the great war steamer Oregon produced this wonderful result—another exhibition of “how great oaks from little acorns grow.”

After the great war ship Oregon had steamed her wonderful journey around the continent, and fought her splendid fight in Cuban waters, she came to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to outfit for the Philippines.

She had on board a hero who had with great personal risk to his own life, rescued a woman from drowning in New York waters, and for whom the Volunteer Life Saving Corps had an honor medal in waiting. Learning of his position on the ship, the President of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps, called upon Captain Barker then in command, asking the privilege of presenting the medal on board as an incentive to the other sailors.

At a given hour the men were all piped to the quarter deck. Captain Barker now, we are very happy to say, after another brilliant campaign in eastern waters—rear admiral in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, joined heartily in the exercises and made a speech of approval urging the importance of every sailor knowing how to swim, and virtually issued an order that every sailor, officer and man aboard the ship, be drilled in swimming at every port at which his ship should stop. “I want to be able,” said he, “when I get to the Philippines to report that there is not a man aboard the Oregon who is not able to swim.”

That order was carried out, and on his report to Washington of the facts, accompanied with a recommendation that swimming be made a regular educational drill for all officers and sailors in the United States Navy. The recommendation struck such



practicable business men as Secretary Long and President McKinley, as so timely and important, that an order was immediately issued commanding that "at the naval academy and on all school ships, and on every United States vessel anywhere in commission, swimming should be taught as a part of the regular drill." Thus a great national order of navy education was the direct outgrowth of the presentation of an honor medal by the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps to an humble sailor on the great steam war ship Oregon, the pride and glory of the American people.

### Our Work in the Philippines.

*The United States Army has as yet*, officially taken no steps in this direction, but several of our Volunteer Life Saving Corps members, formerly of our New York and New Jersey crews, have sent for our organization papers, and have already in three United States Volunteer Regiments, established life saving crews for the special purpose of giving instruction in swimming, rescuing, and resuscitating the apparently drowned, as they lose almost as many men by drowning in the many streams and lagoons of Luzon, as they do by bullets.

We hope ere long to see such an order issued to the Army as has been to the Navy in this regard.

### The Merchant Marine,

having no commanding organization by which any orders could be enforced, seems now almost a hopeless case, but such a common sense requirement must sooner or later win the judgment of owners and captains of vessels, so that individually and finally all, by common consent, will make it a condition of the shipment of a sailor that he know how to swim.



Thus our work goes bravely on, without means to do what we would, and see daily ought to be done, we plod along earnestly as we can, doing whatever our hands find ready to do, as far as the means furnished by our humane sympathizers and friends enable us. Happy at the already great results which have followed our feeble efforts and limited means.

### To the Officers and Members

of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps—several thousands in number—we owe a debt of gratitude for their faithfulness to duty and their high sense of honor to the organization, by which they stand by it through prosperity and in adversity, ever ready to save a life from disaster and to make happy a home. Unselfish, without thought of money, or price, all for honor and the consciousness of performing a noble Godlike deed.

### Estimates.

In our former annual reports, we have submitted estimates in detail of what we really needed to carry on our work. These continue with little variation from year to year, as new additional stations, and the natural wear and tear of material about equalizes the annual demand upon our resources.

### Instruction and Drilling

in the essential parts of the work of rescue and resuscitating the apparently drowned, is a very necessary part of our work. We could not send such expert teachers over the upper and western parts of the State of New York this year, because we had not funds to pay them, and the lesson of indebtedness which we incurred in the years when we had no funds at all, has compelled us to keep strictly within our means.

Next year the beginning of the new century, we trust we shall be able to cover all our work with able instructors, which will encourage all our members, and give a new impetus to the corps elsewhere, and further its usefulness as an effective and permanent life saving institution.

**Certificate of the Board of Directors of the U. S. Volunteer Life Saving Corps of the Department of New York (Inland Waters), 1900.**

This is to certify that the regular annual meeting of the Board was held in their office, 60 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 1st of October, A. D., 1900, due notice having been given, and was adjourned to meet on the 29th day of December following, in the general office of the Association in the World building, in New York. On that day the following directors, officers, and executive board were duly elected: Hon. James R. Howe for five years, Com. Theodore Krombach for one year. The terms of the Board now stand as follows: Hon. James R. Howe for five years, John Wesley Jones for four years, Joseph Wentworth White for three years, Com. Thomas Smith for two years, Hon. Henry E. Abell for one year, Com. Theodore Krombach for one year.

The following officers were elected for the year 1901: John Wesley Jones, president; Joseph Wentworth White, treasurer; Thomas Smith, secretary.

The president, treasurer and secretary were duly elected to act as an executive committee with full power to conduct the work of the association for the year 1901.

## Expenditures Legal Year—October 1, 1899, to October 1, 1900.

Cost of service in expert instructors and life saving supplies .....	\$6,552 85
Contributions by friends of the cause.....	\$4,844 79
Deficiency due manufacturers and employees.....	\$1,708 16

### Volunteer Services Contributed.

Contributions of services by president, directors, and friends—455 days, free at low estimate.....	\$2,275 00
Whole cost of service 1900.....	<u>\$8,827 95</u>

### The Property of the Association.

Our effects furnished to our officers and men in active service consist of boats, metallic and cork and rubber life-preservers, silver and bronze badges of office, buttons for privates of life saving crews, flags, burgees and signs for stations and boats, subject to our recall and transfer, are at cost price.

Distributed in 1894.....	\$1,995 15
Distributed in 1895.....	2,782 30
Distributed in 1896.....	464 00
Distributed in 1897.....	850 00
Distributed in 1898.....	2,167 52
Distributed in 1899.....	1,294 91
Distributed in 1900.....	1,864 90
Value of boats.....	585 00
Office furniture and fixtures.....	275 00
	<u>\$12,278 78</u>





HON. SILAS B. DUTCHER,

Ex-Appraiser Port of New York, Ex-Canal Commissioner, State of New York.

President of the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn, N. Y. Honorary member of the  
U. S. Volunteer Life Saving Corps.





### Honor Medals Awarded to Heroes.

The honorary medals awarded for heroic rescues from drowning in the waters of the state of New York were as follows:

Awarded in 1894, to October 1st.....	73
Awarded in 1895, to October 1st.....	123
Awarded in 1896, to October 1st.....	90
Awarded in 1897, to October 1st.....	108
Awarded in 1898, to October 1st.....	150
Awarded in 1899, to October 1st.....	113
Awarded in 1900, to October 1st.....	148
<hr/>	
Total number awarded in seven years.....	805

Whole number of lives saved directly by Volunteer Life Saving Corps men and our officers as follows:

Whole number in 1894.....	153
Whole number in 1895.....	265
Whole number in 1896.....	215
Whole number in 1897 .....	353
Whole number in 1898.....	573
Whole number in 1899.....	468
Whole number in 1900.....	684
<hr/>	

Whole number of lives saved to October 1, 1900..... 2711

This association has not been engaged in any other business than that which is set forth in the original certificate of incorporation.

J. WESLEY JONES,

*President of U. S. Volunteer Life Saving Corps.*

THOMAS SMITH,

*Secretary of U. S. Volunteer Life Saving Corps.*

WORLD BUILDING,  
NEW YORK, *December 29, 1900.*

On the date foregoing, before me, a notary public of Kings county and New York city, J. Wesley Jones and Thomas Smith, who are personally known to me and who signed the foregoing certificate in my presence, and on oath each declared the same

LYMAN L. SELTERS,

[SEAL.] *Notary Public Kings County and New York County.*

### Our Accounts Are Open to Inspection

At all times by the officers of the State or by our contributors in person from the first dollar expended in its service by the act of appropriation of the Legislature of 1894, until now, with the proper vouchers for every dollar expended, not only of monies appropriated by the State, but also of that contributed by our liberal and humane friends.

### The State Board of Honorary Members.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Vice-President of the United States.

Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff, Lieutenant-Governor of New York.

Hon. James A. Roberts, ex-Comptroller State of New York.

Ex-Governor Alonzo B. Cornell, Ithaca, New York.

Hon. John Palmer, ex-Secretary of State of New York.

Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, mayor of Greater New York.

Hon. F. W. Wurster, ex-mayor of Brooklyn.

Hon. Geo. E. Warner, mayor of Rochester.

Hon. Charles T. Saxton, ex-Lieutenant-Governor, Clyde, N. Y.

Hon. Chas. R. Skinner, Superintendent of Public Instruction of New York.

Hon. Chas. G. Wilson, ex-president of Health Board of New York city.

Hon. Wm. Murphy, President of Health Board of Greater New York.

Hon. Silas B. Dutcher, president of Hamilton Trust Company.

Hon. Henry R. Heath, vice-president of Anglers' Association, St. Lawrence river.

Hon. W. H. Lyon, United States Indian Commissioner.

Hon. Henry A. Powell, register of arrears, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hon. J. Ryder Cary, Hudson, N. Y.

Hon. H. W. Alden, city judge, Hudson, N. Y.

Gen. J. V. Meserole, president of Williamsburgh Savings Bank.

Gen. Jas. McLeer, commanding Third Brigade, National Guard.

Gen. W. S. C. Wiley, ex-quartermaster-general, New York.

Hon. R. P. Grant, banker, Clayton, N. Y.

Hon. Geo. E. Waldo, commissioner of records, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hon. James Rodwell, ex-fire commissioner, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hon. Francis E. Clark, ex-assemblyman, of New York.

Hon. Joseph Aspinall, county judge of Kings.

Hon. J. A. Hennessy, ex-assemblyman of New York.

Hon. Carll S. Burr, Commack, L. I.

Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., LL.D., bishop diocese of New York.

Hon. A. W. Kennedy, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hon. Edward F. Fallows, assemblyman of New York.

Hon. David F. Davis, senator, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hon. James R. Howe, member of congress, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hon. Francis J. Malloy, ex-mayor of Troy, N. Y.

Henry T. Nason, county judge, Troy, N. Y.

Samuel T. Betts, president Central New York Horticultural Society, Syracuse, N. Y.



Hon. L. W. Beasley, president Maritime Association of the port of New York.

Rt. Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D.D., bishop central diocese of New York.

Rt. Rev. Wm. C. Doane, S. T. D., bishop diocese of Albany, N. Y.

Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the Christian Advocate, New York.

Rev Thomas O. Conant, D. D., editor of The Examiner, New York.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rev. D. H. Greer, D. D., St. Bartholomew's Madison avenue. New York city.

Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., president Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Rev. A. C. Dixon, D. D., Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, D. D., St. James' Church, Madison avenue, New York.

Rev. H. M. Warren, D. D., Central Park Baptist Church, New York.

Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, D. D., Pilgrim Church, Madison avenue, New York city.

Rev. S. T. Willis, D. D., Second Church Disciples of Christ, New York.

Rev. B. Drachman, D. D., Zichron Ephraim, New York city.

Rev. S. Wiese, D. D., B'nai Jeshurun, Madison avenue, New York.

Rev. R. J. Downey, D. D., St. John's M. E. Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hon. Geo. B. Swain, Trenton, New Jersey.

Hon. H. C. Loudenslager, M. C., Woodbury, New Jersey.

Hon. S. H. Grey, Camden, New Jersey.

Hon. Wm. A. M. Mack, mayor of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Hon. R. Wayne Parker, M. C., Newark, New York.

Hon. Foster M. Voorhees, Governor of State of New Jersey.

Hon. Frank L. Ten Broeck, mayor of Asbury Park, New Jersey.

Hon. Franklin B. Murphy, Newark, New Jersey.

Hon. James Smith, Jr., United States senator, Newark, N. J.

Hon. Wm. D. Daly, Hoboken, New Jersey

Hon. David O. Watkins, Woodbury, New Jersey.

### **Roster of Commodores in the V. L. S. C. Service, State of New York (Inland Waters).**

Commodore Chas. W. Disbrow, New York Harbor Division.

Commodore Theodore Krombach, Brooklyn Division.

Commodore Thomas Smith, Jamaica Bay Division.

Commodore J. C. Bishop, Great South Bay Division.

Commodore U. B. Howell, Greater Peconic Bay Division.

Commodore A. H. Jones, Shelter Island Division.

Commodore A. Sterling Wallace, Sag Harbor Division.

Commodore W. H. Blakemore, Yonkers Division.

Commodore John M. Terwilliger, Sing Sing Division.

Commodore Harry H. Denike, Peekskill Division.

Commodore R. B. Hoos, Schodack Landing Division.

Commodore C. B. Herrick, Upper Hudson Division.

Commodore R. J. Brown, East Adirondack Division.

Commodore W. F. Tippitts, Caldwell, Lake George Division.

Commodore Wm. H. Forkey, Lake Champlain Division.

Commodore John Harding, Saranac Lake Division.

Commodore J. C. Thompson, Blue Mountain Lake Division.  
Commodore Linson deF. Jennings, Chautauqua Lake Division.  
Commodore C. H. Bennitt, Raquette Lake Division.  
Commodore Jos. H. Soper, Fulton Chain Lakes Division.  
Commodore C. F. Happ, Thousand Islands First Division.  
Commodore Chas. Duclon, Thousand Islands Second Division.  
Commodore Allan R. Lype, Oneida Lake Division.  
Commodore Chas. Demong, Onondaga Lake Division.  
Commodore Fred R. Krebs, Skaneateles Lake Division.  
Commodore Thos. E. Davis, Owasco Lake Division.  
Commodore Romeyn R. Candee, Cayuga Lake, North Division.  
Commodore H. Bergholtz, Cayuga Lake, South Division.  
Commodore Frank M. Andrews, Rochester Division.  
Commodore C. S. Coddington, Seneca Lake Division.  
Commodore George G. Smith, Canandaigua Lake Division.  
Commodore W. H. Whitfield, Keuka Lake Division.  
Commodore Fred P. Brummagin, Conesus Lake Division.  
Commodore Nelson W. Edwards, Buffalo Division.  
Commodore George Barclay Powell, Oswego Division.  
Commodore P. A. Ferry, Rockaway Beach Division.  
These commands range from 8 to 43 stations each.

### Roster of Vice-Commodores.

Vice-Commodore Frank Koch, Audubon Division.  
Vice-Commodore W. W. Wilson, Coney Island & Jamaica Bay.  
Vice-Commodore Fred C. Williams, Glenwood, Yonkers.  
Vice-Commodore Chas. T. Burhans, Lake George Division.  
Vice-Commodore Lee Richmond, Rochester Division.  
Vice-Commodore C. M. Crippens, Chautauqua Lake Division.



### The State Canals.

There are annually a great many lives lost in the canals and its basins and feeders, and in our previous reports we have labored to show the importance of a thorough organization of the bridge tenders with others in each neighborhood as crews of life savers, to be supplied with life saving appliances, ready at all times and at a moments notice to rescue the drowning.

But to do this it is necessary to employ an expert organizer to cover the 600 miles and more of canals, with their over 1,100 bridges.

### The Mohawk River.

The Chenango, the Susquehanna, the Allegany, the Chemung and the Genesee rivers yearly furnish records of drownings, many of which could be saved, with a proper extension of our service over their waters. We are annually extending our service over them as fast as means for the work is obtained.

### Our Wooden Balls for Ice Fields.

We distribute to all crews desiring them, our wooden ice balls, which carry a line to any distance over the ice to a drowning person. There is no waterside or waterway in the State of New York where the people will form a life saving crew that will not be welcomed to the rolls of the V. L. S. C. and be furnished with life saving supplies. If the legislature will not grant the funds, we will appeal to the magnanimity of our humane friends. If we have not means to do what we would, we will at least do what we can and abide our time for just recognition by the lovers of humanity.



## U. S. VOLUNTEER LIFE SAVING CORPS SCROLL OF HONOR. Honor Medals Awarded 1900.

1. J. HENRY GOODWIN, New Rochelle Harbor, August 14, 1899.—Plunged into the water, and, after swimming two hundred feet, dove for and brought to the surface two boys who had fallen from a rowboat and had gone down.

2. CHAS. H. HERBERT, Long Dock, Stapleton, S. I., October 28, 1899.—Rescued John Walsh, who, in temporary insanity, attempted suicide.

3. CHAS. J. DOBERT, Flushing Bay, August 27, 1899.—Jumped from sloop yacht Pirate and rescued Peter O'Brien after a hard struggle, as the man had jumped from a ferry-boat and was trying to commit suicide.

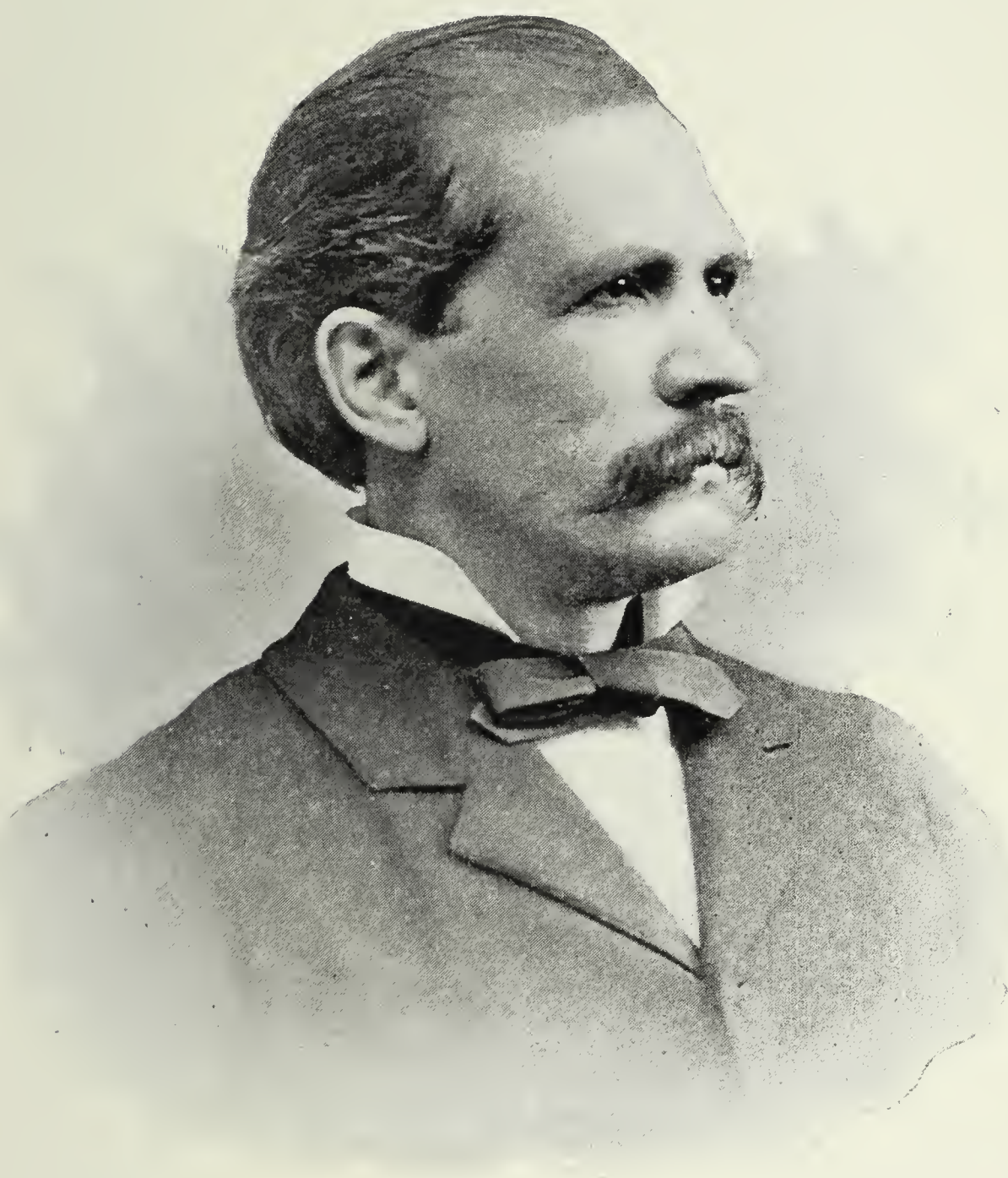
4. ERMETS MALLER, Old Mill, Jamaica Bay, January 1, 1900.—Rescued, with the aid of a boat-hook and V. L. S. C. buoy, Thomas Thompson, of Old Mill, who had broken through the ice.

5. CRONK ROGERS, Oneida Lake, November 29, 1900.—Assisted in the rescue from drowning of Daniel Thomas and Nelson Smith about one mile from shore.

6. LEVERETT CHAPPELL, Oneida Lake, November 29, 1899.—Assisted in the rescue from drowning of Daniel Thomas and Nelson Smith about one mile from shore.

7. CHAS. CLINTON GLADWIN, Great South Bay, September 4, 1899.—Rushed into the water, swam out and rescued a boy, Adolph Capelle, who lost his balance while bathing and was carried out by the tide.

8. CORA V. O'GRADY, First Oswego River Level, January 8, 1900.—Caught the hand of Joseph Siebert, and, by main force, pulled him from the water; in skating backwards he had struck



HON. GEORGE E. WALDO,

Ex-Assemblyman, Commissioner of Records, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Director of the U. S. Volunteer Life Savings Corps (inland waters).





thin ice and gone through, and, as the ice was very thin and slippery, it made the rescue very difficult.

9. MICHAEL J. O'LOUGHLIN, foot of Amity street, Brooklyn, February 25, 1900.—Jumped into the icy waters of the East river, and after a half hour struggle with wind and tide, succeeded in bringing to shore John McGrath, who had fallen overboard.

10. S. A. DOBBINS, Erie canal, Utica, N. Y., February 11, 1900.—Rescued from canal John Ryan, who had fallen in while intoxicated.

11. FRANK S. ANTHONY, Oneida Creek, Oneida, N. Y., February 10, 1900.—While playing on the ice, Noble Smith broke through and was being carried down the creek when Frank S. Anthony ran ahead, climbed down into the water, and holding on to the ice, held a stick out to his companion, who caught it and was pulled ashore.

12. JAMES J. DOOLING, Pier 5, East river, April 11, 1900.—Jumped into the water and rescued John Hart, who had fallen overboard and could not swim, and was being swept out by the tide. Our medal presented by president of New York Maritime Exchange.

13. CHAS. E. MUTTERER, Second river, Orange, N. J., February 13, 1900.—Jumped into the water and rescued Spencer Hodge, who had slipped from the bank.

14. JOHN A. HOFFMAN, Hart's Island, L. I. Sound, April 15, 1900.—While fishing in the sound, rescued by aid of V. L. S. C. buoys, and brought ashore in their boat, three men who had been capsized and were clinging to their boat.

15. M. E. PROCTOR, Ogdensburg, N. Y., August 18, 1898.—Plunged into the water and rescued a demented young man, W. R. Cadwell, who had jumped off the end of the dock.



16. JOHN D. JACQUINS, Saratoga Lake, N. Y., August 20, 1897.—With the aid of a boat, rescued and afterwards resuscitated Capt. A. D. McNier, of Saratoga Springs.

17. JOHN M. MURNANE, Postenkill Creek, February 14, 1900.—Rescued William Flanagan, who had fallen through the thin ice.

18. JOHN G. COLP, Erie canal, Rome, N. Y., April 29, 1900.—Pulling off his coat, he jumped into the canal and caught Geo. Smith, ten years old, just as he was going down for the last time.

19. FRANK TIERNEY, Forty-ninth street, North river, May 10, 1900.—Jumped into the river and rescued Henry Grimshaw, who had fallen overboard playing on the string-piece.

20. JOSEPH W. FINNEGAN, East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, Harlem river, May 15, 1900.—Dove for and rescued with much difficulty, Chas. Meyer, who had fallen off end of pier.

21. HARRY C. MINER, Arverne-by-the-Sea, July 8, 1900.—Swam to the assistance of and rescued Miss Heighold, who was being carried out by the undertow.

22. JOHN A. GUNN, Fourth street, Williamsburgh, May 3, 1900.—Went over the dock edge with a line which he fastened around the body of Dennis Kirke, who had fallen off string-piece, and hauled him ashore.

23. W. F. HENDRICKSON, Bowery Bay, Long Island City, May 16, 1900.—Jumped into his yacht tender and rowed to the rescue of Katie Fritz, Gertrude Beasel and a boy, who had been capsized from a rowboat, saving all three.

24. ARTHUR B. KING, Champlain canal, Mechanicville, N. Y., April 28, 1900.—Lay down on the bank of canal and held little Fanny Bunce above the water, by catching her hand, until John Waters, who could swim, helped her from the water.

25. JOSEPH RICK, foot of East Fourth street, New York city, June 4, 1900.—Dived for and rescued Moses Bernstein, who had fallen off raft and had gone down for the last time.

26. EDWARD L. DAY, Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., May 31, 1900, rowed in his sharpie to where John Maitland and Stanley Smith were clinging to an over-turned boat, and brought them safely to shore.

27. ALONZO VERTTZAN, Newtown Creek, June 5, 1900, jumped into the water, fully dressed, and with the aid of V. L. S. C. buoy, rescued Geo. W. Fairchild, who had been seized with cramps.

28. VICE-COM. FRED. C. WILLIAMS, GLENWOOD, Hudson River, May 10, 1900.—Went to the rescue of Henry W. Crane and John Hannigan, who were capsized from a sail-boat far out in the river.

29. FREDERICK P. BOUCHARD, Ellis Island Slip, New York Harbor, June 6, 1900.—Sprang overboard, full dressed, and rescued an immigrant woman and her child who had jumped overboard and were caught in between two tug boats.

30. MICHAEL GRIMES, Railroad Bridge, Erie Canal, Rochester, N. Y., May 30, 1900.—Jumped into the canal and, after diving four times, succeeded in bringing to the surface, Geo. Dunkhorst, who had accidentally slipped into the water.

31. FRANK S. PUGH, Trenton, N. J., August 26, 1899.—Rescued and resuscitated Rosamond Wolcott, who had gone beyond her depth and sunk, while bathing with some other children in Cincinnati Creek

32. JOHN HEEB, Jr., 141st street, Mott Haven Canal, June 11, 1900.—Jumped from a window and then into the canal, and brought ashore, Henry J. Ross, who had been seized with a fit,



and fallen overboard. The man afterwards died from the effects of the fit. Assisted by Gerard Crelling.

33. HENRY F. STEEG, Newtown Creek, Long Island City, June 15, 1900.—Swam out, fully dressed, and rescued John Hennagahn, who was seized with cramps while bathing and had gone down.

34. HUGH BELL, 99 Gold street, nine years old, June 27, 1900.—Jumped from the dock and rescued James McBride, of 302 Water street, eight years of age, who was swimming and was carried out by the tide.

35. RICHARD B. CREED, Jamaica, N. Y., June 29, 1900.—Rescued Ferdinand Zimmer, of Jamaica, N. Y., who was in swimming and had gone down for the third time.

36. JOHN A. FARRISH, 2271 7th avenue, July 9, 1900.—Jumped into the river and rescued Robert Annett, of 86 Lawrence street, after he had gone down for the third time.

37. JAMES A. WALL, police officer, 33rd precinct, July 15, 1900.—Jumped into the Hudson river to rescue Chas. Williams, of 1416 Lexington avenue, who had jumped into the river to take a swim and in jumping hit his head against the water float and sunk.

38. AUGUST ZIMMERMANN, 305 West 13th street, June 21, 1900.—Rescued John Meyer, of Suttenger, N. J., from drowning in the Harlem river.

39. JOSEPH E. DEGNAN, 343½ Water street, July 8, 1900.—Rescued Virginia Sardado, of 62 James street, from drowning at pier 28, East river. July 19, 1900.—Rescued Nicholas Howell, of 130 South street, who was drunk and sitting on a string-piece at pier 28, East river, fell overboard, and was held by the ragged stones of the Brooklyn bridge foundation, 60 feet under water, and

on July 19, 1900.—Rescued Wm. Smith, of 445 Pearl street, who was drunk and fell overboard at pier 27, East river, and after being brought safely to shore, he again jumped over and had to be rescued again.

42. EUGENE WINTERS, 144 Cherry street, July 15th, 1900.—Jumped into the river and rescued Chas. Miller, of 203 Jackson street, Hoboken, N. J., who was sleeping on the string-piece at pier 28, East river, and fell overboard.

43. JOHN McCORMICK, 155th street and North river, September 3, 1899.—Rescued by forming a human chain with three other men, John Andrew McGroby, of 370 Hudson street, who was fishing at the pier and fell overboard.

44. RALPH T. ROSSI, 145 West 90th street, July 8, 1900.—Rescued Thos. Maher, of 436 West 58th street, who was swimming and became exhausted

45. THEODORE KAUFER, 583 Amsterdam avenue, June 4, 1900.—Rescued a man who refused to give his name, but who was sailing the canoe Spray, belonging to the Neptune club, and was capsized off 88th street and North river.

46. HARRY F. BUTTS, 168 West 100th street, July 4, 1900.—Rescued an unknown boy and Robert Denning, of 91st street and Columbia avenue who fell off a float at 86th street, North river.

47. HARRY F. BUTTS, 168 West 100th street, June 20, 1900.—Rescued Elston Rhodes, of 166 West 79th street, who was taken with cramps while swimming.

48. HARRY F. BUTTS, 168 West 100th street, June 26, 1900.—Rescued Joseph Roberge, who was swimming off 86th street and North river, and became exhausted.

49. HARRY F. BUTTS, 168 West 100th street, July 2, 1900.—Rescued H. H. Cohen, of 310 West 33rd street, and Wm. Flan-



nagan, of 306 West 39th street, who were in swimming off 86th street and North river, and became exhausted

50. THOMAS MAGRATH, 465 Columbus avenue, June 23, 1900.—Rescued Geo. Wilson, of 415 West 69th street, who was in swimming at 83rd street and North river, and became exhausted.

51. HENRY MEEDER, Bath Beach, pier of Owen Ziegler, July 3, 1900.—Rescued Henry Nurick, of East New York, who was in swimming at Bath Beach and became exhausted.

52. JOHN R. S. KENYON, 107 West Ninety-fifth street July 18, 1900.—Rescued David Schwartz, of 623 Amsterdam avenue, who was in swimming off Eighty-sixth street North river, and became exhausted.

53. ARTHUR L. BRESLER, 135 East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, July 22, 1900.—Rescued Miss Christina Olkers, of 214 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, a school teacher in Cuba who had just returned and had joined a party of friends to go to the Washington Heights baths, was accidentally pushed overboard and not being able to swim had sunk for the second time when brought safely to shore.

54. JOSEPH RICK, 93 East Seventh street, July 24, 1900.—Rescued Max Goldstein, of 306 East Fourth street, who was pushed off the pier at East Fourth street, and was being swept toward Hell-Gate.

55. MRS. ANNIE YOUNG, Bath Beach, July 2, 1900.—Rescued Mrs. A. Behrend, of Bay Seventeenth street, Bath Beach, who was in bathing at Captain's Pier and became exhausted.

56. JOHN SCHIMMEL, Jr., Lewis Point, Oneida Lake, July 8, 1900.—Rescued Thomas Leak, of Utica, from drowning, having been capsized in a yacht, V. L. S. C. buoys assisted in this rescue.

57. ANDREW SLOAN, 142 Columbia street, Utica, N. Y., July 8, 1900.—Rescued R. J. Evans, 242 Brinckerhoff avenue, and C. Brown, 41 Chestnut street, Utica, N. Y., from a capsized boat.

58. HUGH SLOAN, Jr., 142 Columbia street, Utica, N. Y., July 8, 1900.—Rescued C. Brown, of 41 Chestnut street, Utica, N. Y., from a capsized boat.

59. JOSEPH RICK, 93 East Seventh street, July 10, 1900.—Jumped from his boat and swam 600 feet to save James Ward, who is homeless and had jumped from the Grand Street ferry-boat with the intent of suicide.

60. CAPT. DAN GULLY and FRED. GULLY, 212 Seventeenth street, Brooklyn, July 22, 1900.—While on a cruise on the steam yacht Isabelle, jumped into the water to rescue a man, John B. Phillips, of Central Hotel, Bath Beach, L. I., who had slipped and fell overboard.

61. WM. COLLINS, 336 Van Brunt street, Brooklyn, July 19, 1900.—Heard the cries of John Wm. Jones, of 100 Henry street, Brooklyn, N. Y., who fell overboard at Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, just as he was stepping off the steamer Geo. Starr, and jumped to his rescue.

62. AMOS H. VERITZAN, Jr., 131 Meserole street, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 27, 1900.—Jumped into Newtown creek with his clothes on to rescue Wm. Anderson, of 97 Herbert street, Brooklyn, who was taken with cramps while swimming.

63. WILLIAM SOLTAN, 533 Vernon avenue, Long Island City, July 22, 1900.—Rescued Theo. Johnson, of 535 Vernon avenue, Long Island City, who had fallen overboard at the foot of Noble street, Long Island City.

64. PHILIP BIERSCHENCK, 175 Greene street Brooklyn, N. Y., July 1, 1900.—Jumped from the tug-boat Regina, at Glen



Cove Harbor, L. I. Sound, to rescue James McKibb, of 121 Java street, Brooklyn, N. Y., who had fallen overboard.

65. JOHN GROSS, Morton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 6, 1900.—Jumped into Newtown creek and rescued two unknown boys of East Williamsburgh, who had been swimming.

66. THADDEUS NEGGESMITH, 31 East One Hundred and Thirty-third street, July 24, 1900.—Rescued Richard B. Janeson, of 172 St. Ann's avenue, who had been in swimming at One Hundred and Thirty-Second street and Harlem river, when he was taken with cramps.

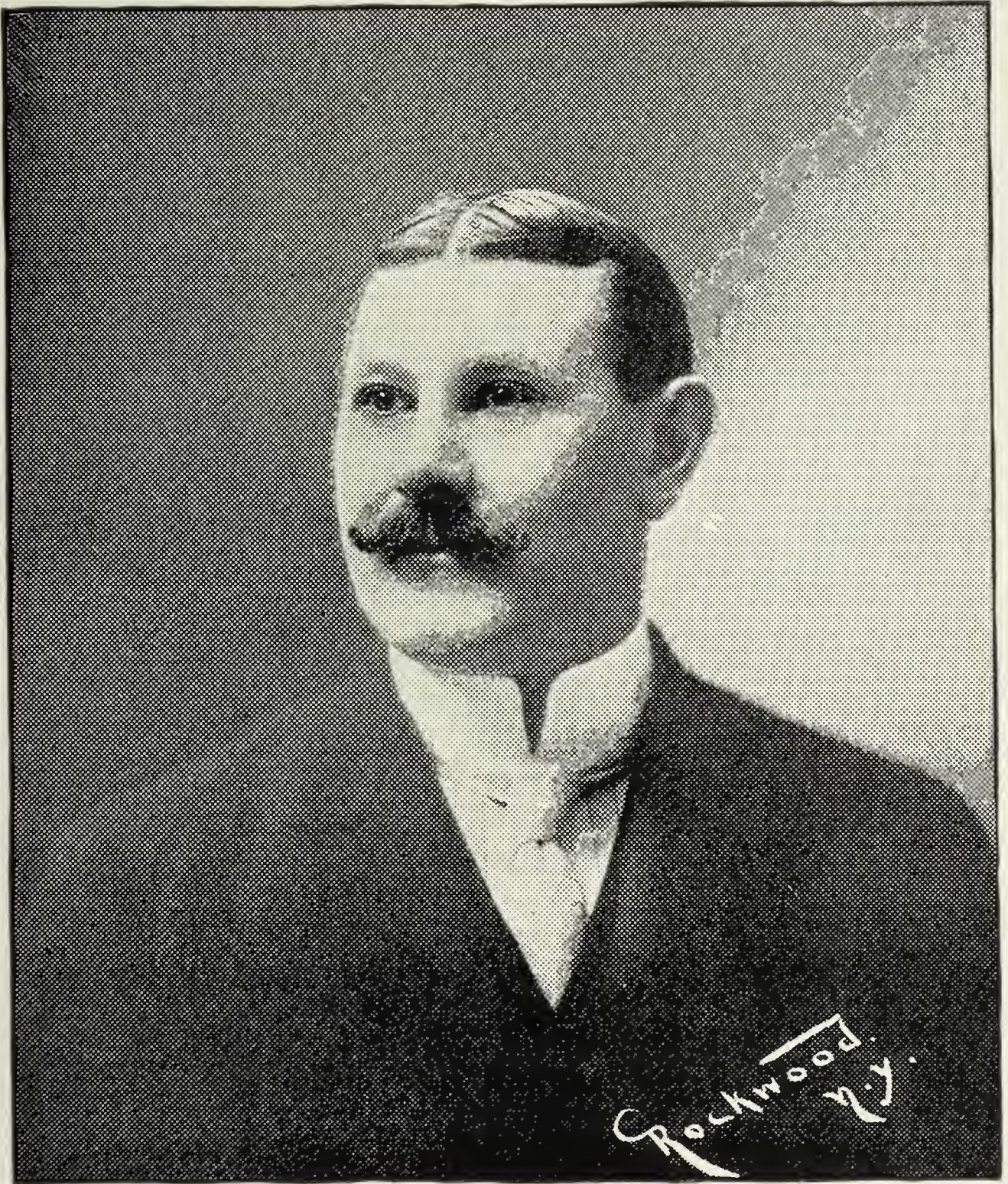
67. CAPT. CHAS. BUCHANAN, South Beach, S. I., July 20, 1900.—Dived down and rescued Paul Bacrat, of 14 Jones street, New York city, who had been in swimming at South Beach, S. I., and had gone down for the last time.

68. ALBERT T. WHITBECK, Lansingburg, N. Y., July 17, 1900.—Rescued Hugh Farnham, of Lansingburg, N. Y., who is at present imprisoned at Troy jail. He jumped into the Hudson near Sixteenth street, to escape the officer who was to arrest him for disorderly conduct.

69. JAMES MULLIGAN, 75 West Seventh street, Long Island City, July 29, 1900.—Rescued John Ahearne, of Borden avenue, Long Island City, who had become exhausted while in swimming off the Star Athletic Club station, foot of Fourteenth street, Long Island City.

70. PATRICK J. SHEEHAN, 355 Eighteenth street, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 14, 1900.—Was notified that two boys had drowned under the Casino pier, Bergen Beach. They were Clifford Striffler, of 848 Gates avenue and Louis Edelbaum, of 1012 Gates avenue. He immediately threw off his clothing and dived under the water for the boys. He had to dive three times before he got





PATROLMAN JAMES J. WALL.

At Audubon Park Beach, 155th to 158th streets, N. R., Patrolman James J. Wall has performed several noted rescues from drowning. For one extraordinary case recorded in the Scroll of Honor this year, by permission of the Police Commissioners, he was presented with the U. S. V. L. S. C. Medal of Honor and has been promoted therefor.





them. When brought up they had been under the pier fully seven minutes, but were resuscitated.

71. WILLIAM ANDERSON, P. O. box 87, Long Island City, July 25, 1900.—Rescued Archie McKinnon, of Mundu's hotel, Vernon avenue, Long Island City, who had been swimming off the Star Athletic Club station, foot Fourteenth street, Long Island City, and was taken with cramps.

72. W. L. CUNNINGHAM, 1064 Eighty-fifth street, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 28, 1900.—Rescued Arthur H. McClave, of Bath Beach, Brooklyn, N. Y., from drowning in Gravesend bay, Bath Beach, foot of Fifteenth avenue.

73. CAPT. CHAS. L. HUSON, Fort Hamilton, L. I., July 22, 1900.—Rescued John Phillips, of Central hotel, Bath Beach, L. I., from drowning.

74. RAYMOND LORRAINE F. GERALD, Washington Heights Baths, July 22, 1900.—Rescued Agnes Mack, of 2284 Eighth avenue, and Agnes Duffel, of 665 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street, who became exhausted while in swimming at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, North river.

75. OLIVER H. ALLEN, Old Mill, July 12, 1900.—Rescued Nelson Wood of 60 Richmond street, Chas. Groner, of 676 Jamaica avenue, and Paul Plummery, of 60 Hail avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., who were capsized in the yacht Ethel R., at Old Mill, Jamaica Bay.

76. ALVA D. SPEER, 413 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 29, 1900.—Rescued Chas. Meyers, of 1577 Kingsland avenue, who had been in swimming at Newtown Creek, when he was taken with cramps.

77. JAMES A. HARKINS, 235 Van Brunt street, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 1, 1900.—Rescued Laura Rothanson, of 86 Copper street, who fell off a float at the Raunt station on the railroad trestle, Jamaica Bay, and had gone down.

78. SYDNEY GREENBERGER, West Arverne, L. I., June 20, 1900.—Jumped into the water with clothes on to save Jane Cooper, of West Arverne, L. I., who had swam out beyond her depth and was drowning at Hammels, Rockaway Beach.

79. E. R. NICKERSON, Peekskill, N. Y., August 8, 1900.—Rescued J. Durl Sparks, who was bathing in Lake Oscawana when seized with cramps.

80. ARTHUR PINOVER, 1930 85th street, Bath Beach, July 22, 1900.—Rescued Mr. Miles Williamson, of 625 Halsey street, Brooklyn, N. Y., who became exhausted while bathing at Bath Beach, and had sunk for the third time when rescued.

81. HENRY MEEDER, Bath Beach, August 10, 1900.—Rescued Florence Patterson of 18th street and Benson avenue, and Dollie Reynolds of Hammels, Rockaway Beach, who had been in swimming at Ziegler's, Bath Beach, and had become exhausted.

82. CAPT. JAMES MAHON, 83rd street, North river, July 23, 1900.—Rescued William Martin, of 450 West 55th street, who was swimming at 83rd street and North river, when he was seized with cramps and had gone down for the third time.

83. CAPT. JAMES MAHON, 83rd street, North river June 9, 1900.—Rescued Norman Pollock, of 1042 Fifth avenue, who had been in swimming opposite 84th street, North river, when he was seized with cramps and had gone down for the third time.

84. CHAS. F. BUCKLEY, 62 East 112th street, New York city, July 21, 1900.—Rescued Edgar Jones, off Pier avenue and Boulevard, Jamaica Bay.



85. THADDEUS NIGGESMITH, 31 East One Hundred and Thirty-third street, August 12, 1900.—Swam out 200 feet to rescue Policeman Daniel McCaffrey, of 2162 Lexington avenue, who was swimming off 132nd street, Harlem river, when taken with cramps and went down.

86. RAYMOND LORRAINE F. GERALD, Washington Heights Baths, August 11, 1900.—Rescued Albert Hoffman of 212 West 67th street, who had been in swimming at the Washington Heights Baths at 155 street, North river, when seized with cramps and had gone under for the last time.

87. CAPT. BOB HOLLAND, pier 41 East river, August 12, 1900.—Heard screams for help and jumped overboard to rescue Daniel Coffey, of Cherry street, who had been in swimming at pier 41, foot of Pike street, and had been shocked by lightning.

88. PHILIP C. FINN, 18 Benson avenue, Aug. 10, 1900.—Rescued Mrs. Edward Miles and Florence Princeton, of Rockaway Beach, who had been in bathing at Avon Bathing Pavilion, Bath Beach, and had become exhausted.

89. WM. B. JOHNSON, police officer, August 6, 1900.—Swam out and rescued James Fitzpatrick, of 42 Reade street, South Brooklyn, who attempted suicide twice the same day, once at 95th street, and the other at 88th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

90. H. H. ALLISON, 7 Spencer place, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 26, 1900.—Rescued Joseph E. Downey, of 162 Carroll street, Brooklyn, who was swimming off the Parkway Baths, Brighton Beach, when taken with cramps at about 200 feet from shore.

91. Lt. W. L. CUNNINGHAM, Bath Beach, August 15, 1900.—Rescued Edward Hall, Patrick Sweeney, Wm. H. Yost, Charles O'Hare and John Ewey, from an upset sail boat, which capsized off 15th avenue, Bath Beach.



92. PROFESSOR WM. P. MULLEN, Rockaway Beach, August 16, 1900.—Rescued Lillian Conway of Cardoza's Cottage, Dodge avenue, Rockaway Beach, who had gone down for the third time and did not come up again, by means of diving.

93. CAPT. LEO. S. KOENIG, 507 East Fifty-fifth street, August 9, 1900.—Jumped into the water and rescued Anna Flynn, of 1000 Avenue A, who had gone down for the third time at Fifty-ninth street, East river.

94. CAPT. AMOS H. VERITZAN, 368 South Fourth street, September 2, 1900.—Rescued Lizzie Brooks, of 182 Sackman street, Brooklyn, who fell out of a boat in Sheepshead bay, and had gone down for the second time.

95. JAMES MORRIS, 92 Fifty-eighth street, Brooklyn, August 13, 1900.—Rescued Edward Lowes, of 565 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, who had gone down for the last time and was at the bottom of the river, having become exhausted while swimming off Sixty-fifth street, Brooklyn.

96. WM. LOWELL, 614 River street, Troy, N. Y., August 25, 1900.—Rescued Wm. Woodlock, Watervliet, N. Y., who had fallen into the river from a boat.

97. VICE-COM. W. W. WILSON, East Twenty-seventh street, Sheepshead Bay, September 3, 1900.—Rescued Peter Jackson, of 189 Johnson avenue; Geo. Althausen, of 185 Graham avenue; Wm. Sauch, of 204 Johnson avenue, and Herman Deyer, of 176 Johnson avenue, from a capsized boat off Romer shoals, Norton Point, New York harbor.

98. CARL DUTZI, Canarsie, August 21, 1900.—Rescued Joseph Appell, of 163 Noll street, Brooklyn, N. Y., who had been capsized at Canarsie.

99. JOHN SELIG, 15 Kosciusko place, Brooklyn, August 26, 1900.—Rescued J. H. Fredericks, of 69 Hutton street, J. C. H. and James Carroll, of 111 Stanton street, New York city, from a capsized boat in Jamaica channel.

100. JOSEPH N. MURPHY, 955 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, August 11, 1900.—Rescued Dr. Cohen and Mrs. Benjamin, who were in bathing at Oak Point and One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, Long Island sound, and became exhausted, at the risk of his own life, having gone under himself twice before getting to shore with them.

101. FRANK MCGOWAN, patrolman eighth precinct, New York city, September 3, 1900.—Rescued John Patterson, of 50 Roosevelt street, New York city, who had been exhausted in Flushing bay, College Point.

102. LIEUT. CHAS. GUAST, Old Mill, Jamaica bay, September 8, 1900.—Rescued James Donivan, who fell off the bridge at Floodgate Mill pond, Old Mill.

103. CAPT. JULIUS GRANIT, Brighton Hotel, Long Branch, September 9, 1900.—Rescued John James, of New York city, who had become exhausted while out swimming about 300 feet from shore.

104. INSPECTOR HUGH F. DOHERTY, V. L. S. C., 152 Douglas street, Brooklyn, September 2, 1900.—Heard cries for help and jumping into the water rescued Tony Umeral, of Clove road, Canarsie, who had sunk for the last time.

105. JOHN GROSS, East Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, August 14, 1900.—By diving down for him rescued George Slatterman, of 312 Maujer street, who had been in swimming in Newtown creek and was seized with cramps.



106. PETER F. CONNELLY, 471 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, September 5, 1900.—Rescued Harry Lavigne, of 122 Bradhurst avenue, who had been in swimming in the Harlem river and becoming exhausted at One Hundred and Fifth-fifth street had gone down for the last time.

107. G. HOWLETT DAVIS, Sheepshead bay, September 3, 1900.—Rescued four men from a capsized off Romer Shoals, near Sandy Hook.

108. WM. BULL, Sixty-fifth street, East river, August 25, 1900.—Rescued James Wall, of 162 East Fifty-seventh street, who had been in swimming and became exhausted off Sixty-fifth street, East river, and had sunk for the last time.

109. ALFRED CAMERON, at Long Beach, L. I., August 20, 1900.—Rescued Mrs. Flatterman and daughter, who had gone beyond their depth while swimming and had gone down for the last time.

110. CAPT. CHAS. D. HUSON, Ninety-second street and Eleventh avenue, Brooklyn, September 3, 1900.—Rescued Annie Farrell, of 137 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., who had been pushed overboard by a friend in a joke and could not swim.

111. EDWARD J. MULVANEY, 353 Degraw street, September 9, 1900.—Rescued Stewart A. Gourlay, of 67 Cooper street, who had been swimming at Bailey's pavilion and had become exhausted and called for help.

112. G. ADAMS, Bath Beach, L. I., August 20, 1900.—Rescued Samuel J. Lewis, of 423 Pleasant avenue, New York city, who was in bathing at the Avoca Villa, Bath Beach, L. I., and getting beyond his depth had become exhausted.

113. PHILIP CLOSS, Rockaway Beach, September 9, 1900.—Rescued Miss and Mrs. Robecker, of 313 and 340 East Twenty-

second street, New York city, who were in bathing at foot of Eldert and Ocean avenue, Rockaway Beach, and had become exhausted.

114. GEO. BALLANTINE, 41 Sharp avenue, Port Richmond, S. I., August 14, 1900.—Rescued Mr. Noble, who had been in swimming at Midland beach when seized with cramps and had sunk for the last time.

115. D'ARCY J. BURNS, 346 Washington avenue, July 21, 1900.—Rescued Joseph L. Lanahan, of 371 Washington avenue, Albany, N. Y., who had fallen into Washington Park lake in Albany.

116. ALONZO VERITZAN, 131 Meserole street, Brooklyn, September 20, 1900.—Rescued Wm. Edwards, of 141 Maujer street, Brooklyn, who had been rowboating at the South Sixth street dock, East river, and was capsized owing to the waves made from a ferry boat.

117. W. W. COLBY, M. D., 717 Halsey street, Brooklyn, N. Y., September 9, 1900.—Rescued Mrs. M. D. Herzog and son, of 983 Broadway, Brooklyn, who had been capsized in Greenwood lake, N. Y.

118. CAPT. THOS. ARGUE, Richmond Beach, S. I., September 12, 1900.—Rescued Julius Lubberts, of 362 Grove street, Jersey City, who tried to board a boat while it was leaving the dock and fell into the water.

119. CHAS. H. PERRY, 55 Richard street, Rochester, N. Y., September 3, 1900.—Rescued Myron E. Adams and Henry B. Adams, Wm. Taylor and Dan Wolever, all of Rochester, N. Y., from a capsized sail boat on Conesus lake between Long and McPherson's points.



120. RUDOLPH CONFIELD, at Brighton Beach, September 2, 1900.—Rescued H. Basch, of 41 Harrison avenue, New York city, who became exhausted while in the water off the Parkway baths.

121. JOHN W. MORRIS.—Geneseo, N. Y., September 16, 1900.—Rescued Fred Paddock, of South Lima, N. Y., who jumping off the steamer Starucca before she had been fastened to the dock off McPherson's Point, Conesus lake, fell into the water and was drowning.

122. JAMES J. KINNICUTT, 34 Stephens street, Albany, N. Y., December 17, 1900.—Rescued Nathaniel Nile, of 238 Chapel street, Albany, N. Y., who had either jumped with the intention of suicide or had fallen into the Hudson, at Albany, N. Y.

123. LEONARD McCLAUREY, 198 Edgecomb avenue, New York city, September 5, 1900.—Rescued Mary King, 100 years old, of 10 Washington street, New York city, who fell off the Battery sea wall.

124. JOHN A. MURRAY, 411 Third street, Brooklyn, September 9, 1900.—Rescued Stewart Gourlay, of 67 Cooper street, Brooklyn, who was in bathing at Coney Island, when taken with cramps, and had gone down for the second time.

125. LESTER J. BRADY, Far Rockaway, L. I., August 25, 1900.—Joseph Klingby and James Smith, both of Far Rockaway, L. I., who had been swimming at Far Rockaway's outer beach when seized with cramps.

126. RICHARD J. FELL, at Freeport, L. I., August 1, 1900.—Rescued Mrs. Carl Whippleman and daughter, who had been bathing and had gone out further than the lines when they were seized with cramps and went down.

127. ALONZO TODERO VERITZAN, 60 Ten Eyck street, Brooklyn, October 16, 1900.—Rescued Henry Andrews, who had





Will  
Gardner

Miss Ethel Golding is a New York girl, and though but 18 years of age, has long been considered the most expert swimmer of her sex ever seen in this country. She has made a wonderful record during the past five years, starting in twenty-four races and winning every one. She has been the leading lady swimmer of the U. S. Volunteer Life Saving Corps for five years, and has for pleasure only instructed many of her young lady friends how to swim in old ocean.





been playing around Reynold's dock, Newtown creek, running along the string-piece, until he fell into the creek.

128. W. G. WILSON, Fort Hamilton, August 18, 1900.—Rescued Francis Bailey and Emily Bailey, who fell into the water while playing at the foot of Ninety-ninth street and Fourth avenue, Bath Beach, L. I.

129. ALONZO VERITZAN, at the Wallabout Basin, Brooklyn, October 29, 1900.—Rescued Jacob Roberan, of 13 Ashland place, who fell into the channel off the navy yard.

130. ANDREW B. SULLIVAN, Hudson, N. Y., July 15, 1900.—Rescued Thomas Killmer, of Hudson, N. Y., who was seized with cramps while in bathing at Hudson, and had sunk for the last time.

131. FRANK M. BEST, Hudson, N. Y., February 20, 1900.—Rescued Fred. Winsture, who broke through the ice, near the light house

132. WM. H. VANDERVEER, 134 Throop avenue, Brooklyn, November 2, 1900.—Rescued Eddie Stephens, of 597 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn, who fell into the water at Wallabout Basin, Brooklyn.

133. ALONZO VERITZAN, 60 Ten Eyck street, Brooklyn, November 12, 1900.—Rescued Frank Scott, of 67 Fresh Pond Road, and Chas. Lehman, of 103 Main street, Laurel Hills, who had been capsized in Newtown Creek.

134. CAPT. AMOS VERITZAN, 200 Scholes street, Brooklyn, November 12, 1900.—Rescued Geo. Smyth, of 15 Perry avenue, and Harry Krombach, of 29 Perry avenue, who were capsized in Newtown Creek.

135. CHAS. E. THOMAS, 73 Taylor street, Brooklyn, August 1, 1900.—Rescued James Thornton, of 69 Taylor street, Brooklyn,



who had been seized with cramps while in swimming off Hell-Gate, Astoria, L. I.

136. HERBERT A. CONNEALLY, 5 West 135th street, Harlem, November 18, 1900.—Rescued Joseph O'Connor, of 223 East 28th street, who had fallen into the Harlem river. The officer had to jump off the Madison avenue bridge, 35 feet high, at 138th street, to rescue the man.

137. JEREMIAH DUNN, 106 Roosevelt street, November 27, 1900.—Rescued Louis Sauger, of 162 East 109th street, who had jumped into the East river at pier 28, East river, with the intention of suicide.

138. CAPT. THOS. ARGUE, at Richmond Beach, S. I., July 29, 1900.—Rescued Gustav Hopp, of 462 Fifteenth avenue, Newark, N. J., who was seized with cramps while bathing in the surf.

139. CAPT. THOS. ARGUE, at Richmond Beach, S. I., August 8, 1900.—Rescued Mrs. M. Pipeling, of 34 Erie street, Paterson, Newark, N. J., who was seized with cramps while bathing.

140. CAPT. THOS. ARGUE, at Richmond Beach, S. I., August 8, 1900.—Rescued Miss T. Donna, of 80 Lafayette place, Paterson, N. J., who was seized with cramps while bathing at high tide.

141. CAPT. THOS. ARGUE, at Richmond Beach, S. I., July 11, 1900.—Rescued Miss Lottie Taylor, of New Brunswick, N. J., who was seized with cramps while bathing.

142. CAPT. THOS. ARGUE, at Richmond Beach, S. I., August 7, 1900.—Rescued Mrs. Victor Guerin, of 702 Market street, Newark, N. J., who was seized with cramps while bathing.

143. WM. McGOWAN, 108 Bridge street, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 17, 1900.—Rescued Edward McGrath, of 87 Duffield

street, Brooklyn, who while walking along the string-piece foot of Main street, lost his balance and fell into the East river.

144. ALONZO VERITZAN, 60 Ten Eyck street, Brooklyn, December 23, 1900.—Rescued Charles A. Keterick, of 41 Main street, Flushing, L. I., who had been out rowboating and capsized at North Beach.



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# APPENDIX.

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SPECIMEN OF OUR MONTHLY REPORTS OF OFFICERS.  
RECORD OF THE PRESS.

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## Specimens of Our Monthly Log Reports, Received From All Over the State.

### UPPER HUDSON RIVER DIVISION, COMMODORE C. B. HERRICK, M. D., COMMANDING.

May 1, Troy.—S. W. Walsh rescues a boy at the foot of Broadway, uses a Volunteer Life Saving Corps buoy.

June 3, Albany.—John Kilpatrick rescues John Patterson by jumping into the river and bringing him to shore with Volunteer Life Saving Corps buoy.

June 8, Green Island.—Thos. Kneip rescues Jos. Naud's daughter from basin.

June 8, Watervliet.—Bert Warex rescues canal boat captain, name unknown.

June 13, Troy.—Edward Hoar rescues Frank Smith.

June 14, Troy.—Frank Williams rescues Isaac Rubenstein.

June 27, Lagoon Island.—Capt. Murphy rescues three boys from capsized boat.

June 27, Watervliet.—John McMahon rescues man from canal.

June 30, Troy.—Lieut. W. P. Cregan rescues John Barns.

July 6, Troy.—Chas. Lee rescues Michael Houlihan.

July 6, Troy.—Thos. Ross rescues unknown boy.

August 20, Troy.—Robert McIlloirid rescues John and Andrew Thomas who were taken with cramps while swimming.

August 8, Troy.—Albert Whitbeck rescues escaping prisoner.

August 10, Troy.—Walter Wells rescues Henry Post.

August 24, Mechanicville.—Willard Hurley rescues Vane Morrissey.

NORTH RIVER EIGHTY-SIXTH STREET STATION, CAP-  
TAIN THEO. KAUFER.

May 6, 1900.—Roswell Bries, N. Williams and A. Staudinger heard cries for help far out in the river, rowing out they found two parties in a rowboat caught between two shad poles, boat half full of water, got the two men off and bailed out boat.

June 20.—Inspector Harry Butts rescued John Roberge.

June 23.—Thomas McGrath rescued George Wilson.

June 24.—Captain Theodore Kaufer rescued a man from a capsized boat entangled in the rigging.

June 28.—Inspector Harry Butts rescued Elston Rhodes.

July 2.—Inspector Harry Butts rescued Cohen and Flanagan at Eighty-sixth street and North river.

July 3.—Fred Johnson rescued an unknown boy at foot of One Hundred and Ninth street, North river.

July 4.—Inspector Harry Butts rescued an unknown boy and Robert Denning, foot of Eighty-sixth street and North river.

July 8.—Ralph T. Rossi rescued Thomas Maher foot of Eighty-sixth street and North river.

HUDSON RIVER, NINETY-SIXTH STREET STATION, CAP-  
TAIN C. V. STEINHART.

July 4.—Lieut. Christman, rescued an unknown boy.

Lieut. Christman, rescued another unknown boy.

July 8.—Capt. C. V. Steinhart brought in body of unknown boy drowned and floating mid stream.

July 16.—John R. S. Kenyon and Lieut. Christman brought in an unknown boy and resuscitated him.

Lieut. Baker rescued an unknown boy from a capsized boat.

July 18.—John R. S. Kenyon rescued Mr. A. Schwartz.





GEORGE VAN CLEAF, V. L. S. C. OF NEW YORK.

George Van Cleaf, of Bath Beach, is one of the crack swimmers of the U. S. Volunteer Life Saving Corps and of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York. He has won many swimming races with the expert swimmers of the United States and Canada, and has been noted for several heroic rescues in the service of the U. S. V. L. S. C.





August 5.—John R. S. Kenyon rescued an unknown man.

Mr. Burns rescued an unknown man by boat.

August 12.—Capt C. V. Steinhart rescued an unknown boy who got his head cut.

#### AUDUBON BEACH, CAPTAIN CHARLES WILLIAMS.

July 7.—Capt. Chas. Williams rescued John Doch by diving for him.

July 15.—Capt. Chas. Williams rescued James Rutter, who slipped while diving and, becoming unconscious, was sinking for the third time and was with great difficulty brought to.

July 23.—Mr. Stolson, who could not speak English, was rescued.

July 28.—An unknown man was taken with cramps off Washington Heights Baths, and was rescued with great difficulty by George Reid, he being nearly strangled in the rescue.

August 11, Cinder Beds.—Chas. Williams and Ed. Zachary rescued a man too exhausted to give his name.

#### PIER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD STREET AND NORTH RIVER, CAPTAIN FRED. SCHAEFFER AND CHARLES SCHAEFFER, RESCUED AS FOLLOWS:

April 20.—Capt. Fred. Schaeffer rescued Maggie Ferris, who fell overboard at Washington Point.

May 23.—Capt. Fred. Schaeffer rescued two members of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club from a capsized off One Hundred and Fifty-third street and North river.

June 24.—Capt. Fred. Schaeffer and Charles Schaeffer rescued five members of the Waverly Boat Club in a capsized off One Hundred and Forty-fourth street and North river.

July 19.—Chas. Schaeffer rescued Antonia Rosa, who was drowning in mid stream.

August 19.—Capt. Fred. Schaeffer and Charles Schaeffer rescued seven men who were capsized off One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and North river.

HUDSON RIVER BOAT CLUB, CAPTAIN JACOB SOLOMON,  
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET AND  
NORTH RIVER.

August 9.—Rescue of young man by George Hurtz.

August 29.—A man 35 years of age was rescued by George Hardy, also a young woman about 22 years of age.

September 8.—George Hardy rescued a young girl of 17 years.

Vice-Commodore, Frank Koch, in summing up his report of his district says: I have had this season 8 crews, some of them with 20 members who all deserve great credit. Among the most deserving, police officer James Wall, Raymond Lee, George Murphy, Joseph Lazarus, Arthur Bressler and Fred. and Charles Schaeffer.

In this district over 132 lives were actually saved from drownings and capsizes, and over 100 people were taught to swim. About 25,000 people a week were watched at these different stations of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps crews.

MIDLAND BEACH, S. I., CAPTAIN J. J. FRACASSI.

August 8.—Capt. J. J. Fracassi rescued Wm. Broessel.

George Ballantine rescued a young lady cripple in deep water brought her in by life boat.

August 17.—George Ballantine rescued a youth of 17, being swept along by a coming tide, swam for him and brought him in.

August 19.—Two men Joseph Johnson and John Cellar, were swimming quite a distance out in the surf, when Johnson became



exhausted and threw his arms around Cellar. Ballantine swam to them, broke Johnson's hold on Cellar, and swam in with him, Cellar being able to swim in after him.

August 28.—Two brothers ventured over 1,200 feet out to sea, became exhausted and called for help, Ballantine pulled out with his life boat and rescued them.

Mr. Ballantine carefully guarded over 100,000 bathers all summer without the loss of a single life.

#### IDLE HOUR STATION, GLENWOOD, YONKERS.

June 18.—Four men sailing were capsized and were rescued by Capt. Fred. Koster and William Breitbach.

#### RICHMOND BEACH, S. I.

Capt. Thomas Argue rescued John Zink, who fell off the barge Empire.

July 1.—Capt. Thomas Argue rescued from a yacht capsized in a squall Adolph Tomella, and family of wife and three children.

August 8.—Capt. E. R. Nickerson, on Oscawana lake, Putnam county, rescued Mr. J. Durl Sparks, who was taken with cramps.

#### HUDSON LIGHT-HOUSE, HUDSON CITY, N. Y.

February 20.—Capt. Frank M. Best rescued Morris Winsture, who broke through the ice at 6.30 a. m. and same afternoon rescued a black man from an ice hole.

#### BARRETT'S POINT.

August 13.—Edward Crampton and Ernest Whitnebel rescued Mr. E. Grimmer, who had gone down with cramps.



These specimens of our monthly reports will suffice to show the every day work and constant watchfulness of our faithful Volunteer Life Savers.

Our entire reports from our 654 Volunteer Life Saving Corps stations for 1900, would fill a large volume.

### —HOBOKEN PIER FIRE HEROES GET HONOR MEDALS.

Frank Rademacher, Who Saved 120 Lives, Gets Special Gold Medal of V. L. S. Corps.—Philip Heckel Gets Silver Decoration.—Ceremony Held at the Valencia Boat Club.—Col. J. Wesley Jones Confers the Decorations and Compliments the Heroes.—Rademacher One of Youngest on V. L. S. C.—Honor Roll.

[Jersey City Journal, Dec. 14, 1900.]

The tremendous fire which swept away so completely every vestige of what had been the North German Lloyd (Bremen) Company's great piers, on the 30th of last June, came and went with such swiftness and was fraught with such a multitude of consequences, that for the time many deeds of heroism were lost sight of or received only passing notice in connection with the general story. There were many instances of great self-sacrifice, courage and disinterested heroism shown there, and it is pleasing to record that two of these heroes, two Hoboken boys, have been handsomely rewarded by the Volunteer Life Saving Corps. Both were recommended by the members of the Valencia Boat Club, and last night, preliminary to the regular meeting of the club, medals of honor were conferred upon those two heroes for their heroic deeds of life saving.

Frank Rademacher, 18 years of age, 602 Willow avenue, and Philip Heckel, age 31 years, 623 Willow avenue, were the heroes who were honored, and a fact which signifies the validity of their claim as well as their modesty is borne out in the statement made in the presentation speech of Col. J. Wesley Jones, in behalf of the Life Saving Corps, that the story of their brave acts comes from Germany, where it has been published by those who were saved by these two young men.

Mr. Rademacher is credited with having saved 120 people from drowning, and for this extraordinary record was awarded the gold medal of honor, the highest gift bestowed by the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps. Col. Jones, in presenting the medal, reminded the recipient that only one similar to it had been presented by the Corps, and that was given to Mayor Van Wyck of New York, for saving the lives of four young women. One gold medal is given each year to the person who rescues the most lives, but in view of the unusual record of 120 rescues, Mr. Rademacher was given a medal of special honor, accompanied by the following letter:

MR. FRANK RADEMACHER:

Dear Sir.—On receipt of the evidence of your very heroic conduct in saving about 120 lives from drowning and burning in the great fire of Hoboken, June 30, 1900, and on further evidence furnished by officers of the Valencia Boat Club, of Hoboken, and upon their unanimous recommendation, the Board has awarded you the gold medal of honor which we grant every year to the one who has saved the greatest number of lives from drowning. And it affords me great pleasure as the presiding officer of the association to present you with the medal in presence of the distinguished officers of the Valencia Boat Club and citizens of

Hoboken, with the thanks of the association and thanks of all humane citizens of this country and Germany, where your action has been particularly noted in the public press.

We trust you will long live to wear it with honor and pride as a memento of a great act of heroism nobly performed, the opportunity for which rarely comes to any man. For the Board.

Very truly yours,

J. WESLEY JONES.

Philip Heckel received a silver medal accompanied by a letter in which his heroism was lauded. He also received from the members of the Valencia Boat Club a set of resolutions, beautifully engrossed and framed in oak. In these resolutions Mr. Heckel's acts of bravery in saving lives and his generous service in saving the valuable property in the clubhouse were set forth. While the big fire raged, the members of the Valencia Boat Club were away on the big annual regatta. Rademacher and Heckel were in a boat belonging to the former and drew up to the Valencia Club's float. Heckel, seeing that the clubhouse was threatened, broke down the doors and dragged the valuable boats across to Hudson Square and saved other valuable property.

Both young men recounted their stories last night and had eager listeners. Rademacher, seeing the terrified people jumping into the water from the Bremen and Main, blinded by the smoke and bewildered by the suddenness of the danger, he rowed out and picked up two women, stewardess of the Main, the only women he saw in the water. Many men clambered over the side of the boat and rendered it difficult to row home and threatened to capsize the whole thing.



“I brought in seven on that first load and saw that my boat was too small. I called her the Terror. When I landed my first load on the float I went for a larger boat and found the Elsie, a round-bottom shell, moored in the slip. I rowed out and before I got to the end of the Thingvalla dock my boat was full; there were fifteen on this load and I landed them on a tug. When I landed these I went into the slip, alongside the Bremen, and it seemed to swarm with people.

“The smoke was blinding and the fire was so hot that I could not go far into that slip after that, but that one trip, so many men got into my boat that I couldn't row it, and two big Germans, one an officer of the Bremen, helped me. I took them out to a lighter and then had to prowl about, the smoke was so thick. The others I landed on the Valencia Club's float or on the bath bridge.”

Heckel's valiant conduct received notice at the time in accounts of the fire. He saved at least ten men by swimming out into the water and bearing them to the float on his back. A remarkable thing, and one which accounted for the drowning of so many of the men of the steamship, is that very few saved themselves by swimming—very few of them could swim.

The ceremonies attendant upon the conferring of these honors upon the young men were inspiring. Most of the members of the Valencia Boat Club were present and the event was held in the handsome billiard room. President Col. J. Wesley Jones was accompanied by his official staff, Capt. Rudolph Confield and Vice-Commodore William Wilson, of Brooklyn. All were in naval uniform.

Both men so signally honored are Hoboken men. Mr. Rademacher, the younger, was born in Hoboken and is one of the



youngest men on the association's roll of honor. Certainly he is the youngest man who has received the extraordinary honor of a special gold medal. Neither of them are connected with any of the boat clubs. Rademacher is an employe of the wall paper factory and Heckel is a sawyer, working in New York.

The recognition of the brave services rendered by these young men was brought about largely by the efforts of the Valencia Boat Club. Their house is the local quarters of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps, and the speeches which followed, notably that by Secretary Kilrain, was expressive of hope that the occasion and the heroism which it was to celebrate would inspire all to similar deeds when occasion demands. Col. Jones and his staff were accorded a reception at the conclusion of the ceremonies and a salute in true Valencia style.

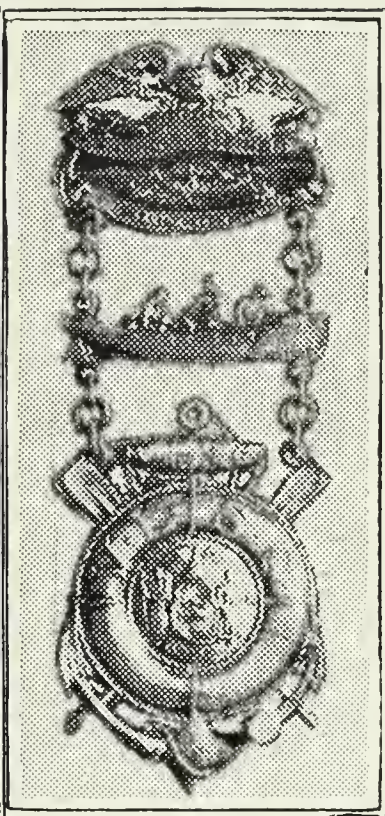
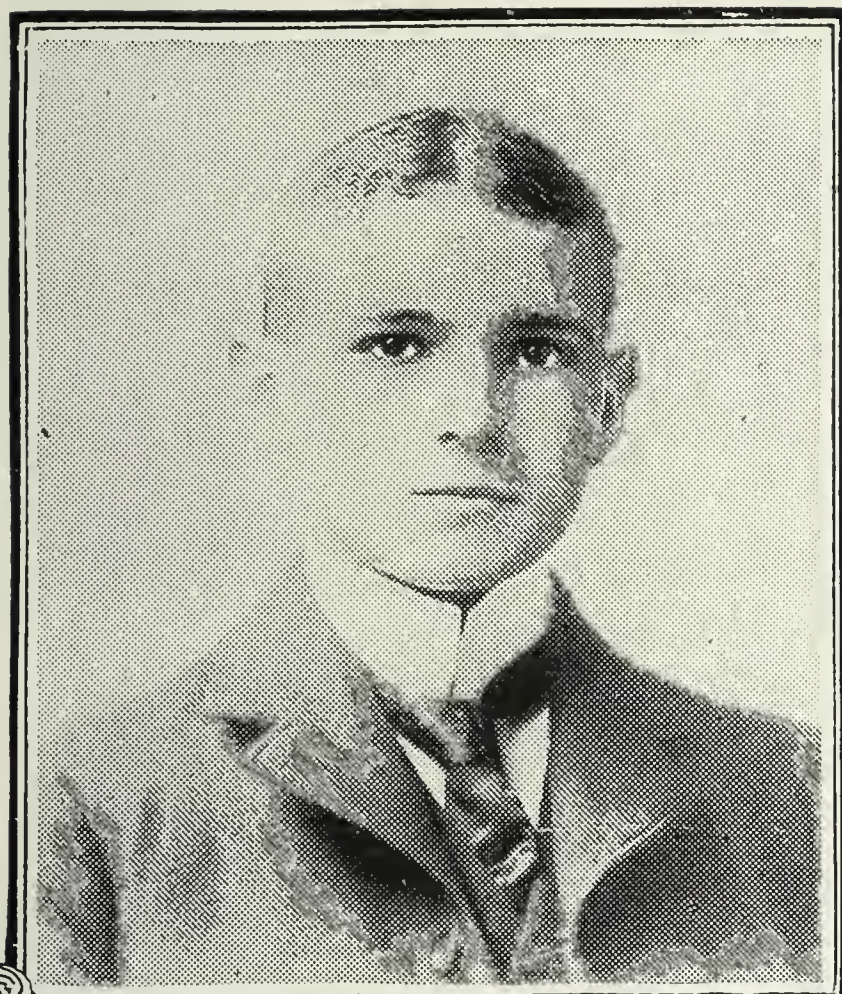
### THREE GALLANT RESCUES.

New York Volunteer Life Saving Corps.—Plucky Boy Saves the Life of Mrs. M. Schiff at Bath Beach.—Other Lives Saved at Brighton and Canarsie.

[New York Press, July 17, 1900.]

Many rescues have been witnessed off Shields's Pavilion, Bath Beach, but none that caused more excitement than that yesterday afternoon of Mrs. M. Schiff, of 550 DeKalb avenue. While swimming around a raft in deep water, Mrs. Schiff was suddenly taken with cramps and shouted for help. About 400 people on the Captain's Pier and the pavilion shouted and called for some one to rescue her. Young Eugene Keenan, the life guard, sprang into the water from the shore and swam out to where the woman had gone down, a distance of about 300 feet. He caught the woman as she was going down for the last time.





THE  
MEDAL

AMBROSE STEINERT

Henry Steinert, counsel for the Board of Health, is proud of his 16-year old son Ambrose. During the summer Mr. Steinert's family has been stopping at Arverne, L. I. One afternoon while young Steinert was bathing in the surf, he heard a cry for help. It came from Mrs. Ruskay, wife of a well-known merchant, who was stopping at that place. Although there was a heavy undertow, young Steinert swam to where the woman was struggling for life and rescued her. It was a plucky act on the part of the lad. The United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps of New York gave him a handsome medal.





There was great cheering from the crowds. The rescue was a brilliant one, more especially as Keenan is only 17 years old.

Three hundred people at Brighton Beach saw Chief Life Guard Confield, V. L. S. C., swim to the assistance of H. Basch, of 41 Harrison avenue, Brooklyn, against a heavy sea and rescue him from drowning yesterday. The young man was unconscious when laid on the shore, but was soon revived. Confield received a gold medal about four years ago for his bravery as a life saver.

Inspector Hugh F. Doherty, of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps, saved the life of Tony Viner, of Clove Road, Canarsie, yesterday, by rescuing him from drowning at Canarsie Beach.

### 3,500 CHEER BRAVE POLICEMAN AS HE SAVES A SINKING MAN.

**After Frightful Struggle Wall Rescues Williams from Drowning.—Dives, Helmet and All.—Dragged Under Water by the Frenzied Man, the Bluecoat Holds Fast to Him.—Both Helped to the Pier.—Dripping, Exhausted, Wall Resuscitates Bather, Changes Clothes and Returns to His Post.**

[New York World, July 16, 1900.]

Thirty-five hundred people cheered Policeman James J. Wall, who very nearly lost his life in saving Charles Williams from drowning at Hudson Beach yesterday afternoon.

After a frightful struggle with Williams, who first was frantic, then unconscious, Wall and Williams were rescued.

The policeman had been taught by the V. L. S. C. how to give first aid to the injured. Dripping, exhausted as Wall was, his



only thought was of the senseless Williams. He resuscitated him and sent him home.

Then, having so well done his duty, he went to the station and put on dry clothes. In an hour he was again on his post at the beach, calm, modest.

Williams, a stenographer, twenty-four years old, of No. 1416 Lexington avenue, was one of the crowd bathing at Hudson Beach, which stretches from the foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street to about West One Hundred and Sixtieth street, North river. After disporting in the water for two hours Williams determined to dive once more from the end of the pier at McCormack's boat house and then go home.

The pier extends 100 feet into the river at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. It is part of the post of Policeman Wall, who is attached to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second street station.

Williams dived, but struck the water flat on his face. The breath was knocked out of him and he was helpless. He floundered around, splashed, tried to shout and sank.

The nearest bathers saw him and yelled for help. The crowd on the beach took up the cry, but no one gave help. The life savers always engaged there were in their boat at One Hundred and Fiftieth street, five blocks away.

Overboard went Policeman Wall without even taking off his helmet or discarding his club. Williams had sunk for the second time and Wall dived for him. They arose together. Williams, who seemed to be half crazed by fright, clung to Wall, who fought to release himself that both might be saved.

The professional life savers were rowing with all their might; closer, closer their boat came to the struggling men. Every second was precious, for Williams and Wall sank again.

The people on the beach ran to and fro aimlessly, yelling wildly. Some of the bravest bathers struck out for the spot where the plucky policeman and Wall had disappeared.

Submerged for the third time, Williams became unconscious. Wall held to him and when they came to the surface, Wall supporting Williams, weighted too by his water soaked uniform, swam with his little remaining strength toward the pier.

They had almost reached it when the life-saver's boat reached them. The professionals seized the amateur life saver and the man he had rescued and lifted them to men who stretched their arms down from the pier.

"Get a barrel," were the first words Wall could utter, and he set about in the most approved style to revive Williams, rolled him on the barrel, applied artificial respiration, and, when his breath came back gave him a little stimulant.

When the people had the satisfaction to see the color in Williams' cheeks again, to see him get on his feet, the whole 3,500 broke into loud cheers for Wall. He would not talk about himself, but all the facts here related were easily learned.

And the sergeant at the station proudly said this was not the first time Wall has distinguished himself. On June 10 last, he was going to the station when he met a runaway horse. Charles Poppy, of No. 288 West Twelfth street, was driving the horse to a runabout wagon in which there was a woman, too. The horse was entirely beyond Poppy's control.

Wall grabbed the bridle. He was dragged four blocks but he stopped the horse.

**JOHN RYAN'S ESCAPE.****Fell Into the Canal Early This Morning.**

[Utica Observer, Jan. 11, 1900.]

John Ryan, who says his home is at Lyons Falls, wandered up Genesee street about 2 o'clock this morning. When he reached the Genesee street bridge he managed in some way to get on the towpath. Having imbibed quite freely he was a bit unsteady and accidentally fell into the canal. When he struck the cold waters of the Erie, the shock partly sobered him and realizing his position he began to cry lustily for help.

Sidney Dobbins, an employe at the Sunday Tribune office, heard the man's cries and hastened to his aid. Ryan had managed to struggle to the canal bank and cling to the edge. Mr. Dobbins was unable to pull him out alone so he hurried back to the Tribune office and summoned two other employes. Ryan was rescued from his uncomfortable position and taken to the office. A cab was called and he was taken to the police station, where he was put to bed.

Ryan was extremely anxious that his family should not learn of his escapade. He had about \$30 in his possession.

**Life Saver Speer's Rescue.**

[Brooklyn Daily Times, Sept. 4, 1900.]

There was another clever rescue at Newtown creek yesterday afternoon. It was made by Life-Saver Alva Speer, a member of the corps in charge of Capt. Alonzo T. Veritzan. Charles Meyers, 18 years old, was swimming in the creek; he got a cramp and was sinking when his cries attracted the attention of Speer, and he jumped to the rescue, bringing the lad ashore safely.



## HERO SAVED LIFE IN FRIGID WATER.

**Roundsman Michael J. O'Loughlin, of Brooklyn, Battled for Half Hour with East River.—All Feared He Was Fated.—Several Times It Appeared That the Waves Would Win the Victory in Desperate Struggle.—Cheer Announced Success.—Policeman, Although Forbidden, Was Preparing to Go to the Succor of His Comrade.**

[New York Herald, Feb. 26, 1900.]

As courageous an act as ever was performed by a member of the Brooklyn police department is credited to Roundsman Michael J. O'Loughlin, of the Amity street station. At the risk of his own life O'Loughlin jumped into the East river yesterday morning and saved John McGrath, 28 years old, of No. 1142 Fulton street, who had accidentally fallen overboard, from drowning.

To persons witnessing it it appeared almost like certain death for O'Loughlin to enter the water at that time. For more than half an hour the brave policeman fought a fierce battle against wind and tide. Several times it appeared to persons on shore, who were in no position to go to the aid of the two struggling men, that they had been bested in their struggle for life. When O'Loughlin finally appeared at the pier with McGrath in his arms he was cheered to the echo.

The shouts reaching the ears of the sergeant in the police station a block away, the reserves were about being turned out to quell what was supposed to be a small sized riot when O'Loughlin, a human icicle, his clothing frozen to his body, staggered into the station. The members of the squad gave a mighty three times three for their companion. McGrath was hurried in an ambulance to the Long Island College Hospital.



Before taking the header into the river O'Loughlin gave Policeman Cooney positive orders not to follow him into the river unless he called him. Several times was Cooney tempted to disobey orders. The last time was when he saw O'Loughlin swept away by the tide. He was divesting himself of part of his uniform preparatory to making the icy plunge, when a voice came from the water "throw me a line, Jim, I'm nearly dead. Can't hold out much longer." It was O'Loughlin calling to Cooney. Half a dozen ropes were thrown in the direction from which the voice came. A moment later came the order to "pull away." Willing hands soon had O'Loughlin and his unconscious burden on the dock. Then came the cheers.

### RESCUED FROM DROWNING.

#### Henry Goodwin's Brave Act Saves the Lives of Two Boys.— Hauled Out Apparently Dead.

[New Rochelle (N. Y.) Pioneer, Aug. 19, 1899.]

Two boys, each twelve years of age, were rescued from drowning off the docks of the New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Company on Monday evening after they were under water several minutes and apparently dead. Several persons figured in this heroic rescue, including a coachman, colored servant, physicians and persons who live nearby.

The two boys were Clarence Wessling, of 157 Locust avenue, and Wm. Finnegan, of Sixty-second street, New York, who was visiting his aunt, Mrs. Carr, next door. The boys built a row-boat last week and on Monday it was launched off the lumber docks at high tide. The improvised craft was unsafe and neither of the boys could swim. Mrs. Scruggs, who lives in a

shanty in the lumber yard, heard the splash as the boys fell overboard. She ran to the dock and saw them making frantic efforts to get aboard the capsized boat. The employes of the lumber company had left for their homes and Mrs. Scruggs cried for help. The boys soon became exhausted and sank. Their heads reappeared above the surface three times and then they disappeared entirely. Henry Goodwin, a coachman, employed by Adrian Iselin, jr., heard the desperate cries of Mrs. Scruggs and plunged into the water on the other side of the inlet. He reached the lumber docks, going the distance of more than two hundred feet rapidly. Mrs. Scruggs pointed out where the boys went down. He dived and dragged one of the victims to the surface. The body was hauled out by Fred Sories, who in the meantime had arrived at the scene. Goodwin made another dive and seized the other boy. Both were apparently lifeless. Physicians were summoned by neighbors and people swarmed into the lumber yard from all directions. Myron Boule, an expressman, ran to the scene with a barrel, while a saloon-keeper named Magnuson hastily secured the doors of his place and brought a bottle of liquor. Mrs. Scruggs, the poor colored woman through whose cries the two bodies were rescued, brought out blankets into which they were rolled. Dr. Peck was the first physician to arrive. Up to this time there were no signs of life in either of the boys. Dr. Peck hastily examined the bodies and said there was one chance out of a thousand of restoring them to life. He instructed the men grouped around and the work of resuscitation began with a will by all. Young Wessling was the first to show signs of life. After twenty minutes there were evidences of life in the body of Finnegan. Drs. Manning and Weed then arrived and assisted Dr. Peck. The bodies were taken home in a wagon.



Goodwin was covered with mud. He modestly left for his home.

Young Wessling was brought to consciousness after a few hours. Finnegan was unconscious until Tuesday morning. He had a high fever and his recovery was doubtful until the following day. Both boys are now recovering rapidly and Dr. Peck states that they will both be as well and strong as ever in a few weeks.

The parents of the boys called on Mr. Goodwin this week and there was a very cordial greeting between them.

Mrs. Scruggs also received the hearty expression of thanks from the parents.

### SAVED 120 LIVES.

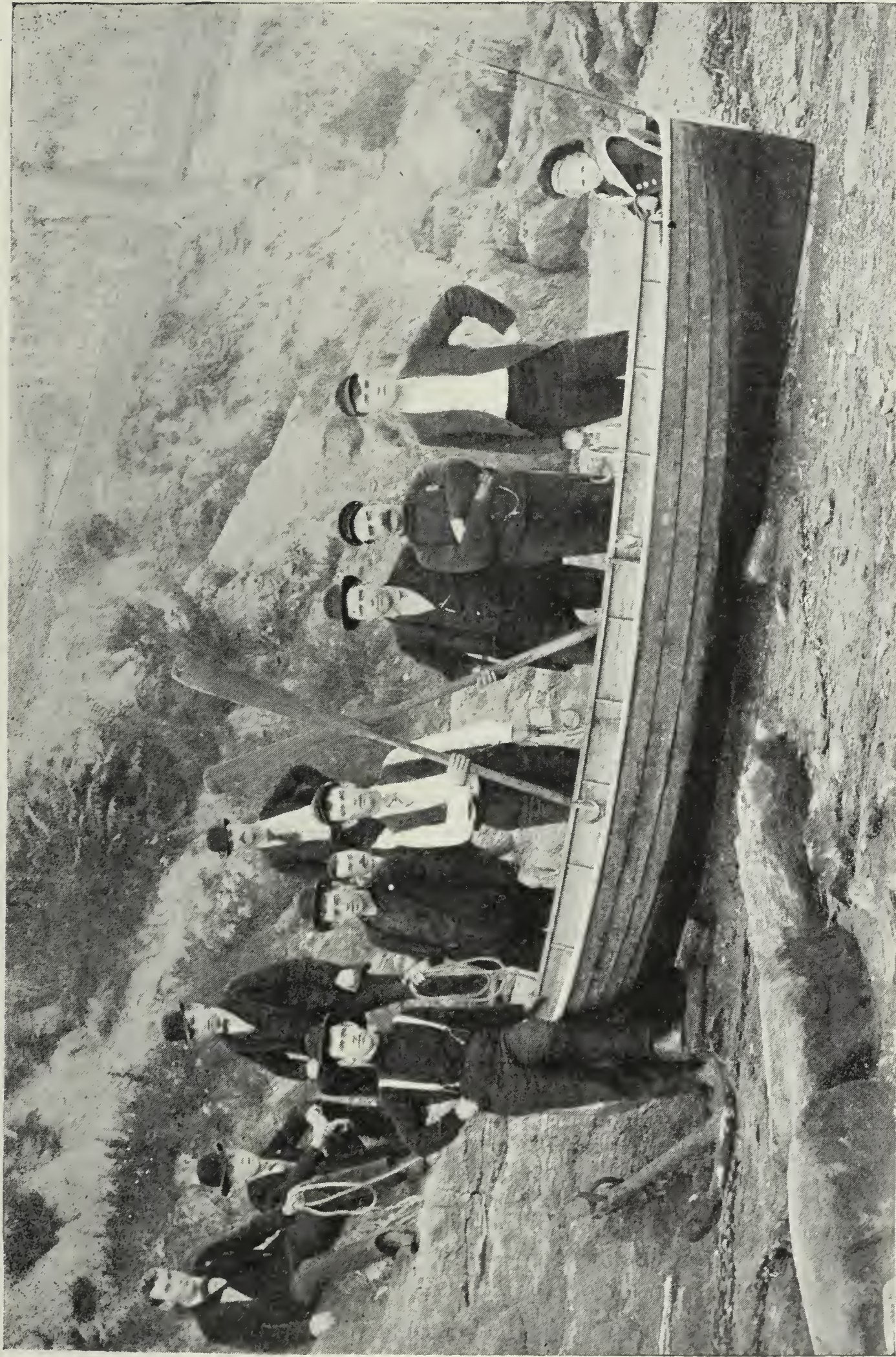
#### Frank Rademacher Gets a Gold Medal of Honor From the U. S. Life Saving Corps.

[New York Sun, Dec. 15, 1900.]

The gold medal of honor of the United States Life-Saving Corps was presented last night to Frank Rademacher, a young man of 18, of 602 Willow avenue, Hoboken, N. J., for saving the lives of 120 person during the late Hoboken fire disaster of June 30 last, when the steamships Saale, Main and Bremen of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company were destroyed by fire and many lives were lost.

The presentation took place in the boathouse of the Valencia Boat Club in the presence of the officers and members of the club, and the presentation speech was made by Col. J. Wesley Jones, the president of the life-saving corps. With him as aides were Vice-Commodore William W. Wilson of the Brooklyn Division and Capt. Rudolph Confield of the New York Division.





CAPTAINS JACOB SEELIG AND DANIEL RYAN, COMMANDING.

Hell-gate Park crew of U. S. Volunteer Life Saving Corps of Expert Life Savers.

The most dangerous waters in New York Harbor. Before this crew was established the average loss of life was over thirty annually; not a life was lost there last year.





In presenting the medal the Colonel said that the gold medal of honor was the highest gift and the greatest honor that could be bestowed by the Life Saving Corps on any man. It was only presented once a year and was given to the one who had saved the greatest number of lives.

“Your record, Mr. Rademacher,” continued the Colonel, “has been investigated by our society, and we find that you, a young man of 18, have saved 120 lives in one day. It is a noble record, and I am indeed proud to decorate you with our gold medal of honor. There is only one other medal like it made, and that is worn by Mayor Van Wyck of New York for saving the lives of four young women at Freeport, L. I.”

Rademacher could only murmur his thanks when the medal was pinned on his breast, but the rafters of the old boat house shook with the cheers of all present.

Philip Heckel of 623 Willow avenue, Hoboken, was presented with the Life Saving Corps silver medal for saving two lives at the same fire.

Rademacher is a tall and well made young man for his years and most unassuming in his manner. In conversation with a reporter for The Sun, he said that his experience on that eventful day was a fearful one. When he saw the people struggling for their lives in the water he swam to their rescue and succeeded in getting five men ashore. Two of them nearly strangled him, while another knocked out his front teeth in his terror.

The water around the piers was black with shrieking men, women and children, many of whom had jumped from the burning steamships into the river. Rademacher then gave up the idea of trying to save them one at a time, and running to the

float of the Valencia Boat Club nearby, procured a boat and helped the drowning men, women and children into it. As soon as the boat was filled he pulled back to the float and had the people cared for and then resumed his work of rescue.

It was not until he had saved the lives of 120 men, women and children that he stopped. He was completely exhausted, almost overcome by the heat from the burning steamships and docks and had to be gently but forcibly compelled by friends to desist lest he should sacrifice his own life.

### VOLUNTEER LIFE SAVING CORPS.

Formed Under the Direction of the Star Athletic Club.

[New York World.]

The Volunteer Life Saving Corps of the Star Athletic Club, which was organized in the spring of 1898, is the only station situated on the East river in the Borough of Queens. It has a membership of about 30, all Star Athletic Club men, who are chosen from the ranks of "Old Reliable." During its first year the corps was credited with rescuing two lives. Harry Barmore and Harry Burnard, while bathing off Young's pier on July 29, 1898, were carried out by the current, which is very strong at that point, and they were in an exhausted condition when James Farrell, hearing their cries for help and with the aid of William Bowe and James Mulligan, after some difficulty succeeded in bringing them to shore.

In August, 1899, a boy whose name could not be learned, was rescued from drowning by John A. Connolly.

The season of 1900 brought two more rescues to the station, when on July 25th, Mr. Archie McKinnon of Mundus' hotel was seized with cramps and would have drowned but for the timely

aid of William Anderson, who with the help of the life buoys saved him from a watery grave.

On July 27th, two days later, John Ahern, living on Borden avenue, was rescued by James Mulligan, one of the junior members of the club. This rescue showed what the members of the corps were made of. Ahern was a man of big build, weighing 190 pounds, and was carried about 100 feet from the pier, when Mulligan heard his appeal for help, which was also answered by Mike Flynn, Al Hammarth and W. Marshall, who were participating in the athletic games of the club. Without removing their spiked shoes the men plunged to his aid and after fifteen minutes of hard work placed him in Keeper Trainor's boat and brought him ashore. He was sent to St. Mary's hospital, where for some time his life was despaired of, but after two weeks' treatment he pulled through all right.

This station is situated in a very important place and from the club house one has a fine view of the river, both north and south, and if it were equipped with a lifeboat the station would be the strongest volunteer life saving station on Long Island. John Andrews, the club's treasurer, has spent months of his time working on the beach and making the run for the lifeboat.

To foster and help this noble work of the Star Athletic Club Volunteer Life Saving Corps members would be pleased to have the patronage of the people of this Borough, to attend the games and reception of the Star Athletic Club, which will be held on Saturday evening, January 12th, at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, Manhattan. The event is held in conjunction with Company I. There is a journal to be put out, and the business men can help by advertising in same.



The members of this club will try conclusions with some of the best athletes in the metropolitan district, and will try to bring the representatives of Long Island City to the front. People may be sure, too, that "Old Reliable" will ever appreciate the public patronage in effective and beneficial effort. The joint games and reception will be an event worth seeing. Don't forget the date, January 12th.

### Volunteer Life Saving Corps.

[Bay Shore News, August 19, 1900.]

Bay Shore, Nov. 6.—Capt. Augustus Rogers, of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps, has established a station at the Smith W. Weeks sail loft on Prospect dock, and has placed a handsome sign on the building. He has added to his apparatus a new life buoy, which is also hung on the outside of the building, to be ready for use at any time.

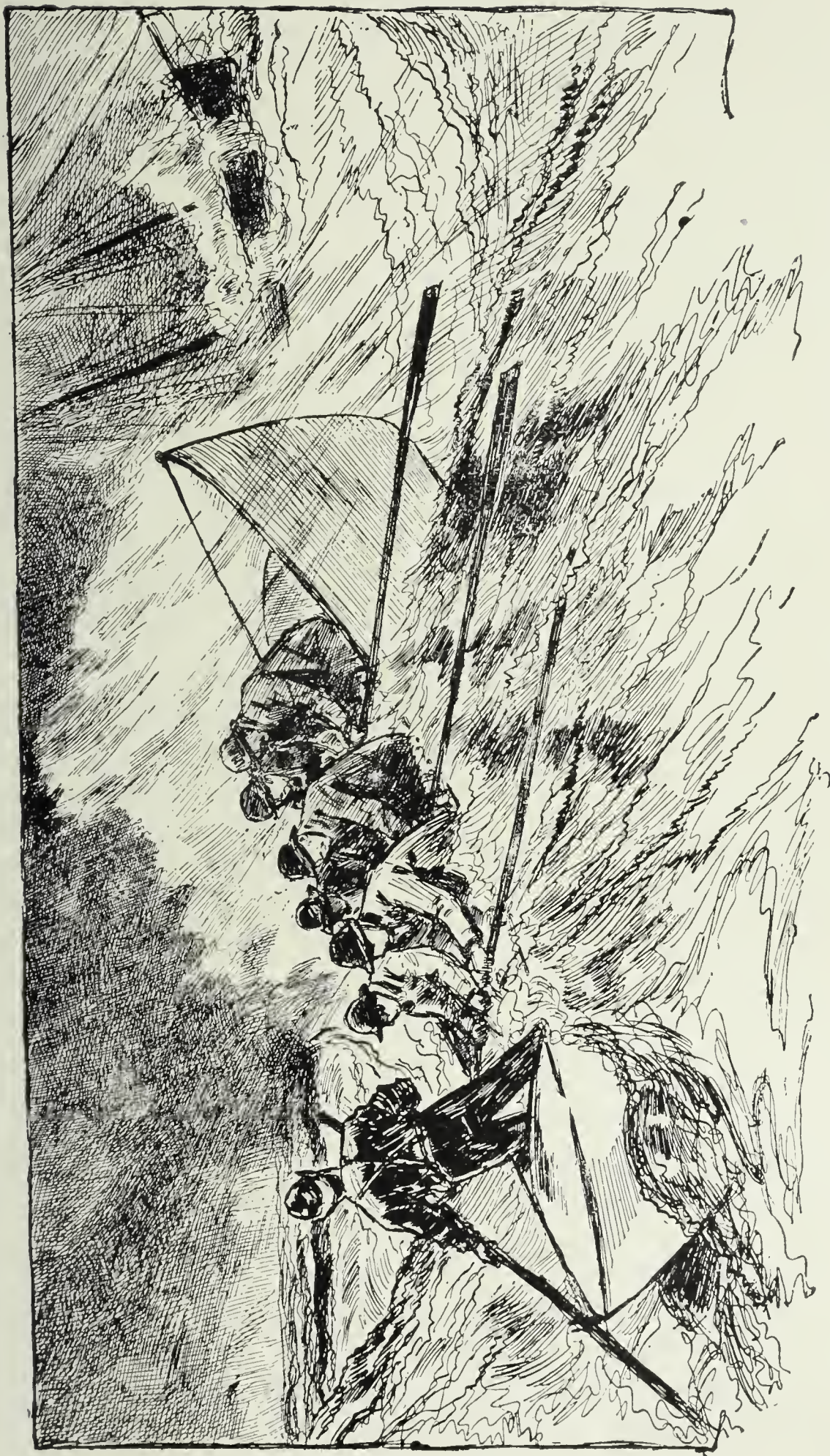
### BOAT UPSET WITH TWO.

Thrilling Experience of Two Young Men in Mid Stream of the Hudson Off Glenwood Last Night.—Sail Boat Capsized.—Rescued by Volunteer Life Savers After Long Siege of Exposure.

[New York Herald, May 11, 1900.]

Henry Crane, of Willow place, a well known young man of this city, and John Hannigan, a young friend, whose home is at 10 Bartholdi place, encountered a severe experience in the chilly waters of the Hudson last evening off Glenwood station. The young men boarded a half-rater and proceeded to sail across to the Jersey shore from the Yonkers Yacht Club landing. It was





U. S. VOLUNTEER LIFE SAVING CORPS BEACH COMBERS IN A STORM IN UNSINKABLE LIFE BOAT.—  
COMMODORE ALLAN R. LYPE, COMMANDING.





about 6 o'clock and there was a spanking breeze blowing. Everything progressed nicely. Hannigan was "tending sheet" and Crane confined himself to the nautical end of the trip. A heavy sea was rolling and as the young men progressed it became rougher. Finally the boat reached mid-stream and the white caps threw foam all over the little craft. Her rail was well under water and she ploughed along at a merry gait. Finally she came dangerously close to an even siding, when the young seamen should have "luffed up." They failed to do this and permitted the tiny vessel to continue without interference. Finally a heavy gale of wind struck the boat and she promptly capsized. Crane and Hannigan scrambled over on her and she quickly turned bottom side up. Then she rolled back into her proper position filled to the brim with water. The young men managed to scramble into her. It was impossible to guide her and she drifted with the flood tide up stream. Crane and Hannigan immediately hoisted signals of distress. Luckily they were being watched by Fred. Williams, of 10 Bartholdi place, and Charles Sanders, of 75 Ravine avenue, two members of the Yonkers Yacht Club and also of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps. Williams and Sanders promptly employed a row boat and started out to the rescue of the young men. They were badly soaked and chilled to the marrow. After a half hour's difficult work, which seemed of an interminable length to the ship-wrecked twain, Williams and Sanders pulled up along side the flooded craft and hustled Crane and Hanigan into the boat. They were numbed and helpless from cold and exposure. The life savers headed back for the Yonkers shore, and after a difficult tussle with the waves they pulled their charges safely to the land.



## GIVEN A MEDAL.

## Michael Grimes Rewarded for His Heroic Action.

[Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. June 29, 1900.]

A very interesting ceremony took place yesterday afternoon in the office of Senator W. W. Armstrong, in the Powers block. The occasion was the presentation to Michael Grimes of a medal for his heroic conduct in saving the life of George Dunkhorst on the morning of Memorial day. The lad is but 16 years of age, and was unconscious when rescued, having fallen into the Erie canal at the Lyell avenue bridge.

In the presence of George Dunkhorst, the rescued lad, Mr. Dunkhorst, the boy's father, and a few friends of the parties interested, Senator Armstrong presented Michael Grimes with a handsome silver medal in commemoration of his brave deed. In presenting the medal the Senator spoke a few words, praising Mr. Grimes for his heroism and bravery. "When, on last Decoration day, you sprang into the water and rescued this lad from drowning," the Senator said, "you little expected that you would receive anything more than the thanks of the grateful parents, which you doubtless felt would be enough. Upon investigation it has been learned that you have saved other lives in a similar manner, and, therefore, the New York State Volunteer Life Saving Corps has seen fit to present you with this medal, which I now take great pleasure in handing you."

Mr. Grimes was deeply impressed with the honor bestowed upon him, and briefly and feelingly thanked Senator Armstrong and Mr. Dunkhorst for their effort in his behalf. The medal is of solid silver, and is in three pieces, connected by short silver chains. The upper piece, to which the pin is attached and which bears the hero's name, shows a relief of a life boat and crew,

and is surmounted by an eagle with outspread wings. The second piece is a small boat, containing three men. Below this hangs the medal. It represents a life preserver resting on an anchor and crossed oars. On the preserver are the initials of the Life Saving Corps, the central space being occupied by the seal of the State of New York.

At the same time Mr. Grimes was the recipient of a certificate recording his brave deeds, and bearing the seal of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps, stamped in gold. The certificate is signed by the president of the corps, J. Wesley Jones.

After Mr. Dunkhorst had learned who it was that saved his boy's life, he spent some time in hunting him up. When he found him Mr. Dunkhorst offered to reward him for his brave act. The offer was promptly declined, and Mr. Dunkhorst went to Senator Armstrong to learn if there was anything that could be done for the young hero. Upon investigation the Senator learned that Grimes had saved several other lives, and succeeded in procuring a medal for him.

### LIFE PATROL BOAT FOR FORT HAMILTON.

Capt. Huson Has Ordered a New and Improved Craft.

[New York World, October 10, 1900.]

Plans are now under way for the construction of one of the fastest launches afloat. The craft is to be built by the Lozier Motor Co., Plattsburg, N. Y., for the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps, Fort Hamilton division, Capt. Charles L. Huson commanding.

Many rescues have been made by crews under Capt. Huson, and a boat for patrolling purposes has been long a necessity.

The boat is to be built under plans submitted by Capt. Huson, and will be a marvel of construction.

## A BOY HERO.

### Young Hugh Bell Has Saved Eight From Drowning.—Awarded a Medal.

[New York World, August 1, 1900.]

Fourteen year old Hugh Bell, of 99 Gold street, this borough, has recently been awarded a silver medal by the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps of New York as a tribute to his heroism in rescuing eight youths from death by drowning in the East river at the foot of Bridge street, Brooklyn. The pier at that place is the favorite resort of hundreds of youths who swim whenever their fancy dictates and the state of the weather permits in the waters of the East river. Of all the boys who disport themselves there few are such expert swimmers as young Hugh Bell. He has taught many to swim, float, tread water, swim beneath the surface and to do other feats in imitation of the fish that dart hither and thither in their native element.

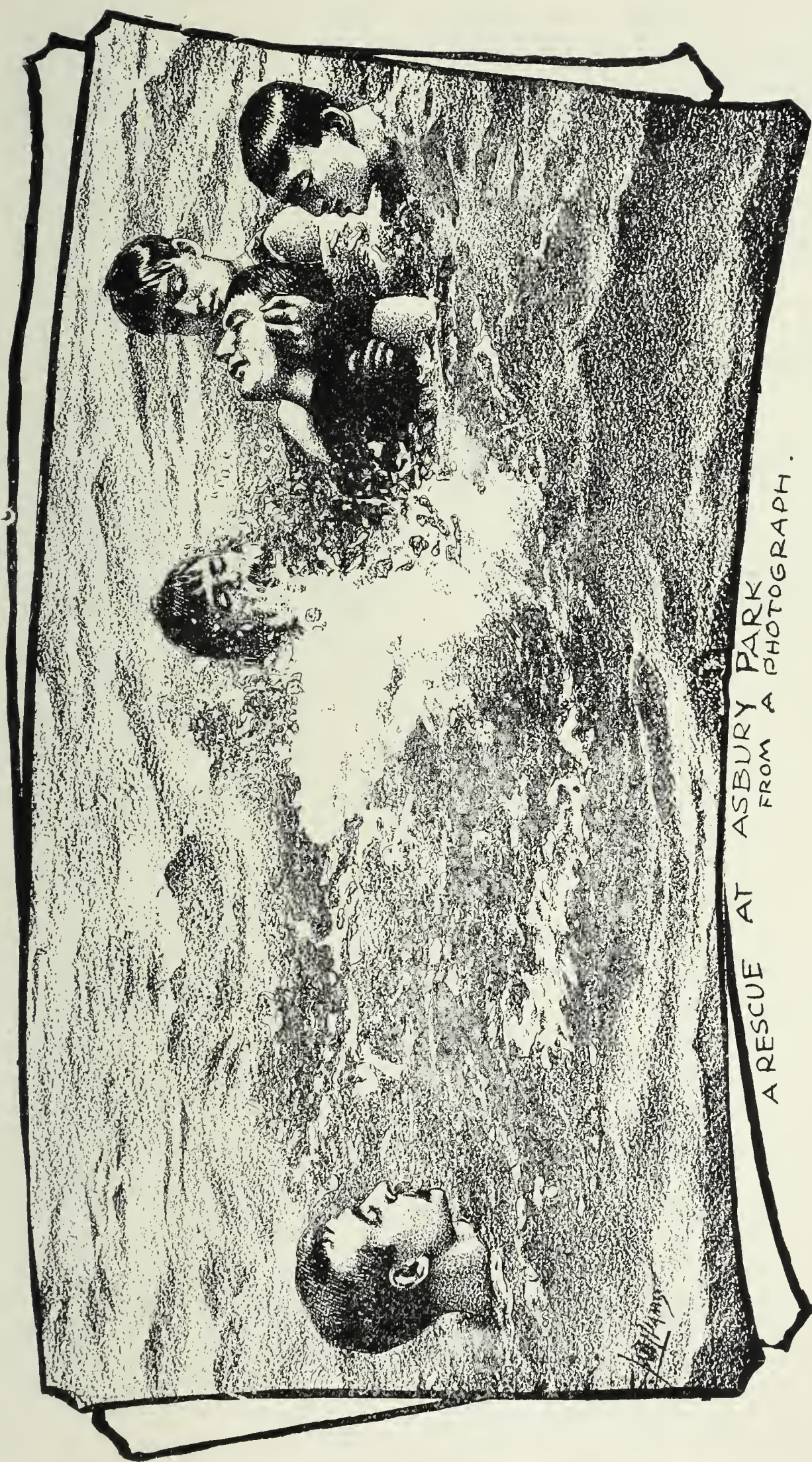
The first rescue that the young hero made was last summer, and since that time he has saved eight lives, the last boy rescued being James McBride, of 302 Water street, Brooklyn, his life being saved on June 27th of the present year. Hugh Bell is small for his years, and makes little of the fact that he has been the means of saving eight persons from death, although he and his mother, Mrs. Bridget Bell, are proud over his being awarded a medal for heroism as a life saver in inland waters of the State.

### John A. Gunn Was the Life Saver.

[Brooklyn Times, May 7, 1900.]

In the account of the rescue of Dennis Kirke, 45 years old, of North Fifth and Berry streets, last Saturday, from drowning at the foot of North Fifth street, it was stated that he was pulled





A RESCUE AT ASBURY PARK  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

BY U. S. VOLUNTEER LIFE SAVERS.







#### U. S. V. L. S. C. METHODS OF RESUSCITATION.

Do not give up! Persons have revived after two hours' steady work.

**Rescuing.**—Approach the drowning from behind, seizing them by the coat collar, or a woman by the back hair, and towing them at arm's length to boat or shore. Do not let them cling around your neck or arms to endanger you. Duck them under until unconscious, if necessary to break a dangerous hold upon you; but do not strike to stun them.

**Resuscitation.**—First—Immediately loosen the clothing about the neck and chest, exposing them to the wind, except in very severe weather, and get the water out of the body. First try tickling in the throat by a straw or feather, or ammonia to the nose; a severe slap with the open hand upon the chest and soles of feet; if no immediate result, proceed as below.

Second—Lay the body, with its weight on the stomach, across any convenient object, a V. L. S. C. buoy, keg, box, boat, timber or your knee, in the open air, with the head hanging down. Open the mouth quickly, drawing the tongue forward with handkerchief or cloth so as to let the water escape. Keep the mouth clear of liquid. Then roll the body gently from side to side so as to relieve the pressure on the stomach, then back to the stomach. Do this several times to force the water from the stomach and throat.

Third—Laying the body on the back, make a roll of coat or any garment, place it under the shoulders of patient, allowing the head to fall back. Then kneel at the head of the patient. Grasp the arms at the middle of the forearms, folded across the stomach, raise the arms over the head to a perpendicular position, drawing them backwards straight, then forward overhead to the sides again, pressing the arms on the lower part of the ribs and side, so as to produce a bellows movement upon the lungs. Do this sixteen or eighteen times a minute. Smelling salts, camphor or ammonia may be applied to the nostrils to excite breathing. The clothing should be removed, the body dried, and the limbs rubbed briskly upwards.

Fourth—On signs of life, or when breathing is restored, wrap in warm blankets or hot cloths. To encourage circulation, brandy or any spirits may be given, in small doses, with care to avoid strangulation, and brisk rubbing and warmth applied to the entire body.

Keep at work for hours until recovery, or death is pronounced certain by a physician.



from the water by a rope which had been thrown by a local watchman. This was an error. The man to whom Kirke owes his life is John A. Gunn, of 298 Metropolitan avenue, second lieutenant of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps, and member of the crew of the racing yacht Alille, at Rockaway Beach. Gunn descended to the water by means of a ladder which a man on the dock held, but being unable to reach the sinking man in that way he was compelled to let go. He fastened a stout rope around Kirke's body and hauled him to the ladder. Kirke was unconscious when taken from the water.









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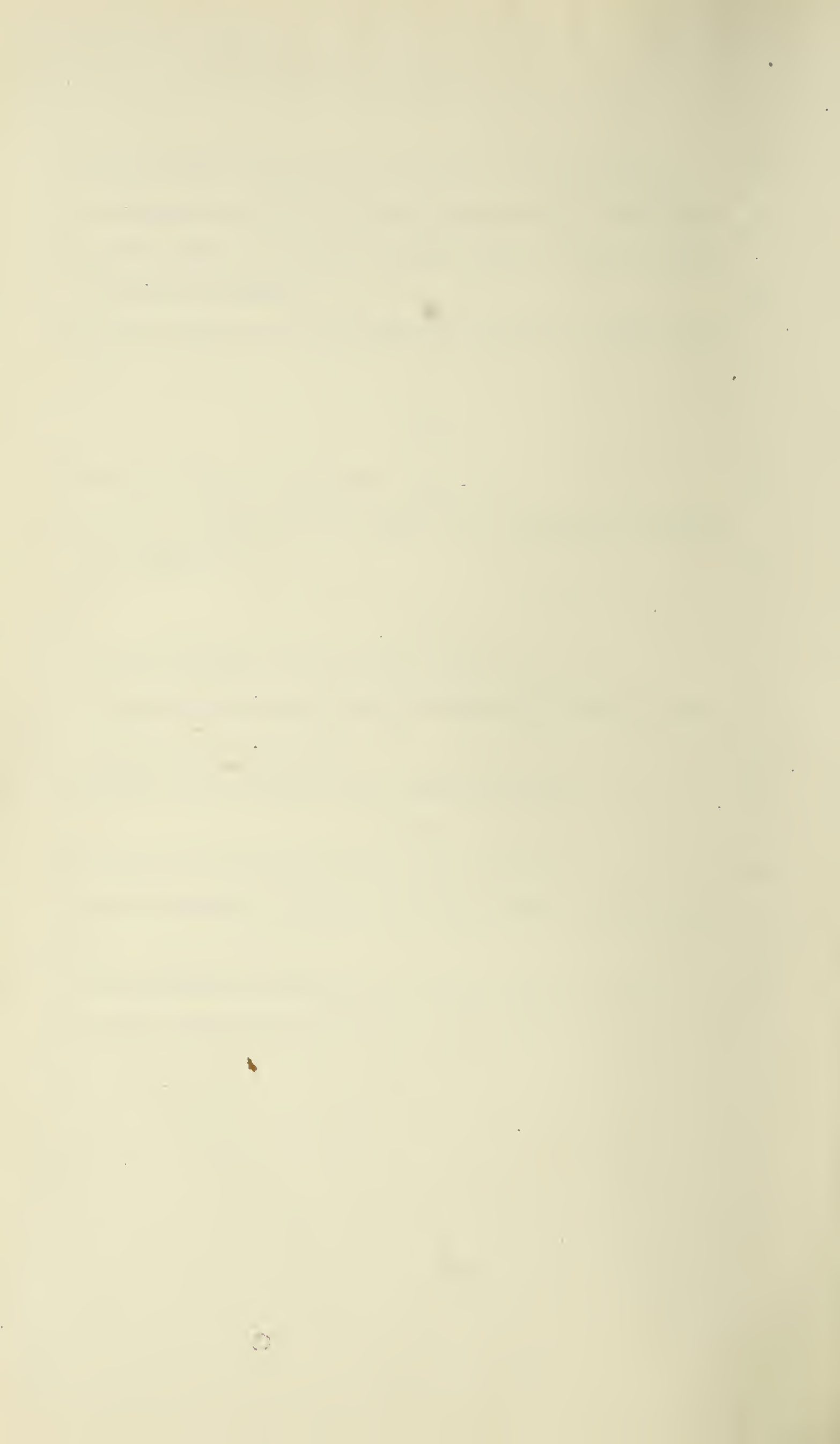
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